



United States
Department of
Agriculture



NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

In cooperation with
United States Department
of the Interior, Bureau of
Land Management; Idaho
Agricultural Experiment
Station (Tetonia Branch);
University of Idaho,
College of Agriculture;
Teton Soil Conservation
District, Idaho; and Teton
Conservation District,
Wyoming

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming



How To Use This Soil Survey

General Soil Map

The [general soil map](#), which is a color map, shows the survey area divided into groups of associated soils called general soil map units. This map is useful in planning the use and management of large areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the map, identify the name of the map unit in the area on the color-coded map legend, then refer to the section [General Soil Map Units](#) for a general description of the soils in your area.

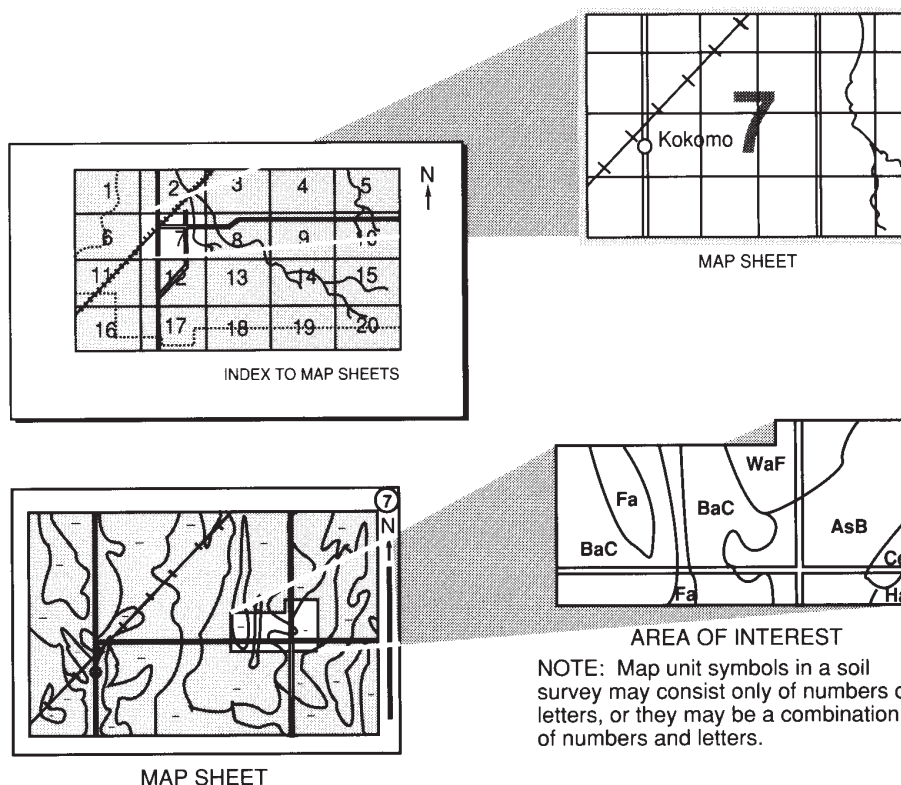
Detailed Soil Maps

The detailed soil maps can be useful in planning the use and management of small areas.

To find information about your area of interest, locate that area on the [Index to Map Sheets](#). Note the number of the map sheet and turn to that sheet.

Locate your area of interest on the map sheet. Note the map unit symbols that are in that area. Turn to the [Contents](#), which lists the map units by symbol and name and shows the page where each map unit is described.

The **Contents** shows which table has data on a specific land use for each detailed soil map unit. Also see the **Contents** for sections of this publication that may address your specific needs.



National Cooperative Soil Survey

This soil survey is a publication of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. This survey was made cooperatively by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station (Tetonia Branch); University of Idaho, College of Agriculture; Teton Soil Conservation District, Idaho; and Teton Conservation District, Wyoming. The survey is part of the technical assistance furnished to the Teton Soil Conservation District, Idaho, and Teton Conservation District, Wyoming.

Major fieldwork for this soil survey was completed in 2009. Soil names and descriptions were approved in 2010. Unless otherwise indicated, statements in this publication refer to conditions in the survey area in 2009. The most current official data are available at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>.

Soil maps in this survey may be copied without permission. Enlargement of these maps, however, could cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping. If enlarged, maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a larger scale.

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Cover Caption

View of the Teton Basin from the Big Hole Mountain Range in the Targhee National Forest. Grand Teton, elevation 13,770 feet, of the Teton Mountain Range is in background.

Additional information about the Nation's natural resources is available online from the Natural Resources Conservation Service at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>.

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Issued 2013

Foreword

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They include predictions of soil behavior for selected land uses. Farmers, ranchers, foresters, and agronomists can use the surveys to evaluate the potential of the soil and the management needed for maximum food and fiber production. Planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers can use the surveys to plan land use, select sites for construction, and identify special practices needed to ensure proper performance. Conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, wildlife management, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, and enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. The information in this report is intended to identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. Statements made in this report are intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

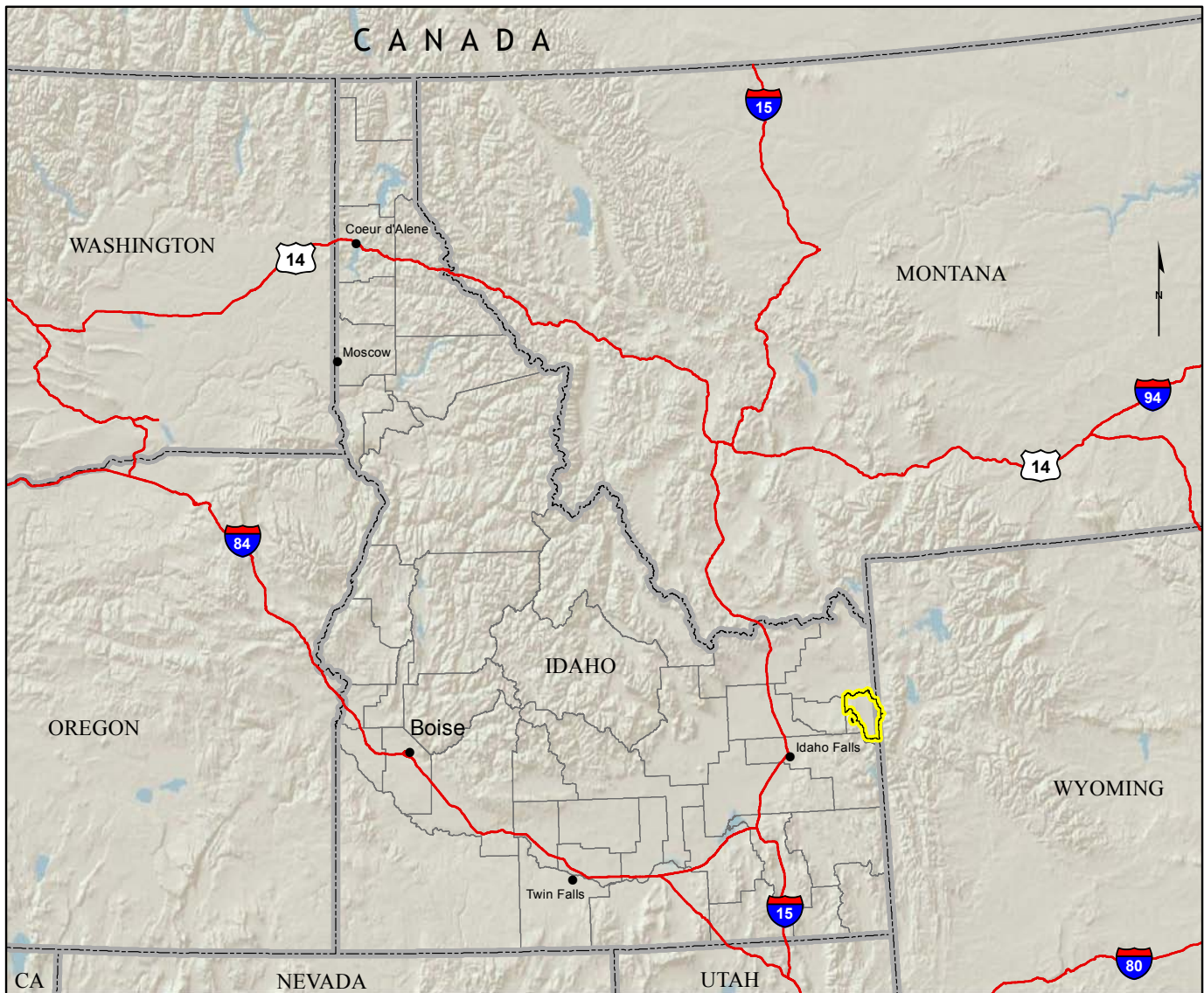
Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

These and many other soil properties that affect land use are described in this soil survey. The location of each map unit is shown on the detailed soil maps. Each soil in the survey area is described, and information on specific uses is given. Help in using this publication and additional information are available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Cooperative Extension Service.

Jeff Burwell
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming



Location of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming.

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

By Carla B. Rebernak, Natural Resources Conservation Service

Fieldwork by Carla B. Rebernak, Francine Lheritier, and Glenn Hoffmann, Natural Resources Conservation Service

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service,
in cooperation with
United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station (Tetonia Branch); University of Idaho, College of Agriculture; Teton Soil Conservation District, Idaho; and Teton Conservation District, Wyoming

TETON AREA, IDAHO AND WYOMING, is in southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming. Parts of the Middle Rocky Mountains province and the Snake River Plain section of the Columbia Plateaus province are in the survey area (<http://soils.usda.gov/>). The area borders Fremont County on the north, Madison County on the west, and the Targhee National Forest on the west, south, and east, including parts of Bonneville County, Idaho, and Teton County, Wyoming. The eastern 7,870 acres of the survey area is in Wyoming.

The lowest elevation in the survey area is about 5,100 feet where the Teton River enters Madison County, in the northwestern corner of the area. The highest elevation is about 8,000 feet on the western side of the survey area, along the Big Hole Mountains. The survey area consists of 209,357 total acres, of which about 200,000 acres is privately owned. The remainder is Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service and State land administered by the Idaho Department of Lands.

Driggs is the county seat and largest city. According to the 2010 census, the population of Teton County, Idaho, was 10,170, which was a 70-percent increase from the 2000 census. Agriculture and livestock grazing are the dominant land uses. Water makes up about 620 acres of the total acreage of the survey area.

The majority of the survey area is a basin, with mountain ranges surrounding the area on three sides. The highest of the three mountain ranges is the Teton Mountain Range to the east, which includes Grand Teton (elevation 13,770 feet). The Snake River Mountain Range borders the area on the south, and the Big Hole Mountain Range borders the area on the west. Alluvial and outwash fan remnants slope down from the mountain ranges and coalesce near the center of the basin. The mountains and fan remnants comprise the headwaters of the Teton River, which flows northward through the basin. Springs and groundwater at the surface in the low-lying areas on the eastern side of the Teton River create wetland habitat. Northwest of Tetonia, the river enters a canyon and flows westward into Madison County. The canyon dissects an undulating plateau that extends into Fremont and Madison Counties.

This soil survey supersedes the soil information and maps of the soil survey of Teton Area, Idaho-Wyoming, issued in October 1969 by the Soil Conservation Service.

General Nature of the Survey Area

This section provides general information about the survey area. It describes history and development, surface water, geology, and climate.

History and Development

Prepared by Gloria Hoopes, retired history teacher.

Although there are no written records, artifacts found in Teton Valley suggest that people have migrated through or lived in the valley for the past 5,000 years. The first American explorer to enter the valley was John Colter in 1807, after his separation from the Lewis and Clark Expedition. From 1807 to the mid-1830's, numerous trappers and explorers traveled through the valley. In 1827 and 1832, the annual rendezvous organized by the Rocky Mountain Fur Company took place in Teton Valley, then known as Pierre's Hole. In 1832 this rendezvous resulted in a battle between the Gros Ventre Indians and another group of Indians and trappers. Because of the consolidation of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and the American Fur Company and the decline of the fur trade, that was the last major rendezvous into the area.

After the decline of the fur trade in the 1830's, travel to the area was infrequent until the 1880's. In 1882 the first permanent settlers came to the valley, establishing small farming and livestock operations. In 1888 Mormon settlers led by D.W. Driggs and Henry Wallace traveled from Salt Lake City, Utah, and established the town of Driggs near the center of the valley. The following year another group of Mormon settlers traveled from Cache Valley, Utah, and established the town of Victor at the southern end of the valley. During the next few years, settlers established a total of 13 communities in the valley and surrounding foothills. These communities typically consisted of a small group of settlers and a church, school, post office, and general store. Few of these communities became actual towns, and today they are indistinguishable as separate communities. Agriculture, logging, trapping, and rock quarrying provided income for the early settlers.

When the original settlers arrived in the area, the valley was part of Oneida County. In 1885 it became part of Bingham County, and in 1893 it became part of Fremont County. Finally, in 1915 Teton County was established with Driggs as the county seat.

In 1912 the Union Pacific Railroad opened a line from Ashton to Victor, through the Teton Valley. At that time, the small community of Haden, about 2 miles west of the line in the northern part of the valley, was moved eastward to the railroad line and became the town of Tetonia. Tetonia, Driggs, and Victor, which are all along the railroad line, became the commercial centers for the valley. The rural schools, churches, post offices, and stores closed or were moved to one of these towns.

Even with the cold winters and short growing season, agriculture has been the major industry in Teton County. Grain, mainly wheat, barley, and oats, is the major crop. Hay, seed peas, and more recently, seed potatoes are also important crops. Numerous dairy farms are throughout the valley, and creameries in Driggs and Victor have produced milk, cheese, and other dairy products for many years. Beef cattle and sheep operations have also been important.

Logging in the surrounding foothills is an important industry in the valley. Several small sawmills have been operated over the years.

Teton County has one of the few coal beds in eastern Idaho. In 1924 a coal mine owned by the Teton Coal Company was opened in the Big Hole Mountains, on the western side of the valley. The mining town of Sam was also established. Because of a decreased demand for coal, the mine was closed and the town was abandoned in 1929.

In 1969 the Grand Targhee Resort was opened in Alta, Wyoming, which can be accessed only through Teton Valley. Recreation, primarily hunting and fishing, had always been popular in the valley, but with the construction of the ski resort it became a major industry in the area. Each year, more and more land is being developed. The population of the county has increased significantly since 2000 with an influx of people from all parts of the United States and around the world.

Surface Water

Prepared by Carla B. Rebernak, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The Teton River is the largest body of surface water in the survey area. Tributaries to the Teton River originate in the Teton, Big Hole, and Snake River Mountain Ranges, with melting snowpack providing the primary source of water. The most significant tributaries originate in the Teton Mountain Range, including Fox Creek, Darby Creek, Teton Creek, South Leigh Creek, North Leigh Creek, and Badger Creek. Some streams, such as Warm Creek, originate as springs in the basin. A substantial portion of the water supply for Driggs and Victor is from the springs.

Water from the tributaries exiting the mountains is diverted from stream channels for surface water irrigation of the cropland and pastureland. Flood irrigation techniques that include surface ditches and head gates were used extensively in the 1950's and 1960's. Beginning in the 1970's, most flood irrigation systems were replaced with sprinkler systems using water pumped from groundwater wells in addition to surface water sources. This decreased the amount of surface water diverted from stream channels, and the more efficient use of the water by sprinkler systems allowed for more acres to be irrigated (Nicklin Earth and Water, 2003).

The average annual stream discharge observed on the Teton River at a gauging station above South Leigh Creek (U.S. Geological Survey site number 13052200) has ranged from about 200 to 700 cubic feet per second over a 50-year period, with a maximum discharge of more than 2,000 cubic feet per second following snowmelt in spring. Factors affecting the streamflow include surface water diversions, drought, rate of snowmelt, and groundwater recharge (<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/id/nwis/sw>).

The Teton River meanders northward through the basin for about 14 miles. Approximately 25,000 acres of wetland habitat surrounds this section of the river, mostly to the east. The wetlands are fed by surface groundwater and numerous springs at the toe of fan remnants. Northwest of Teton, the river enters a canyon incised into an undulating plateau then turns westward and flows into Madison County. This section of the river is about 16 miles long and has rocky and narrow areas with many rapids.

The river flows out of the canyon and onto the Snake River Plain northeast of Rexburg. It forks into two rivers before flowing into the Henry's Fork River northwest of Rexburg and eventually into the Snake River. The Bureau of Reclamation constructed an earthen dam on the Teton River in the canyon west of the survey area. Construction was completed in 1976, but the dam failed during the first filling, resulting in major flooding downstream. The filled reservoir extended 17 miles east from the dam and into the survey area. Rapid draining of the reservoir after the dam failure triggered more than 200 landslides in the river canyon, scars from which are still visible on the canyon walls (<http://www.usbr.gov/pn/about/Teton.html>).

Geology

Prepared by Paul F. Pedone, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Geologic Units

Paleozoic rock in the survey area consists of marine sedimentary rock that ranges in age from Mississippian (360 to 325 MYA [million years ago]) to Permian (290 to

248 MYA). These include sandstone, shale, chert, limestone, and dolomite. Mesozoic rock is represented by both marine and nonmarine sedimentary strata that are Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous in age. This rock represents a time when seas in this region were waxing and waning in extent, only to be obliterated eventually by tectonic forces.

During the early Tertiary (60 to 16 MYA), the region was affected by erosion and deposition, which generated extensive basin fill deposits. Late Tertiary rock (mid-Miocene and later) includes basin fill deposits, but it is dominantly volcanic deposits that range from rhyolite ignimbrite and tuff to lava flows of dacite and basalt. Volcanic units of the Miocene and Pliocene are exposed at the northern end of the Big Hole Mountains. Large silicic eruptive centers during the Miocene and Pliocene produced widespread volcanic deposits of tuff. These deposits, known as the Heise volcanic field, erupted during the late Miocene and early Pliocene (6.6 to 4.4 MYA). They consist of the Blacktail Creek Tuff, Walcott Tuff, Conant Creek Tuff, and Kilgore Tuff (Morgan and McIntosh, 2005). The most recent unit exposed in the northern part of Teton County is the Huckleberry Ridge Tuff, which erupted from the Island Park Caldera about 2.1 million years ago. The location of the various volcanic centers was greatly influenced by the migration of the "hot spot" that is currently at Yellowstone National Park. During this "hot spot" migration, crustal extension caused by the intrusion of magma allowed for basaltic lava to erupt along the margins of the Snake River Plain. Some of this younger lava (Middle Pleistocene) dammed the existing drainage systems, resulting in the formation of extensive lakes. Sediment accumulated behind these lava dams and created deposits similar to those northwest of Teton that are associated with the Teton River.

Much of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata in the survey area experienced tectonic deformation during the Sevier and Laramide Orogenies. The Sevier Orogeny spanned a period from 170 to 80 MYA. During this time, older rock was thrust for many miles over younger rock and a sea was destroyed in the process. During the Laramide Orogeny (80 to 40 MYA), contraction and extension occurred and then thrust faulting and normal faulting. During this period, the Pre-Cambrian of the Teton Range was uplifted to form the core complex of the mountain range. Erosion, volcanism, and faulting continued during the Tertiary, creating the basin fill deposits and the extensive volcanic units exposed in the survey area. The faulting continued to influence the topographic relief across the area.

Geomorphology

The soils in the survey area formed in material derived from a variety of geologic formations. The soils blanket a varied landscape ranging from stream valleys to mountain slopes. The geomorphology of the landscape is dependent on the underlying geology, which is one of the principal components of soil formation.

Mountain ridges formed along areas of uplifted and tilted sedimentary rock formations and at the northern end of the Big Hole Mountains from younger volcanic tuff deposits that have resisted erosion.

North of the Big Hole Mountains, the geomorphology consists of loess-covered rolling hills that merge into an undulating plain. This loess-covered area is underlain by volcanic deposits of rhyolitic tuff and lava. Many of the major streams, such as the Teton River and Badger Creek, have cut deeply into the underlying volcanic deposits.

The entire survey area is drained by the Teton River. The valley formed by the Teton River and its tributary streams, called the Teton Basin, is the most extensive geomorphic feature in the survey area. This basin has been filled with volcanic deposits of tuff and lava and covered with lacustrine material, glacial outwash, and alluvial sediment.

Economic Geology

Coal beds within the Cretaceous sedimentary rock in the southwestern part of the survey area were recognized in the early 1900's as a potential resource (Evans, 1924). Several mines were developed to extract the coal, but they have since been abandoned. Several pumice deposits have been identified north of Teton. The Mines and Prospects Database of the Idaho Geological Survey identifies a peat deposit in the area. Several exploratory holes were drilled for oil and gas wells during the 20th century. The earliest recorded exploration in the area was in 1903. Exploration continued sporadically in the 1920's and 1930's, in the 1950's, and then again in the late 1970's and the 1980's; however, no significant production has been reported. Active and inactive gravel pits large enough to delineate are identified in the soil survey. A building stone quarry has been identified near the town of Victor, in an area of the Kirkham Hollow Volcanics (Pampeyan and others, 1967).

Groundwater Resources

According to the well water database of the Idaho Department of Water Resources, the basin fill deposits in the Teton Basin have the greatest potential to yield water to wells in the area. The groundwater within these deposits is at a relatively shallow depth. The volcanic lava flows may provide water to wells, but the yield can be variable depending on site conditions. The rhyolitic tuff and older sedimentary rock do not yield water readily unless supply is enhanced by flow in fractures. These conditions occur in areas where faulting has increased abundance of fractures (Wylie and others, 2005).

Climate

Prepared by National Water and Climate Center, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Portland, Oregon.

Temperature and precipitation data for the survey area were recorded at the Driggs, Idaho, climate station during the period 1904 to 2005. Thunderstorm days, relative humidity, percent sunshine, and wind information were estimated from data recorded at the First Order station at Pocatello, Idaho.

Climate data are provided in tables 1 through 3. The tables include data recorded at Driggs, Idaho, during the period 1971 to 2000. [Table 1](#) gives data on temperature and precipitation, [table 2](#) shows probable dates of the first freeze in fall and the last freeze in spring, and [table 3](#) provides data on the length of the growing season.

In winter, the average temperature is 20.3 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 9.2 degrees. The lowest temperature on record, which occurred at Driggs, Idaho, on February 9, 1933, is -50 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 60.5 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 77.2 degrees. The highest recorded temperature, which occurred at Driggs on July 24, 1931, is 97 degrees.

Growing degree days are shown in table 1. They are equivalent to "heat units." During the month, growing degree days accumulate by the amount that the average temperature each day exceeds a base temperature (40 degrees F). The normal monthly accumulation is used to schedule single or successive plantings of a crop between the last freeze in spring and the first freeze in fall.

The total annual precipitation is about 15.57 inches. Of this, 3.57 inches, or 23 percent, usually falls in June through August. The growing season for most crops falls within this period.

The average seasonal snowfall ranges from 7 inches in the driest valleys to more than 75 inches in the mountains in the western part of the survey area. The average

annual snowfall recorded at Driggs is 15 inches. The greatest snow depth at any one time during the period of record was 48 inches recorded at Driggs in February of 1936 and 76 inches recorded at Pine Creek Pass on March 30, 1976. On the average, 50 days of the year have at least 1 inch of snow on the ground. The heaviest 1-day snowfall recorded was 12 inches at Driggs in January of 1968 and 15 inches at the Pine Creek Pass Snowpack Telemetry (SNOTEL) site in February of 1968.

The average relative humidity in midafternoon is about 40 percent. Humidity is higher at night, and the average at dawn is about 72 percent. The sun shines 82 percent of the time possible in summer and 56 percent in winter. The prevailing wind varies depending on the location in the survey area. Generally, the wind blows parallel to the orientation of the valley. On the ridges, however, it blows more nearly in the direction of the upper airflow. At Pocatello and Driggs, the wind direction generally is southwesterly. Average windspeed in the valleys is highest, 11 miles per hour, in spring and early in summer.

How This Survey Was Made

This survey provides information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The information includes a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location and a discussion of their suitability, limitations, and management for specified uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They dug many holes to study the soil profile, which is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

The soils in the survey area were mapped and correlated according to the concepts and limits of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one MLRA or more.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

General Soil Map Units

The general soil map in this publication shows broad areas that have a distinctive pattern of soils, relief, and drainage. Each map unit on the general soil map is a unique natural landscape. Typically, it consists of one or more major soils or miscellaneous areas and some minor soils or miscellaneous areas. It is named for the major soils or miscellaneous areas. The components of one map unit can occur in another but in a different pattern.

The general soil map can be used to compare the suitability of large areas for general land uses. Areas of suitable soils can be identified on the map. Likewise, areas where the soils are not suitable can be identified.

Because of its small scale, the map is not suitable for planning the management of a farm or field or for selecting a site for a road or building or other structure. The soils in any one map unit differ from place to place in slope, depth, drainage, and other characteristics that affect management.

Soils that Formed in Mixed Alluvium and Loess on Alluvial and Outwash Plains

Number of map units: 3

Percentage of survey area: 54

1. Foxcreek-Zohner-Furniss

Nearly level to gently sloping, very poorly drained and poorly drained, very deep soils that formed in mixed alluvium

Percentage of survey area: 19 percent

Elevation: 5,900 to 6,500 feet

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Major Components

- Foxcreek soils in drainageways and on flood plains
- Furniss soils in drainageways and on flood plains
- Zohner soils on terraces

Minor Components

- Cedron soils on flood plains and terraces
- Tepete soils on flood plains
- Boquet soils in drainageways and on flood plains
- Redfish soils on flood plains, drainageways, and terraces
- Badgerton soils on flood plains, terraces, and fan remnants
- Arimo and Alpine soils on terraces and fan remnants
- Zufelt soils on terraces

- Zundell soils on fan remnants and terraces
- Water

Major Uses

Wetland meadow pasture; wildlife habitat; if artificially drained, small grain and hay

2. Kucera-Bustle

Nearly level to strongly sloping, well drained, very deep soils that formed in loess

Percentage of survey area: 9 percent

Elevation: 5,900 to 6,700 feet

Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Major Components

- Kucera and Bustle soils on fan remnants

Minor Components

- Iphil, Ririe, and Snyderville soils on fan remnants

Major Uses

Irrigated and nonirrigated small grain, hay, and pasture; irrigated potatoes

3. Alpine-Altaby-St. Anthony

Nearly level to strongly sloping, well drained, very deep soils that formed in mixed alluvium

Percentage of survey area: 26 percent

Elevation: 5,900 to 7,000 feet

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Major Components

- Alpine soils on fan remnants and terraces
- Altaby soils on fan remnants and terraces
- St. Anthony soils in swales of fan remnants

Minor Components

- Arimo soils on fan remnants and terraces
- Driggs, Kucera, and Petzel soils on fan remnants
- Richvale and Snyderville soils on fan remnants and terraces

Major Uses

Small grain, potatoes, hay, and pasture in irrigated areas; pasture, range, and limited small grain and hay in nonirrigated areas

Soils that Formed in Loess, Colluvium, and Residuum on Plateaus

Number of map units: 2

Percentage of survey area: 34 percent

4. Ririe-Kucera-Jedediah-Lostine-Liza

Nearly level to moderately steep, well drained, very deep soils that formed in loess

Percentage of survey area: 28 percent

Elevation: 5,500 to 7,100 feet

Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 32 inches

Major Components

- Ririe, Kucera, Jedediah, Lostine, and Liza soils on loess hills

Minor Components

- Iphil and Tetonia soils on loess hills
- Greys soils on loess hills and mountain slopes
- Bull soils on hillslopes and in swales

Major Uses

Small grain, potatoes, hay, pasture, wildlife habitat

5. Clementsville-Bailey-Rapid

Gently sloping to very steep, well drained, moderately deep and very deep soils that formed in colluvium and residuum derived from rhyolite and tuff with an influence of loess

Percentage of survey area: 6 percent

Elevation: 5,000 to 7,400 feet

Frost-free period: 35 to 100 days

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Major Components

- Clementsville soils that formed in residuum derived from rhyolite and are on hillslopes
- Bailey soils that formed in colluvium derived from rhyolite and tuff and are on canyon walls and scarps
- Rapid soils that formed in colluvium derived from rhyolite and are on canyon walls

Minor Components

- Conner soils that formed in colluvium derived from sandstone and are on scarps
- Ard, Parkalley, and Milk soils that formed in colluvium and residuum derived from rhyolite and are on hillslopes
- Bull soils that formed in loess over residuum derived from rhyolite and are in swales
- Rubble land
- Rock outcrop

Major Uses

Small grain, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat

Soils that Formed in Loess, Colluvium, and Residuum on Mountains

Number of map units: 3

Percentage of survey area: 12 percent

6. Dra-Beehunt-Pinochle

Gently sloping to steep, well drained, moderately deep and very deep soils that formed in colluvium and residuum derived from sandstone, quartzite, and rhyolite with an influence of loess

Percentage of survey area: 4 percent

Elevation: 5,900 to 7,600 feet

Frost-free period: 50 to 100 days

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 36 inches

Major Components

- Dra soils that formed in colluvium derived from quartzite and sandstone and are on mountain slopes
- Beehunt soils that formed in colluvium derived from sandstone and are on mountain slopes
- Pinochle soils that formed in residuum derived from rhyolite and are on mountain slopes

Minor Components

- Conner soils that formed in colluvium and residuum derived from sandstone and are on mountain slopes
- Dranyon soils that formed in colluvium derived from sandstone and rhyolite and are on mountain slopes
- Ezbin soils that formed in colluvium derived from rhyolite and are on mountain slopes
- Firading soils that formed in colluvium derived from limestone and are on mountain slopes
- Rock outcrop

Major Uses

Livestock grazing, wildlife habitat

7. Grouse-Dranyon

Gently sloping to steep, well drained, very deep soils that formed in loess and colluvium derived from sandstone or rhyolite with an influence of loess

Percentage of survey area: 4 percent

Elevation: 6,000 to 7,400 feet

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Major Components

- Grouse soils that formed in loess and are on mountain slopes and ridges
- Dranyon soils that formed in colluvium derived from sandstone and rhyolite and are on mountain slopes

Minor Components

- Dra soils that formed in colluvium derived from quartzite and sandstone and are on mountain slopes
- Ezbin soils that formed in colluvium derived from rhyolite and are on mountain slopes
- Greys soils that formed in loess and are on mountain slopes
- Pinochle soils that formed in residuum derived from rhyolite and are on mountain slopes

Major Uses

Wood products, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat

8. Ezbin-Sweethollow-Coldfeet-Mikesell

Gently sloping to steep, well drained, very deep soils that formed in colluvium derived from sandstone, quartzite, and rhyolite

Percentage of survey area: 4 percent

Elevation: 5,800 to 8,100 feet

Frost-free period: 30 to 55 days

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 36 inches

Major Components

- Ezbin soils that formed in colluvium derived from rhyolite and are on mountain slopes
- Sweethollow soils that formed in colluvium derived from sandstone and are on mountain slopes and ridges
- Coldfeet soils that formed in colluvium derived from sandstone and quartzite and are on mountain slopes
- Mikesell soils that formed in colluvium derived from sandstone and are on mountain slopes

Minor Components

- Jedediah soils that formed in loess and are on mountain slopes
- Rapid soils that formed in colluvium derived from rhyolite and are on mountain slopes

Major Uses

Wood products, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat

Detailed Soil Map Units

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in this survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this section, along with the maps, can be used to determine the suitability and potential of a unit for specific uses. They also can be used to plan the management needed for those uses.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Minor soil components that have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit do not affect use and management. They are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They typically are not mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. The contrasting components are mentioned in the map unit descriptions. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives the principal hazards and limitations to be considered in planning for specific uses.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. All the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement. The soils of a given series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*.

Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpine gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpine series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes. A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpine-Badgerton complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes, is an example.

This survey includes *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Pits, gravel, is an example.

Each detailed soil map unit is assigned to a major land resource area (MLRA) (USDA Agriculture Handbook 296). The MLRA assigned to each detailed soil map unit is given in this section. Some map units, such as Rock outcrop, Water, and other miscellaneous areas, may not be assigned to a single MLRA because the unit can occur in any MLRA.

For map units 1224, 1315, 1316, 1646, 1760, and 2609, plant species codes are included as part of the soil component name. Each plant species is assigned a code, such as ABLA for *Abies lasiocarpa* (subalpine fir). Each of the soil components is correlated to a habitat type, the name of which is comprised of the codes for the plant species that make the habitat type unique. For example, ABLA/PHMA5 is the code name for the *Abies lasiocarpa*/*Physocarpus malvaceus* (subalpine fir/mallow ninebark) habitat type. Following is a list of the plant species codes and names used in this survey to identify the habitat types included in the component names.

- ABLA/VAGL, PAMY—subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima
- ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID—mountain big sagebrush/mountain snowberry/Idaho fescue
- ABLA/OSCH, PAMY—subalpine fir/mountain sweetroot/pachystima
- ABLA/THOC—subalpine fir/western meadowrue
- PIEN—Engelmann spruce
- SALIX/GRAMINOID—willow/grass
- PSMEG/SYAL—Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir/common snowberry
- ARTRV/FEID—mountain big sagebrush/Idaho fescue
- ABLA/ACGL—subalpine fir/Rocky Mountain maple
- ABLA/RIMO2, PIAL—subalpine fir/gooseberry, whitebark pine
- ABLA/PHMA5—subalpine fir/mallow ninebark
- PSMEG/OSCH—Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir/mountain sweetroot
- PSMEG/SYOR2—Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir/mountain snowberry
- ABLA/VASC, CARU—subalpine fir/grouse whortleberry, pinegrass
- ABLA/CACA4—subalpine fir/Crawford's sedge

Table 4 gives the acreage and proportionate extent of each map unit. Table 5 lists the detailed soil map units alphabetically by map unit name, and table 6 lists the map units by symbol. Other tables give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. The Glossary defines many of the terms used in describing the soils or miscellaneous areas.

43B702—Beehunt-Conner complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains (fig. 1)

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,030 to 7,590 feet

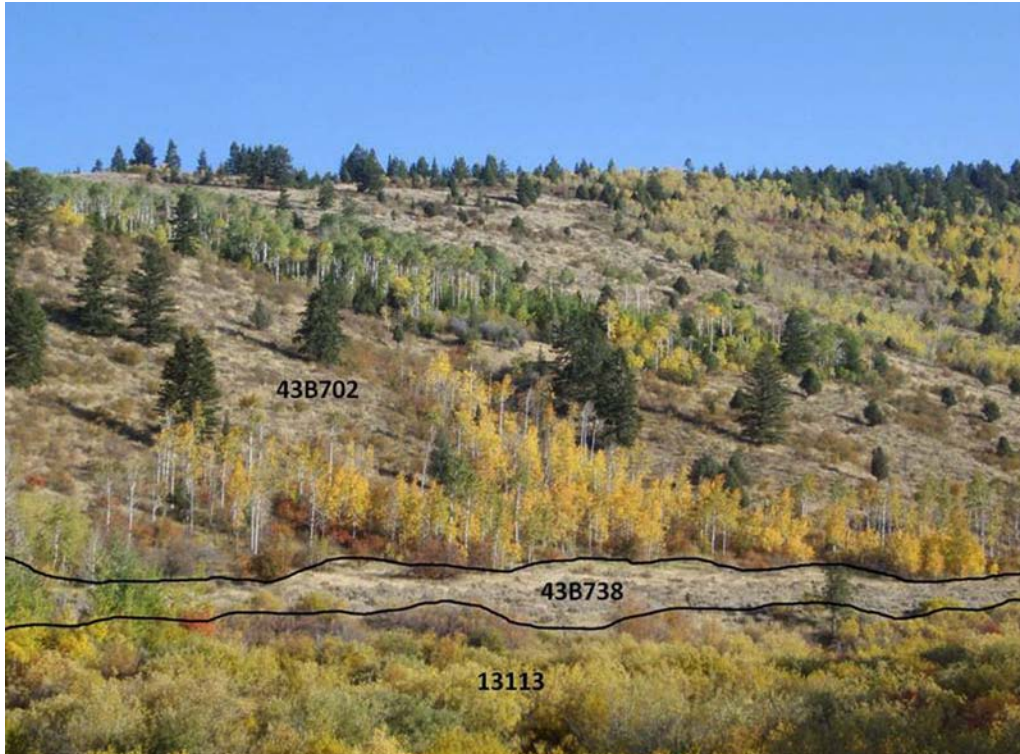


Figure 1.—Vegetative patterns in an area of Beehunt-Conner complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes (43B702), on mountain slopes adjacent to Game Creek, southeast of Victor. Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes (43B738), and Foxcreek mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes (13113), are in foreground.

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 70 to 100 days

Map Unit Composition

Beehunt, very bouldery surface, and similar soils: 45 percent

Conner, extremely stony surface, and similar soils: 25 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 30 percent

Characteristics of Beehunt, Very Bouldery Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): Southwest

Aspect (range): Southeast to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone

Slope range: 20 to 60 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0 to 0.5 percent with stones, 0.1 to 3.0 percent with boulders

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.6 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Ecological site: STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 8 inches; extremely gravelly loam

A2—8 to 21 inches; extremely cobbly loam

BA—21 to 37 inches; extremely cobbly loam

Bt—37 to 54 inches; extremely cobbly loam

BC—54 to 60 inches; extremely cobbly loam

Characteristics of Conner, Extremely Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): Southeast to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone over residuum derived from sandstone

Slope range: 20 to 60 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 3 to 15 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID) ([fig. 2](#))

Typical profile

A—0 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

Bk—11 to 22 inches; extremely gravelly loam

R—22 to 31 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Sweethollow soils, loamy

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Swales of mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes, toeslopes



Figure 2.—Typical vegetation on Conner very gravelly loam in an area of Beehunt-Conner complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes. The ecological site is STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID).

Beehunt soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

Pinochle, extremely stony surface

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Rubble land

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

43B703—Ezbin-Rubble land complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,100 to 7,810 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 24 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Ezbin, very stony surface, and similar soils: 55 percent

Rubble land: 20 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Ezbin, Very Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southwest

Aspect (range): East to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 20 to 60 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0.1 to 3.0 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Rubble Land

Areas of cobbles, stones, and boulders

Dissimilar Minor Components

Dra, extremely stony surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Ezbin soils, strongly sloping

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Ezbin soils, high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Pinochle soils, gravelly

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

**43B704—Ezbin silt loam, high effective precipitation,
15 to 40 percent slopes**

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,130 to 7,860 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Ezbin, high effective precipitation, and similar soils: 70 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 30 percent

Characteristics of Ezbin, High Effective Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Northwest

Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 15 to 40 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0 to 0.01 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Ezbin soils, very high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ravines of mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Coldfeet soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Dra soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Ezbin soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rubble land

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

43B707—Dra-Pinochle complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,030 to 7,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Dra and similar soils: 45 percent

Pinochle, very stony surface, and similar soils: 35 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Dra

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southwest

Aspect (range): North to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from quartzite and sandstone with an influence of loess

Slope range: 8 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material

A1—2 to 5 inches; silt loam

A2—5 to 11 inches; silt loam

Bt—11 to 18 inches; very cobbly silty clay loam

Btk—18 to 29 inches; very cobbly silty clay loam

2Bk1—29 to 34 inches; gravelly loam

2Bk2—34 to 60 inches; gravelly loam

Characteristics of Pinochle, Very Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southwest

Aspect (range): North to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 8 to 30 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0.1 to 3.0 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 5 inches; gravelly loam

AB—5 to 12 inches; very gravelly silt loam

Bw1—12 to 17 inches; extremely flaggy silt loam

Bw2—17 to 22 inches; extremely flaggy loam

R—22 to 31 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Ezbin, extremely bouldery surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Conner soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders

Jedediah soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

43B708—Grouse-Ezbin complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,120 to 7,250 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Grouse and similar soils: 65 percent

Ezbin, high effective precipitation, and similar soils: 25 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Grouse

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): North

Aspect (range): Northwest to northeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 12 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 2 inches; silt

A2—2 to 9 inches; silt

E—9 to 16 inches; silt

EBt—16 to 21 inches; silt loam

Bt1—21 to 24 inches; silt loam

Bt2—24 to 34 inches; silt loam

Bt3—34 to 47 inches; silt loam

Bt4—47 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Characteristics of Ezbin, High Effective Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Aspect (representative): North

Aspect (range): Northwest to northeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 12 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Dra soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B709—Ezbin silt loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,390 to 7,220 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Ezbin and similar soils: 75 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Ezbin

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (representative): Northwest

Aspect (range): Southwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 15 to 40 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Pinochle soils, gravelly

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Sweethollow soils, loamy

Percentage of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Ezbin soils, high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 7 percent

Landform: Swales of mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

43B710—Sweethollow loam, 2 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,230 to 7,820 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Sweethollow, extremely stony surface, and similar soils: 80 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Sweethollow, Extremely Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southwest

Aspect (range): Northeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone

Slope range: 2 to 20 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 3 to 15 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material

A—2 to 7 inches; very cobbly loam

AB—7 to 12 inches; extremely cobbly loam

Bw—12 to 20 inches; extremely cobbly fine sandy loam

C1—20 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam

C2—31 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Ezbin soils, high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Swales of mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Dranyon soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

43B715—Coldfeet gravelly loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,160 to 7,710 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Coldfeet and similar soils: 75 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Coldfeet

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): Northeast

Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone and quartzite

Slope range: 20 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry (720) (fig. 3)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

Oe—1 to 3 inches; moderately decomposed plant material



Figure 3.—Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry (720) habitat type in an area of Coldfeet gravelly loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes.

A1—3 to 7 inches; gravelly loam
A2—7 to 12 inches; gravelly loam
E1—12 to 21 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
E2—21 to 32 inches; very stony fine sandy loam
Bt1—32 to 44 inches; very stony silty clay loam
Bt2—44 to 60 inches; extremely stony loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Coldfeet soils, high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Swales of mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes, toeslopes

Ezbin soils, rubbly surface

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders

Rubble land

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Foxcreek soils

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Cryaquolls

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Stream terraces

43B717—Ezbin-Sweethollow complex, 8 to 40 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,280 to 7,810 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Ezbin and similar soils: 60 percent

Sweethollow, extremely stony surface, and similar soils: 25 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Ezbin

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): Northwest

Aspect (range): West to southeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 12 to 40 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310) (fig. 4)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Characteristics of Sweethollow, Extremely Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes



Figure 4.—Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310) habitat type on Ezbin silt loam in an area of Ezbin-Sweethollow complex, 8 to 40 percent slopes.

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (representative): West
Aspect (range): Southeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone
Slope range: 8 to 30 percent
Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 3 to 15 percent with stones
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
A—2 to 7 inches; very cobbly loam
AB—7 to 12 inches; extremely cobbly loam
Bw—12 to 20 inches; extremely cobbly fine sandy loam
C1—20 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam
C2—31 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Ezbin soils, high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Swales of mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Ezbin soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

***43B720—Ridgecrest-Firading-Rock outcrop complex,
12 to 60 percent slopes***

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains
Elevation: 6,040 to 7,530 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 35 to 100 days

Map Unit Composition

Ridgecrest and similar soils: 40 percent
Firading, rubbly surface, and similar soils: 25 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Ridgecrest

Setting

Landform: Ridges, mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): West to southeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from limestone

Slope range: 12 to 45 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Ecological site: STEEP STONY MAHOGANY 16-22 CELE3-ARTRV/PSSPS
(R013XY015ID) ([fig. 5](#))

Typical profile

A—0 to 5 inches; very stony loam

Bk1—5 to 13 inches; very stony loam

Bk2—13 to 20 inches; extremely cobbly loam

Bk3—20 to 37 inches; extremely cobbly loam

R—37 to 47 inches; bedrock

Characteristics of Firading, Rubbly Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): East

Aspect (range): North to southeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from limestone over residuum derived from limestone

Slope range: 30 to 60 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 15 to 30 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None



Figure 5.—Ridgecrest very stony loam in an area of Ridgecrest-Firading-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes. The ecological site is STEEP STONY MAHOGANY 16-22 CELE3-ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY015ID).

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Ecological site: STEEP STONY MAHOGANY 16-22 CELE3-ARTRV/PSSPS
(R013XY015ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 4 inches; gravelly loam

Bw—4 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

Bk1—11 to 18 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

Bk2—18 to 28 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk3—28 to 39 inches; extremely gravelly loam

R—39 to 49 inches; bedrock

Rock Outcrop

Description of areas: Exposures of bare bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Dranyon soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Swales of mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Fritz soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B721—Dranyon-Dra complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,060 to 7,850 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Dranyon, very bouldery surface, and similar soils: 60 percent

Dra, very stony surface, and similar soils: 20 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Dranyon, Very Bouldery Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): East to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone or rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 12 to 45 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0.1 to 3.0 percent with boulders

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 7 inches; silt loam

AB—7 to 13 inches; silt loam
Bt1—13 to 21 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
Bt2—21 to 30 inches; very stony silty clay loam
Bt3—30 to 40 inches; silty clay loam
Bt4—40 to 60 inches; clay loam

Characteristics of Dra, Very Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (representative): Southeast
Aspect (range): East to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from quartzite and sandstone with an influence of loess
Slope range: 12 to 45 percent
Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0.1 to 3.0 percent with stones
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e
Ecological site: STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
A1—2 to 5 inches; silt loam
A2—5 to 11 inches; silt loam
Bt—11 to 18 inches; very cobbly silty clay loam
Btk—18 to 29 inches; very cobbly silty clay loam
2Bk1—29 to 34 inches; gravelly loam
2Bk2—34 to 60 inches; gravelly loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Beehunt soils, very bouldery surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

Conner soils, very stony surface

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Dranyon soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B723—Ezbin-Coldfeet complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,720 to 7,750 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Ezbin, high effective precipitation, and similar soils: 55 percent

Coldfeet and similar soils: 40 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Ezbin, High Effective Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): West to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 12 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Characteristics of Coldfeet

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (representative): North
Aspect (range): Northwest to north (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone and quartzite
Slope range: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Plant community class: Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry (720)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material
Oe—1 to 3 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
A1—3 to 7 inches; gravelly loam
A2—7 to 12 inches; gravelly loam
E1—12 to 21 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
E2—21 to 32 inches; very stony fine sandy loam
Bt1—32 to 44 inches; very stony silty clay loam
Bt2—44 to 60 inches; extremely stony loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Dra soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B725—Dranyon silt loam, 2 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains
Elevation: 6,080 to 7,190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F
Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Dranyon and similar soils: 85 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Dranyon

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (representative): Southeast
Aspect (range): East to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone or rhyolite with an influence of loess
Slope range: 2 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material
A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam
A2—4 to 7 inches; silt loam
AB—7 to 13 inches; silt loam
Bt1—13 to 21 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
Bt2—21 to 30 inches; very stony silty clay loam
Bt3—30 to 40 inches; silty clay loam
Bt4—40 to 60 inches; clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Ezbin soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes

Ezbin soils, high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes

Jedediah soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes

43B728—Greys-Dranyon complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains
Elevation: 6,080 to 7,380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 32 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F
Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Greys and similar soils: 50 percent
Dranyon and similar soils: 35 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Greys

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (representative): Northwest
Aspect (range): West to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 2 inches; slightly decomposed plant material
A1—2 to 3 inches; silt loam
A2—3 to 7 inches; silt loam
A3—7 to 13 inches; silt loam
A/E—13 to 16 inches; silt loam
E—16 to 19 inches; silt loam
Bt1—19 to 28 inches; silt loam
Bt2—28 to 40 inches; silt loam
Bt3—40 to 58 inches; silt loam
Bk—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Dranyon

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Aspect (representative): Northwest
Aspect (range): West to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone or rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 12 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 7 inches; silt loam

AB—7 to 13 inches; silt loam

Bt1—13 to 21 inches; gravelly silty clay loam

Bt2—21 to 30 inches; very stony silty clay loam

Bt3—30 to 40 inches; silty clay loam

Bt4—40 to 60 inches; clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Dra soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Ezbin soils, rubbly surface

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Grouse soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B730—Greys-Dranyon complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,140 to 6,610 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Greys and similar soils: 50 percent

Dranyon and similar soils: 35 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Greys

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): West to southeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 2 inches; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—2 to 3 inches; silt loam

A2—3 to 7 inches; silt loam

A3—7 to 13 inches; silt loam

A/E—13 to 16 inches; silt loam

E—16 to 19 inches; silt loam

Bt1—19 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bt2—28 to 40 inches; silt loam

Bt3—40 to 58 inches; silt loam

Bk—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Dranyon

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): West to southeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone or rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 2 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material
A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam
A2—4 to 7 inches; silt loam
AB—7 to 13 inches; silt loam
Bt1—13 to 21 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
Bt2—21 to 30 inches; very stony silty clay loam
Bt3—30 to 40 inches; silty clay loam
Bt4—40 to 60 inches; clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Dranyon soils, strongly sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes

Ezbin soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B734—Grouse silt, 2 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains
Elevation: 6,210 to 7,090 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 24 to 36 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F
Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Grouse and similar soils: 85 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Grouse

Setting

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southwest

Aspect (range): Southeast to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 2 inches; silt

A2—2 to 9 inches; silt

E—9 to 16 inches; silt

EBt—16 to 21 inches; silt loam

Bt1—21 to 24 inches; silt loam

Bt2—24 to 34 inches; silt loam

Bt3—34 to 47 inches; silt loam

Bt4—47 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Dra, extremely stony surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Grouse soils, nearly level

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits

43B735—Grouse silt, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 5,960 to 7,080 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 24 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Grouse and similar soils: 95 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Grouse

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): Northwest

Aspect (range): West to north (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 12 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 2 inches; silt

A2—2 to 9 inches; silt

E—9 to 16 inches; silt

EBt—16 to 21 inches; silt loam

Bt1—21 to 24 inches; silt loam

Bt2—24 to 34 inches; silt loam

Bt3—34 to 47 inches; silt loam

Bt4—47 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Ezbin soils, high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B736—Grouse-Ezbin-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,060 to 7,050 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Grouse and similar soils: 70 percent

Ezbin, high effective precipitation, and similar soils: 20 percent

Rock outcrop: 10 percent

Characteristics of Grouse

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Northwest

Aspect (range): West to north (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 20 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 2 inches; silt

A2—2 to 9 inches; silt

E—9 to 16 inches; silt

EBt—16 to 21 inches; silt loam

Bt1—21 to 24 inches; silt loam

Bt2—24 to 34 inches; silt loam

Bt3—34 to 47 inches; silt loam

Bt4—47 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Characteristics of Ezbin, High Effective Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): Northeast

Aspect (range): North to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 20 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Rock Outcrop

Description of areas: Exposures of bare bedrock

43B737—Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 55 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 5,970 to 7,070 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Dra and similar soils: 35 percent

Pinochle, extremely stony surface, and similar soils: 25 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Dra

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southwest

Aspect (range): Southeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from quartzite and sandstone with an influence of loess

Slope range: 25 to 55 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Ecological site: STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material

A1—2 to 5 inches; silt loam

A2—5 to 11 inches; silt loam

Bt—11 to 18 inches; very cobbly silty clay loam

Btk—18 to 29 inches; very cobbly silty clay loam

2Bk1—29 to 34 inches; gravelly loam

2Bk2—34 to 60 inches; gravelly loam

Characteristics of Pinochle, Extremely Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southwest

Aspect (range): Southeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 25 to 55 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 3 to 15 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 5 inches; gravelly loam

AB—5 to 12 inches; very gravelly silt loam

Bw1—12 to 17 inches; extremely flaggy silt loam

Bw2—17 to 22 inches; extremely flaggy loam

R—22 to 31 inches; bedrock

Rock Outcrop

Description of areas: Exposures of bare bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Dranyon soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Conner soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

Cryaquolls

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Stream terraces

Ezbin soils, extremely stony surface

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B738—Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 5,900 to 7,050 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Dra and similar soils: 35 percent

Pinochle, very stony surface, and similar soils: 25 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Dra

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southeast

Aspect (range): East to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from quartzite and sandstone with an influence of loess

Slope range: 4 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
A1—2 to 5 inches; silt loam
A2—5 to 11 inches; silt loam
Bt—11 to 18 inches; very cobbly silty clay loam
Btk—18 to 29 inches; very cobbly silty clay loam
2Bk1—29 to 34 inches; gravelly loam
2Bk2—34 to 60 inches; gravelly loam

Characteristics of Pinochle, Very Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Aspect (representative): Southeast
Aspect (range): East to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite
Slope range: 4 to 25 percent
Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0.1 to 3.0 percent with stones
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 5 inches; gravelly loam
AB—5 to 12 inches; very gravelly silt loam
Bw1—12 to 17 inches; extremely flaggy silt loam
Bw2—17 to 22 inches; extremely flaggy loam
R—22 to 31 inches; bedrock

Rock Outcrop

Description of areas: Exposures of bare bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Beehunt soils, very gravelly

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

Ezbin soils, very bouldery surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Conner soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

43B745—Grouse-Pinochle complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,150 to 7,070 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 24 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Grouse and similar soils: 65 percent

Pinochle, very stony surface, and similar soils: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Grouse

Setting

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 12 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 2 inches; silt

A2—2 to 9 inches; silt

E—9 to 16 inches; silt

EBt—16 to 21 inches; silt loam

Bt1—21 to 24 inches; silt loam

Bt2—24 to 34 inches; silt loam

Bt3—34 to 47 inches; silt loam

Bt4—47 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Characteristics of Pinochle, Very Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): Southeast to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 20 to 30 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0.1 to 3.0 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 5 inches; gravelly loam

AB—5 to 12 inches; very gravelly silt loam

Bw1—12 to 17 inches; extremely flaggy silt loam

Bw2—17 to 22 inches; extremely flaggy loam

R—22 to 31 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Grouse soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits

Ezbin soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

43B746—Ezbin-Rapid complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 5,860 to 7,310 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Ezbin, high effective precipitation, and similar soils: 60 percent

Rapid, loamy, and similar soils: 40 percent

Characteristics of Ezbin, High Effective Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (representative): North

Aspect (range): Northwest to northeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 20 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Characteristics of Rapid, Loamy

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): West to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 20 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

Oe—1 to 3 inches; moderately decomposed plant material

A1—3 to 10 inches; silt loam

A2—10 to 18 inches; gravelly silt loam

AB—18 to 26 inches; very cobbly silt loam

Bt1—26 to 35 inches; very stony loam

Bt2—35 to 60 inches; extremely stony clay loam

43B750—Mikesell stony silt loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,130 to 8,020 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Mikesell and similar soils: 90 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Mikesell

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): North

Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone

Slope range: 10 to 35 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/mountain maple (645) ([fig. 6](#))

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

Oe—1 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material

E1—2 to 5 inches; stony silt loam

E2—5 to 12 inches; stony silt loam

B/E—12 to 16 inches; cobbly clay loam

Bt1—16 to 32 inches; gravelly clay

Bt2—32 to 46 inches; cobbly clay

Bt3—46 to 60 inches; cobbly clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Coldfeet soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B751—Ezbin silt loam, 4 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,700 to 7,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 24 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Ezbin, very stony surface, and similar soils: 85 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Ezbin, Very Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes



Figure 6.—Subalpine fir/mountain maple (645) habitat type in an area of Mikesell stony silt loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes.

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): North

Aspect (range): West to southeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 4 to 25 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0.1 to 3.0 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Ezbin soils, high effective precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Bailey soils, extremely stony surface

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

43B753—Ezbin-Jedediah complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 5,950 to 7,040 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Ezbin and similar soils: 55 percent

Jedediah and similar soils: 20 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Ezbin

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (representative): North
Aspect (range): North to northeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite
Slope range: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material
A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam
A2—4 to 14 inches; stony clay loam
Bt1—14 to 20 inches; very stony clay loam
Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very stony clay loam
Bt3—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly clay loam
Bt4—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Characteristics of Jedediah

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (representative): Northeast
Aspect (range): North to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 12 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam
Ap2—4 to 14 inches; silt loam
AB—14 to 19 inches; silt loam
EB—19 to 27 inches; silt loam
Bt1—27 to 42 inches; silty clay loam
Bt2—42 to 49 inches; silty clay loam
Bt3—49 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Jedediah soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Beehunt soils, very gravelly

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Parkalley soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Mountain slopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

1224—Huckridge-Koffgo-Povey complex, 4 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Tablelands
Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains
Elevation: 5,600 to 7,600 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 41 degrees F
Frost-free period: 30 to 60 days

Map Unit Composition

Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY, and similar soils: 30 percent
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY, and similar soils: 30 percent
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID, and similar soils: 15 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY

Setting

Landform: Dissected plateaus
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Aspect (representative): North
Aspect (range): Northwest to northeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess and/or volcanic ash

Slope range: 4 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 13.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Supalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 5 inches; ashy silt loam

E—5 to 27 inches; silt loam

Bt/E—27 to 48 inches; silt loam

Bt—48 to 59 inches; silt loam

BC—59 to 70 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY

Setting

Landform: Dissected plateaus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): Southwest to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess over colluvium derived from igneous rock

Slope range: 15 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Supalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A—1 to 8 inches; ashy silt loam

Bw—8 to 17 inches; very gravelly silt loam

BC—17 to 56 inches; extremely cobbly sandy loam

C—56 to 60 inches; cobbles

Characteristics of Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID

Setting

Landform: Dissected plateaus

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): Southeast to southwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium

Slope range: 20 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Mountain big sagebrush-mountain snowberry/Idaho fescue

Typical profile

A—0 to 27 inches; gravelly loam

Bw1—27 to 39 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

Bw2—39 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Huckridge soils, ABLA/VAGL, VASC

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Lagall soils, PSMEG/SYAL

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Palecrysolls, PSMEG/OSCH

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Spliten soils, PSMEG/SYOR2

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Tetonia soils, ARTRV/SYOR2/FEID

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

1315—Edgway-Koffgo-Povey association, 15 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Foothills, mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,000 to 9,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 32 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 10 to 60 days

Map Unit Composition

Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY, and similar soils: 50 percent

Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY, and similar soils: 15 percent

Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID, and similar soils: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY

Setting

Landform: Ridges, mountain slopes, hillslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): Southwest to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium

Slope range: 15 to 40 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/mountain sweetroot, pachystima (761)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A—1 to 12 inches; ashy silt loam

AB—12 to 20 inches; silt loam

Bt—20 to 60 inches; very cobbly silt loam

Characteristics of Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes, mountain slopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): Southwest to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess over colluvium derived from igneous rock

Slope range: 30 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A—1 to 8 inches; ashy silt loam

Bw—8 to 17 inches; very gravelly silt loam

BC—17 to 56 inches; extremely cobbly sandy loam

C—56 to 60 inches; cobbles

Characteristics of Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes, hillslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): Southeast to southwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium

Slope range: 30 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Mountain big sagebrush-mountain snowberry/Idaho fescue

Typical profile

A—0 to 27 inches; gravelly loam

Bw1—27 to 39 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

Bw2—39 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Cryaquolls, SALIX/GRAMINOID

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Draws

Huckridge soils, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

Lagall soils, PSMEG/SYAL

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

Nearl soils, ABLA/THOC

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

Povey soils, ARTRV/FEID

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

1316—Koffgo-Koffgo, low effective precipitation-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,400 to 9,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 32 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 10 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY, and similar soils: 35 percent

Koffgo, ABLA/THOC, and similar soils: 30 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): Southwest to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess over colluvium derived from igneous rock

Slope range: 40 to 70 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

A—1 to 8 inches; gravelly ashy silt loam

Bw—8 to 17 inches; very gravelly silt loam

BC—17 to 56 inches; extremely cobbly sandy loam

C—56 to 60 inches; cobbles

Characteristics of Koffgo, ABLA/THOC

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Aspect (representative): South
Aspect (range): Southeast to southwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess over colluvium derived from igneous rock
Slope range: 40 to 70 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e
Plant community class: Subalpine fir/western meadowrue (609)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material
A—1 to 3 inches; gravelly ashy loam
Bw—3 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly loam
BC—25 to 46 inches; extremely cobbly sandy loam
C—46 to 60 inches; cobbles

Rock Outcrop

Description of areas: Exposures of bare bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Kyway soils, tall forb

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Rhylow soils, ABLA/ACGL

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Rubble land

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Yodal soils, ABLA/RIMO2, PIAL

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

1646—Huckridge-Koffgo-Edgway complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Foothills
Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Elevation: 5,800 to 7,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 60 days

Map Unit Composition

Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY, and similar soils: 50 percent

Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY, and similar soils: 15 percent

Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY, and similar soils: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY

Setting

Landform: Hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, footslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): North

Aspect (range): Northwest to northeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess and/or volcanic ash

Slope range: 15 to 35 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 13.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 5 inches; ashy silt loam

E—5 to 27 inches; silt loam

Bt/E—27 to 48 inches; silt loam

Bt—48 to 59 inches; silt loam

BC—59 to 70 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): Southwest to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess over colluvium derived from igneous rock

Slope range: 30 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e
Plant community class: Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material
A—1 to 8 inches; gravelly ashy silt loam
Bw—8 to 17 inches; very gravelly silt loam
BC—17 to 56 inches; extremely cobbly sandy loam
C—56 to 60 inches; cobbles

Characteristics of Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY

Setting

Landform: Hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, backslopes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Aspect (representative): West
Aspect (range): Southwest to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium
Slope range: 15 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e
Plant community class: Subalpine fir/mountain sweetroot, pachystima (761)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material
A—1 to 12 inches; ashy silt loam
AB—12 to 20 inches; silt loam
Bt—20 to 60 inches; very cobbly silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Cryaquolls, SALIX/GRAMINOID

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Draws

Lagall soils, ABLA/PHMA5

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

Nearl soils, ABLA/THOC

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

Palecrysolls, PSMEG/OSCH

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

Povey, PSMEG/SYOR2

Percentage of map unit: 4 percent

1760—Fourme loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 6,300 to 6,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 30 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 60 days

Map Unit Composition

Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID, and similar soils: 95 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Alluvium derived from quartzite, sandstone, and/or limestone

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Mountain big sagebrush-mountain snowberry/Idaho fescue

Typical profile

A—0 to 5 inches; loam

BA—5 to 11 inches; gravelly loam

Bt—11 to 30 inches; very gravelly sandy clay loam
C—30 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Povey soils, PSMEG/SYOR2

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

2609—Cryaquolls, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 43B—Central Rocky Mountains

Elevation: 5,600 to 7,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 40 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 60 days

Map Unit Composition

Cryaquolls, PIEN, and similar soils: 90 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 10 percent

Characteristics of Cryaquolls, PIEN

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 6 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Plant community class: Spruce/sweet-scented bedstray (440)

Typical profile

A—0 to 20 inches; fine sandy loam

AC—20 to 30 inches; stratified fine sandy loam to gravelly sandy loam

2C—30 to 60 inches; extremely cobbly loamy sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Perfa soils, ABLA/VASC, CARU

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Trude soils, ABLA/CACA4

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

13100—Cedron silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,000 to 6,050 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Cedron, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 75 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Cedron, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.8 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

A2—4 to 8 inches; clay

A3—8 to 12 inches; clay

Bkg1—12 to 19 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg2—19 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bkg3—32 to 38 inches; gravelly silt loam

Bkg4—38 to 44 inches; gravelly loam

Bkg5—44 to 50 inches; silt loam

Bkg6—50 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Cedron soils, frequently ponded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways of flood plains, oxbows of flood plains

Zundell soils, rarely flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Terraces

Zohner soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Oxbows of flood plains, drainageways of flood plains

13101—Redfish-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,920 to 6,230 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Redfish and similar soils: 70 percent

Foxcreek and similar soils: 30 percent

Characteristics of Redfish

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat
A—2 to 10 inches; loam
AB—10 to 13 inches; gravelly loam
2BC—13 to 16 inches; very gravelly loamy sand
2C—16 to 43 inches; extremely gravelly sand
2Cg—43 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

Characteristics of Foxcreek

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w
Ecological site: RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat
Ag—2 to 8 inches; loam
ABg—8 to 15 inches; loam
Bg1—15 to 21 inches; loam
2Bg2—21 to 26 inches; very gravelly coarse sandy loam
2Bkg—26 to 42 inches; very gravelly loamy sand
2Cg—42 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

13102—Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains ([fig. 7](#))
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 5,930 to 6,190 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Furniss, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 65 percent
Boquet, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 25 percent
Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent



Figure 7.—Area southwest of Driggs. Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes, in foreground, and Tepete mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes, in background.

Characteristics of Furniss, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: MEADOW DECA18-CANE2 (R013XY038ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat

A1—2 to 8 inches; silty clay loam

A2—8 to 13 inches; silty clay loam

Cg1—13 to 18 inches; silty clay loam
Cg2—18 to 28 inches; silty clay loam
Cg3—28 to 32 inches; silty clay loam
2Cg4—32 to 37 inches; fine sandy loam
3Cg5—37 to 43 inches; very gravelly coarse sandy loam
3Cg6—43 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Characteristics of Boquet, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 10 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: WET MEADOW CAREX-JUNCUS (R013XY053ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 8 inches; mucky peat

A1—8 to 14 inches; mucky silty clay loam

A2—14 to 22 inches; clay

Bg1—22 to 26 inches; silty clay loam

2Bg2—26 to 43 inches; gravelly loam

2BCg—43 to 60 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Tepete soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways, depressions, flood plains, marshes

13103—Tepete mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,000 to 6,080 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Tepete, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 80 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Tepete, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the surface to a depth of 10 inches
(see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 16.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7w

Ecological site: WET MEADOW CAREX-JUNCUS (R013XY053ID)

Typical profile

Oe1—0 to 7 inches; mucky peat

Oe2—7 to 14 inches; mucky peat

Oe3—14 to 25 inches; mucky peat

Oe4—25 to 29 inches; mucky peat

A—29 to 34 inches; silty clay loam

Cg1—34 to 43 inches; silty clay loam

2Cg2—43 to 58 inches; gravelly loamy sand

2Cg3—58 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Boquet soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Marshes, drainageways, flood plains, depressions

Furniss soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Depressions, flood plains, marshes, drainageways

13104—Zohner-Tepete complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,990 to 6,080 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Zohner, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 60 percent

Tepete, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 30 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Zohner, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 2 inches; silt loam

Ak—2 to 10 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg1—10 to 13 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg2—13 to 18 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg3—18 to 27 inches; clay loam

2Bkg4—27 to 39 inches; gravelly coarse sandy loam

3Bg—39 to 45 inches; very gravelly loamy coarse sand

3Cg—45 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Characteristics of Tepete, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 16.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7w

Ecological site: WET MEADOW CAREX-JUNCUS (R013XY053ID)

Typical profile

Oe1—0 to 7 inches; mucky peat

Oe2—7 to 14 inches; mucky peat

Oe3—14 to 25 inches; mucky peat

Oe4—25 to 29 inches; mucky peat

A—29 to 34 inches; silty clay loam

Cg1—34 to 43 inches; silty clay loam

2Cg2—43 to 58 inches; gravelly loamy sand

2Cg3—58 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Furniss soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Drainageways

**13105—Zohner-Zohner, frequently flooded complex,
0 to 2 percent slopes**

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,110 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Zohner, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 60 percent

Zohner, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 30 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Zohner, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 2 inches; silt loam

Ak—2 to 10 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg1—10 to 13 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg2—13 to 18 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg3—18 to 27 inches; clay loam

2Bkg4—27 to 39 inches; gravelly coarse sandy loam

3Bg—39 to 45 inches; very gravelly loamy coarse sand

3Cg—45 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Characteristics of Zohner, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Drainageways of terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: MEADOW DECA18-CANE2 (R013XY038ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material

Ak—2 to 10 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg1—10 to 13 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg2—13 to 18 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg3—18 to 27 inches; clay loam

2Bkg4—27 to 39 inches; gravelly coarse sandy loam

3Bg—39 to 45 inches; very gravelly loamy coarse sand

3Cg—45 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Zundell soils, rarely flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hummocks on flats

13106—Zundell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,960 to 6,090 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Zundell, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Zundell, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low

Flooding frequency: Rare (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): About 20 to 40 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.8 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 3

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5c

Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 6 inches; silty clay loam

A2—6 to 12 inches; silty clay loam

Bw1—12 to 17 inches; silty clay loam

Bw2—17 to 27 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg1—27 to 37 inches; gravelly silt loam

Bkg2—37 to 42 inches; gravelly silt loam

2C—42 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Zohner soils, occasionally flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hummocks, terraces

Furniss soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways

13107—Foxcreek-Zufelt complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,030 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Foxcreek, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 50 percent

Zufelt, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 40 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Foxcreek, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat

Ag—2 to 8 inches; loam

ABg—8 to 15 inches; loam

Bg1—15 to 21 inches; loam
2Bg2—21 to 26 inches; very gravelly coarse sandy loam
2Bkg—26 to 42 inches; very gravelly loamy sand
2Cg—42 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

Characteristics of Zufelt, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium
Slope range: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w
Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
A2—7 to 14 inches; loam
Bkg1—14 to 22 inches; loam
Bkg2—22 to 29 inches; loam
Bkg3—29 to 33 inches; loam
2Bk—33 to 37 inches; gravelly sand
2Cg—37 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Tepete soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Drainageways of flood plains

13111—Zufelt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 5,930 to 6,060 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Zufelt, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 90 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Zufelt, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

A2—7 to 14 inches; loam

Bkg1—14 to 22 inches; loam

Bkg2—22 to 29 inches; loam

Bkg3—29 to 33 inches; loam

2Bk—33 to 37 inches; gravelly sand

2Cg—37 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Zundell soils, rarely flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats

13113—Foxcreek mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus, outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,520 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Foxcreek and similar soils: 90 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Foxcreek

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat

Ag—2 to 8 inches; loam

ABg—8 to 15 inches; loam

Bg1—15 to 21 inches; loam

2Bg2—21 to 26 inches; very gravelly coarse sandy loam

2Bkg—26 to 42 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

2Cg—42 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Zufelt soils, occasionally flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains

13114—Zufelt-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,220 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Zufelt, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 75 percent

Foxcreek and similar soils: 20 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 5 percent

Characteristics of Zufelt, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

A2—7 to 14 inches; loam

Bkg1—14 to 22 inches; loam

Bkg2—22 to 29 inches; loam

Bkg3—29 to 33 inches; loam

2Bk—33 to 37 inches; gravelly sand

2Cg—37 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Characteristics of Foxcreek

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat

Ag—2 to 8 inches; loam

ABg—8 to 15 inches; loam

Bg1—15 to 21 inches; loam

2Bg2—21 to 26 inches; very gravelly coarse sandy loam

2Bkg—26 to 42 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

2Cg—42 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Zundell soils, rarely flooded

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains, terraces

Tepete soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways

13115—Tepete-Water complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,000 to 6,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Tepete, frequently flooded for very long, and similar soils: 80 percent

Water: 10 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 10 percent

Characteristics of Tepete, Frequently Flooded for Very Long

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 16.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7w

Ecological site: WET MEADOW CAREX-JUNCUS (R013XY053ID)

Typical profile

Oe1—0 to 7 inches; mucky peat

Oe2—7 to 14 inches; mucky peat

Oe3—14 to 25 inches; mucky peat

Oe4—25 to 29 inches; mucky peat

A—29 to 34 inches; silty clay loam

Cg1—34 to 43 inches; silty clay loam

2Cg2—43 to 58 inches; gravelly loamy sand

2Cg3—58 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Characteristics of Water

Description of areas: Streams, lakes, ponds, and estuaries

Dissimilar Minor Components

Boquet soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Marshes, flood plains

Cedron soils, occasionally flooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Marshes, flood plains

13116—Redfish mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,910 to 6,550 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Redfish, wooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Redfish, Wooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces, drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table) ([fig. 8](#))

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID) ([fig. 9](#))

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat

A—2 to 10 inches; loam

AB—10 to 13 inches; gravelly loam

2BC—13 to 16 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

2C—16 to 43 inches; extremely gravelly sand

2Cg—43 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Foxcreek soils, wooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Stream terraces, drainageways, flood plains

Alpine soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Stream terraces

13117—Zundell silty clay loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,970 to 6,130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days



Figure 8.—Spring flooding in an area of Redfish mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes, west of Felt.



Figure 9.—Area of Redfish mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes. The ecological site is RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID).

Map Unit Composition

Zundell, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Zundell, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Silty alluvium over mixed alluvium

Slope range: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low

Flooding frequency: Rare (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): About 20 to 40 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.8 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 3

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 6 inches; silty clay loam

A2—6 to 12 inches; silty clay loam

Bw1—12 to 17 inches; silty clay loam

Bw2—17 to 27 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg1—27 to 37 inches; gravelly silt loam

Bkg2—37 to 42 inches; gravelly silt loam

2C—42 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Zohner soils, occasionally flooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flats on lower part of fan remnants

Furniss soils, frequently flooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways

13400—Arimo-Zundell complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Elevation: 5,830 to 6,060 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Arimo, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 65 percent

Zundell, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 25 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Arimo, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces, fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: Rare (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 2 inches; loam

Ap2—2 to 13 inches; loam

Bw—13 to 15 inches; loam

Bk1—15 to 25 inches; loam

Bk2—25 to 29 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

2Bkq—29 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

2C—35 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Characteristics of Zundell, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Silty alluvium over mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low

Flooding frequency: Rare (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): About 20 to 40 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.8 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 3

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5c

Ecological site: DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 6 inches; silty clay loam

A2—6 to 12 inches; silty clay loam

Bw1—12 to 17 inches; silty clay loam

Bw2—17 to 27 inches; silty clay loam

Bkg1—27 to 37 inches; gravelly silt loam

Bkg2—37 to 42 inches; gravelly silt loam

2C—42 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Foxcreek soils, wooded

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains

13403—Alpine gravelly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,060 to 6,330 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Alpine, gravelly silt loam, and similar soils: 100 percent

Characteristics of Alpine, Gravelly Silt Loam

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly silt loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

13404—Alpine silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,130 to 6,510 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Alpine, silt loam, and similar soils: 90 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Alpine, Silt Loam

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 2 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; silt loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

Dissimilar Minor Component

Altaby soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

13409—Snyderville gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,180 to 6,550 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Snyderville and similar soils: 90 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Snyderville

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; loam

Ap2—4 to 12 inches; loam

BA—12 to 16 inches; loam

Bt1—16 to 20 inches; very gravelly loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very gravelly sandy clay loam

2BC—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

2C—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Driggs soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

13410—Snyderville-Driggs complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,940 to 6,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Snyderville and similar soils: 55 percent

Driggs and similar soils: 40 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Snyderville

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; loam

Ap2—4 to 12 inches; loam

BA—12 to 16 inches; loam

Bt1—16 to 20 inches; very gravelly loam

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very gravelly sandy clay loam

2BC—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

2C—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly coarse sand

Characteristics of Driggs

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 35 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 3 inches; loam

Ap2—3 to 8 inches; silt loam

Bt1—8 to 15 inches; silt loam

Bt2—15 to 31 inches; clay loam

Bk1—31 to 35 inches; gravelly loam

2Bk2—35 to 45 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

2Bk3—45 to 57 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

2C—57 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

St. Anthony soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swales of fan remnants

13415—Arimo loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,900 to 6,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Arimo and similar soils: 75 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Arimo

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 2 inches; loam

Ap2—2 to 13 inches; loam

Bw—13 to 15 inches; loam

Bk1—15 to 25 inches; loam

Bk2—25 to 29 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

2Bkq—29 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

2C—35 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Felt soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants

Feltonia soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Zundell soils, nonflooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Stream terraces

13417—Badgerton-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,890 to 6,570 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Badgerton, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 50 percent

Arimo and similar soils: 40 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Badgerton, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: Rare (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 5c

Ecological site: RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LEC14 (R013XY049ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 9 inches; loam

AB—9 to 17 inches; very gravelly loam

BC—17 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

C1—31 to 43 inches; extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand

C2—43 to 60 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

Characteristics of Arimo

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces on fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 2 inches; loam

Ap2—2 to 13 inches; loam

Bw—13 to 15 inches; loam

Bk1—15 to 25 inches; loam

Bk2—25 to 29 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

2Bkq—29 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

2C—35 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Alpine soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Stream terraces on fan remnants

13419—Alpine-Kucera complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,950 to 6,550 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Alpine and similar soils: 55 percent

Kucera and similar soils: 30 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Alpine

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

Characteristics of Kucera

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; silt loam

AB—11 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bw—18 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Iphil soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

Kucera soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Lostine soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes, toeslopes

13422—Alpine gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,050 to 6,670 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Alpine, high precipitation, and similar soils: 100 percent

Characteristics of Alpine, High Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): Southeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 4 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

13423—Alpine-Badgerton complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,030 to 6,980 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Alpine, high precipitation, and similar soils: 60 percent

Badgerton, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 35 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Alpine, High Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): Southeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 8 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

Characteristics of Badgerton, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): South to north (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 8 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: Rare (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 9 inches; loam

AB—9 to 17 inches; very gravelly loam

BC—17 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

C1—31 to 43 inches; extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand

C2—43 to 60 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Redfish soils, wooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

13425—Badgerton-Alpine complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,040 to 6,680 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Badgerton, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 55 percent

Alpine and similar soils: 35 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 10 percent

Characteristics of Badgerton, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: Rare (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 9 inches; loam

AB—9 to 17 inches; very gravelly loam

BC—17 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

C1—31 to 43 inches; extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand

C2—43 to 60 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

Characteristics of Alpine

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

Dissimilar Minor Components

Foxcreek soils, wooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Redfish soils, wooded

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

13426—Alpine-Driggs complex, 2 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,120 to 6,510 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Alpine and similar soils: 55 percent

Driggs and similar soils: 40 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Alpine

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 2 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

Characteristics of Driggs

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 2 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 35 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 3 inches; loam

Ap2—3 to 8 inches; silt loam

Bt1—8 to 15 inches; silt loam

Bt2—15 to 31 inches; clay loam

Bk1—31 to 35 inches; gravelly loam

2Bk2—35 to 45 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

2Bk3—45 to 57 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

2C—57 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Altaby soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

13429—Alpine gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,970 to 6,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Alpine and similar soils: 100 percent

Characteristics of Alpine

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

13430—Alpine-St. Anthony complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,910 to 6,480 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Alpine and similar soils: 50 percent

St. Anthony and similar soils: 35 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Alpine

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

Characteristics of St. Anthony

Setting

Landform: Swales of fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Gravelly mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 7 inches; gravelly loam

A2—7 to 12 inches; gravelly loam

Bw—12 to 23 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

BC—23 to 47 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sandy loam

2C—47 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Snyderville soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Arimo soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants

13431—Feltonia-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,950 to 6,240 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Feltonia and similar soils: 75 percent

Arimo and similar soils: 20 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Feltonia

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 7.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 6 inches; loam

A—6 to 12 inches; loam

Bw1—12 to 20 inches; loam

Bw2—20 to 27 inches; loam

Bk1—27 to 36 inches; loam

Bk2—36 to 49 inches; very gravelly loam

2Bk3—49 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Characteristics of Arimo

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 2 inches; loam

Ap2—2 to 13 inches; loam

Bw—13 to 15 inches; loam

Bk1—15 to 25 inches; loam

Bk2—25 to 29 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

2Bkq—29 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

2C—35 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Felt soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants

13438—Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,950 to 6,550 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Altaby and similar soils: 70 percent

Alpine, gravelly silt loam, and similar soils: 20 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Altaby

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

Ap2—7 to 16 inches; silt loam

AB—16 to 19 inches; silt loam

Bk1—19 to 24 inches; gravelly silt loam

Bk2—24 to 28 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

2Bkq—28 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Characteristics of Alpine, Gravelly Silt Loam

Setting

Landform: Swales of fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 2 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly silt loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

Dissimilar Minor Component

Felt soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges on fan remnants

13441—Alpine-Driggs complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains ([fig. 10](#))

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,090 to 6,440 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days



Figure 10.—Irrigated hay in an area of Alpine-Driggs complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, on a fan remnant.

Map Unit Composition

Alpine and similar soils: 50 percent

Driggs and similar soils: 45 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Alpine

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6s

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6s

Ecological site: SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS

(R013XY004ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 2 inches; gravelly loam

A2—2 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam

ABk—11 to 17 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk—17 to 25 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

Bk1''—44 to 51 inches; extremely gravelly sandy loam

Bk2''—51 to 60 inches; gravel

Characteristics of Driggs

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 35 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 3 inches; loam

Ap2—3 to 8 inches; silt loam

Bt1—8 to 15 inches; silt loam

Bt2—15 to 31 inches; clay loam

Bk1—31 to 35 inches; gravelly loam

2Bk2—35 to 45 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

2Bk3—45 to 57 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

2C—57 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Altaby soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

13442—Arimo loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,940 to 6,030 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Arimo and similar soils: 70 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 30 percent

Characteristics of Arimo

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 5 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 2 inches; loam

Ap2—2 to 13 inches; loam

Bw—13 to 15 inches; loam

Bk1—15 to 25 inches; loam

Bk2—25 to 29 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

2Bkq—29 to 35 inches; extremely gravelly loamy sand

2C—35 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Arimo soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Felt soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Feltonia soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Foxcreek soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Drainageways of fan remnants

13443—Snyderville gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,180 to 6,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Snyderville and similar soils: 75 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Snyderville

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 4 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; loam
Ap2—4 to 12 inches; loam
BA—12 to 16 inches; loam
Bt1—16 to 20 inches; very gravelly loam
Bt2—20 to 30 inches; very gravelly sandy clay loam
2BC—30 to 44 inches; very gravelly loamy sand
2C—44 to 60 inches; very gravelly coarse sand

Dissimilar Minor Components

Lostine soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Toeslopes

Dranyon soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Petzel soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fan remnants

Bailey soils, very stony surface

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

13445—Richvale silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 6,000 to 6,250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Richvale and similar soils: 90 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 10 percent

Characteristics of Richvale

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium derived primarily from sandstone and limestone with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silt loam
A—7 to 14 inches; silt loam
Bt1—14 to 24 inches; silt loam
Bt2—24 to 28 inches; silt loam
Bk1—28 to 38 inches; silt loam
Bk2—38 to 60 inches; gravelly loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Alpine soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Arimo soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Stream terraces, fan remnants

13448—Kucera-Altaby complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 5,930 to 6,410 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F
Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Kucera and similar soils: 70 percent
Altaby and similar soils: 20 percent
Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Kucera

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; silt loam

AB—11 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bw—18 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Altaby

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 0.5 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

Ap2—7 to 16 inches; silt loam

AB—16 to 19 inches; silt loam
Bk1—19 to 24 inches; gravelly silt loam
Bk2—24 to 28 inches; very gravelly sandy loam
2Bkq—28 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Iphil soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

13449—Petzel-Milk complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 6,170 to 6,640 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F
Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Petzel and similar soils: 55 percent
Milk and similar soils: 30 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Petzel

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Strongly weathered outwash with an influence of loess
Slope range: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 10 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
A2—6 to 22 inches; silt loam
Bt—22 to 30 inches; silt loam

2Bk—30 to 47 inches; gravelly loam

2Btk—47 to 60 inches; gravelly loam

Characteristics of Milk

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 8 inches; silt loam

AB—8 to 14 inches; loam

Bt—14 to 22 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bk—22 to 28 inches; extremely gravelly loam

R—28 to 38 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Snyderville soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Fan remnants

Bustle soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

13452—Foxcreek-Furniss complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,980 to 6,540 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Map Unit Composition

Foxcreek, wooded and similar soils: 50 percent

Furniss, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 40 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Foxcreek, Wooded

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: Occasional (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat

Ag—2 to 8 inches; loam

ABg—8 to 15 inches; loam

Bg1—15 to 21 inches; loam

2Bg2—21 to 26 inches; very gravelly coarse sandy loam

2Bkg—26 to 42 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

2Cg—42 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand

Characteristics of Furniss, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, drainageways

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low

Flooding frequency: Frequent (see Water Features table)

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): At the soil surface to a depth of 10 inches (see Water Features table)

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1.5 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 8.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 5w

Ecological site: MEADOW DECA18-CANE2 (R013XY038ID)

Typical profile

Oe—0 to 2 inches; mucky peat

A1—2 to 8 inches; silty clay loam

A2—8 to 13 inches; silty clay loam

Cg1—13 to 18 inches; silty clay loam

Cg2—18 to 28 inches; silty clay loam

Cg3—28 to 32 inches; silty clay loam

2Cg4—32 to 37 inches; fine sandy loam

3Cg5—37 to 43 inches; very gravelly coarse sandy loam

3Cg6—43 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand

Dissimilar Minor Component

Driggs soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Stream terraces

13453—Bustle silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,060 to 6,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Bustle and similar soils: 85 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Bustle

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 1 to 6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 5 inches; silt loam

Ap2—5 to 13 inches; silt loam

Bt1—13 to 19 inches; silt loam

Bt2—19 to 39 inches; silt loam

Bt3—39 to 46 inches; silt loam

Bt4—46 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Bancroft soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Driggs soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swales of fan remnants

13454—Ririe-Bustle complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,050 to 6,650 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Ririe, high precipitation, and similar soils: 60 percent

Bustle and similar soils: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Ririe, High Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): East to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Very slightly saline (about 3 millimhos per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 10
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Ap2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam
Bk1—9 to 14 inches; silt loam
Bk2—14 to 25 inches; silt loam
Bk3—25 to 35 inches; silt loam
Bk4—35 to 49 inches; silt loam
C—49 to 60 inches; silt

Characteristics of Bustle

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (representative): Northwest
Aspect (range): West to north (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 8 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e
Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 5 inches; silt loam
Ap2—5 to 13 inches; silt loam
Bt1—13 to 19 inches; silt loam
Bt2—19 to 39 inches; silt loam

Bt3—39 to 46 inches; silt loam

Bt4—46 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Driggs soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Swales of fan remnants

Kucera soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, backslopes

Tetonia soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

13455—Kucera-Lostine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,960 to 6,520 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Kucera and similar soils: 60 percent

Lostine and similar soils: 25 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Kucera

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; silt loam

AB—11 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bw—18 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Lostine

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

Ap2—9 to 17 inches; silt loam

AB—17 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bw1—28 to 41 inches; silt loam

Bw2—41 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bw3—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Ririe soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Iphil soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

13456—Iphil-Ririe complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,460 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Iphil and similar soils: 45 percent

Ririe and similar soils: 30 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Iphil

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southeast

Aspect (range): East to south (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 8

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 8 inches; silt loam

Bk1—8 to 17 inches; silt loam

Bk2—17 to 20 inches; silt loam

Bk3—20 to 33 inches; silt loam

Bk4—33 to 58 inches; silt loam

Bk5—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Ririe

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (representative): Southeast
Aspect (range): East to south (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 4 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Very slightly saline (about 3 millimhos per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 10
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e
Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Ap2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam
Bk1—9 to 14 inches; silt loam
Bk2—14 to 25 inches; silt loam
Bk3—25 to 35 inches; silt loam
Bk4—35 to 49 inches; silt loam
C—49 to 60 inches; silt

Dissimilar Minor Components

Lostine soils

Percentage of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Toeslopes

Kucera soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rin soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Tetonia soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Altaby soils

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes

13463—Kucera-Dranyon-Tetonia complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Alluvial plains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,080 to 6,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Kucera, high precipitation, and similar soils: 60 percent

Dranyon and similar soils: 20 percent

Tetonia and similar soils: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Kucera, High Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): East

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; silt loam

AB—11 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bw—18 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Dranyon

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Aspect (representative): North
Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone or rhyolite with an influence of loess
Slope range: 2 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 9.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e
Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material
A1—1 to 4 inches; silt loam
A2—4 to 7 inches; silt loam
AB—7 to 13 inches; silt loam
Bt1—13 to 21 inches; gravelly silty clay loam
Bt2—21 to 30 inches; very stony silty clay loam
Bt3—30 to 40 inches; silty clay loam
Bt4—40 to 60 inches; clay loam

Characteristics of Tetonia

Setting

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (representative): North
Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: NORTH SLOPE LOAMY 16-22 SYOR2/ELTR7 (R013XY030ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

AB—9 to 22 inches; silt loam

Bw—22 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bk1—28 to 39 inches; silt loam

Bk2—39 to 50 inches; silt loam

Bk3—50 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

lphil soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

13514—Iphil-Lostine-Ririe complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,580 to 6,360 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Iphil and similar soils: 30 percent

Lostine and similar soils: 25 percent

Ririe and similar soils: 25 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Iphil

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): Southeast to southwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 7 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 8

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 8 inches; silt loam

Bk1—8 to 17 inches; silt loam

Bk2—17 to 20 inches; silt loam

Bk3—20 to 33 inches; silt loam

Bk4—33 to 58 inches; silt loam

Bk5—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Lostine

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes, toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

Ap2—9 to 17 inches; silt loam

AB—17 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bw1—28 to 41 inches; silt loam

Bw2—41 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bw3—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Ririe

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Very slightly saline (about 3 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 10

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam

Ap2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam

Bk1—9 to 14 inches; silt loam

Bk2—14 to 25 inches; silt loam

Bk3—25 to 35 inches; silt loam

Bk4—35 to 49 inches; silt loam

C—49 to 60 inches; silt

Dissimilar Minor Components

Kucera soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Tetonia soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent

Rin soils

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

13515—Iphil-Lostine-Tetonia complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus ([fig. 11](#))

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,580 to 6,720 feet

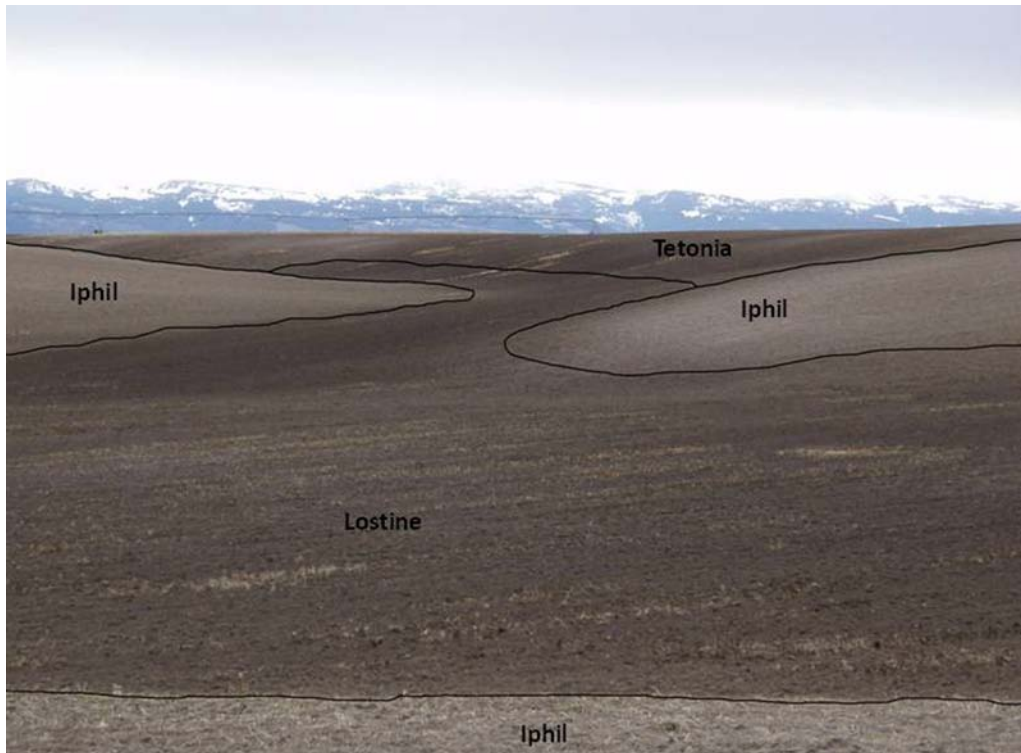


Figure 11.—Color pattern of soil surface in an area of Iphil-Lostine-Tetonia complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes, on loess hills. Iphil soils are on convex shoulders and backslopes, Lostine soils are on concave footslopes and toeslopes, and Tetonia soils are on north-facing backslopes and footslopes.

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Iphil and similar soils: 30 percent

Lostine and similar soils: 30 percent

Tetonia and similar soils: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Iphil

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southeast

Aspect (range): East to south (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 8

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 8 inches; silt loam

Bk1—8 to 17 inches; silt loam

Bk2—17 to 20 inches; silt loam

Bk3—20 to 33 inches; silt loam

Bk4—33 to 58 inches; silt loam

Bk5—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Lostine

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes, toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

Ap2—9 to 17 inches; silt loam

AB—17 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bw1—28 to 41 inches; silt loam

Bw2—41 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bw3—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Tetonia

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): North

Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 8 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: NORTH SLOPE LOAMY 16-22 SYOR2/ELTR7 (R013XY030ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

AB—9 to 22 inches; silt loam

Bw—22 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bk1—28 to 39 inches; silt loam

Bk2—39 to 50 inches; silt loam

Bk3—50 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Ririe soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Kucera soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rin soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

Greys soils

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Scarps of loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

13517—Kucera-Ririe complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,650 to 6,510 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Kucera and similar soils: 45 percent

Ririe and similar soils: 45 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 10 percent

Characteristics of Kucera

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; silt loam

AB—11 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bw—18 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Ririe

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Very slightly saline (about 3 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 10

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam

Ap2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam

Bk1—9 to 14 inches; silt loam

Bk2—14 to 25 inches; silt loam

Bk3—25 to 35 inches; silt loam

Bk4—35 to 49 inches; silt loam

C—49 to 60 inches; silt

Dissimilar Minor Components

Iphil soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders

Lostine soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Footslopes, toeslopes

13520—Kucera-Ririe-Lostine complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,680 to 6,790 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Kucera and similar soils: 45 percent

Ririe and similar soils: 30 percent

Lostine and similar soils: 15 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 10 percent

Characteristics of Kucera

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 4 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; silt loam

AB—11 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bw—18 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Ririe

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): Southeast to southwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Very slightly saline (about 3 millimhos per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 10
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e
Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Ap2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam
Bk1—9 to 14 inches; silt loam
Bk2—14 to 25 inches; silt loam
Bk3—25 to 35 inches; silt loam
Bk4—35 to 49 inches; silt loam
C—49 to 60 inches; silt

Characteristics of Lostine

Setting

Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Toeslopes
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 2 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4c
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4c
Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam
Ap2—9 to 17 inches; silt loam
AB—17 to 28 inches; silt loam
Bw1—28 to 41 inches; silt loam
Bw2—41 to 52 inches; silt loam
Bw3—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Iphil soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders

Tetonia soils

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

13522—Ririe-Lostine-Kucera complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,910 to 6,490 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Ririe, high precipitation, and similar soils: 30 percent

Lostine, high precipitation, and similar soils: 25 percent

Kucera, high precipitation, and similar soils: 20 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Ririe, High Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southeast

Aspect (range): Southeast to south (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Very slightly saline (about 3 millimhos per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 10

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam

Ap2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam

Bk1—9 to 14 inches; silt loam

Bk2—14 to 25 inches; silt loam

Bk3—25 to 35 inches; silt loam

Bk4—35 to 49 inches; silt loam

C—49 to 60 inches; silt

Characteristics of Lostine, High Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

Ap2—9 to 17 inches; silt loam

AB—17 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bw1—28 to 41 inches; silt loam

Bw2—41 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bw3—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Kucera, High Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): Southeast

Aspect (range): East to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; silt loam

AB—11 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bw—18 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Rin soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

Greys soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Scarps of loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

lphil soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders

Lostine soils, nearly level

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Toeslopes

13541—Jedediah-Liza complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,300 to 6,810 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Jedediah and similar soils: 60 percent

Liza and similar soils: 25 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Jedediah

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): South to north (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 1 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 14 inches; silt loam

AB—14 to 19 inches; silt loam

EB—19 to 27 inches; silt loam

Bt1—27 to 42 inches; silty clay loam

Bt2—42 to 49 inches; silty clay loam

Bt3—49 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Characteristics of Liza

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): South

Aspect (range): Southeast to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 1 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e
Ecological site: LOAMY 22+ ARTRV/FEID-BRMA4 (R013XY024ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 9 inches; silt loam
AB—9 to 13 inches; silt loam
Bt1—13 to 20 inches; silty clay loam
Bt2—20 to 31 inches; silty clay loam
Bt3—31 to 41 inches; silty clay loam
Bt4—41 to 56 inches; silty clay loam
Bk—56 to 60 inches; loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Bull soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, backslopes

Liza soils, strongly sloping

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

13543—Greys-Liza complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 6,020 to 6,610 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 28 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 42 degrees F
Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Greys and similar soils: 50 percent
Liza, low precipitation, and similar soils: 35 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Greys

Setting

Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 2 inches; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—2 to 3 inches; silt loam

A2—3 to 7 inches; silt loam

A3—7 to 13 inches; silt loam

A/E—13 to 16 inches; silt loam

E—16 to 19 inches; silt loam

Bt1—19 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bt2—28 to 40 inches; silt loam

Bt3—40 to 58 inches; silt loam

Bk—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Liza, Low Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 9 inches; silt loam
AB—9 to 13 inches; silt loam
Bt1—13 to 20 inches; silty clay loam
Bt2—20 to 31 inches; silty clay loam
Bt3—31 to 41 inches; silty clay loam
Bt4—41 to 56 inches; silty clay loam
Bk—56 to 60 inches; loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Greys soils, strongly sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Liza soils, strongly sloping

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

13544—Greys-Liza complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Outwash plains, alluvial plains
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 6,080 to 6,910 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 28 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 42 degrees F
Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Greys and similar soils: 50 percent
Liza, low precipitation, and similar soils: 40 percent
Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Greys

Setting

Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (representative): Northeast
Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 8 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 2 inches; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—2 to 3 inches; silt loam

A2—3 to 7 inches; silt loam

A3—7 to 13 inches; silt loam

A/E—13 to 16 inches; silt loam

E—16 to 19 inches; silt loam

Bt1—19 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bt2—28 to 40 inches; silt loam

Bt3—40 to 58 inches; silt loam

Bk—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Characteristics of Liza, Low Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southeast

Aspect (range): East to west (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 8 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 7e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 9 inches; silt loam

AB—9 to 13 inches; silt loam

Bt1—13 to 20 inches; silty clay loam

Bt2—20 to 31 inches; silty clay loam

Bt3—31 to 41 inches; silty clay loam

Bt4—41 to 56 inches; silty clay loam

Bk—56 to 60 inches; loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Greys soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

13545—Greys silt loam, 2 to 16 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus, mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,720 to 6,960 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Greys and similar soils: 90 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Greys

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes, loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Northeast

Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 2 inches; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—2 to 3 inches; silt loam

A2—3 to 7 inches; silt loam

A3—7 to 13 inches; silt loam

A/E—13 to 16 inches; silt loam

E—16 to 19 inches; silt loam

Bt1—19 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bt2—28 to 40 inches; silt loam

Bt3—40 to 58 inches; silt loam

Bk—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Greys soils, strongly sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes, loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

13547—Jedediah-Kucera complex, 4 to 24 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,620 to 6,540 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Jedediah and similar soils: 60 percent

Kucera and similar soils: 35 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 5 percent

Characteristics of Jedediah

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (representative): Northeast

Aspect (range): North to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 24 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 14 inches; silt loam

AB—14 to 19 inches; silt loam

EB—19 to 27 inches; silt loam

Bt1—27 to 42 inches; silty clay loam

Bt2—42 to 49 inches; silty clay loam

Bt3—49 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Characteristics of Kucera

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Southeast

Aspect (range): Northeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 24 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; silt loam

AB—11 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bw—18 to 32 inches; silt loam

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; silt loam

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Jedediah soils, moderately steep

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

13548—Greys silt loam, lee side hillslope, 8 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus, mountains

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,720 to 6,740 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Greys, lee side hillslope, and similar soils: 90 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Greys, Lee Side Hillslope

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes, loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): Northeast

Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 8 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 2 inches; slightly decomposed plant material

A1—2 to 3 inches; silt loam

A2—3 to 7 inches; silt loam

A3—7 to 13 inches; silt loam

A/E—13 to 16 inches; silt loam

E—16 to 19 inches; silt loam

Bt1—19 to 28 inches; silt loam

Bt2—28 to 40 inches; silt loam

Bt3—40 to 58 inches; silt loam

Bk—58 to 60 inches; silt loam

Dissimilar Minor Component

Greys soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Mountain slopes, loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

13550—Ririe-Bull complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,100 to 6,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F
Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Ririe, high precipitation, and similar soils: 65 percent
Bull and similar soils: 20 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Ririe, High Precipitation

Setting

Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Very slightly saline (about 3 millimhos per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Sodium adsorption ratio about 10
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very high (about 12 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
Ap2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam
Bk1—9 to 14 inches; silt loam
Bk2—14 to 25 inches; silt loam
Bk3—25 to 35 inches; silt loam
Bk4—35 to 49 inches; silt loam
C—49 to 60 inches; silt

Characteristics of Bull

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear, concave
Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess over residuum derived from rhyolite
Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam
A2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam
BA—9 to 18 inches; silt loam
Bt1—18 to 27 inches; silt loam
Bt2—27 to 33 inches; silt loam
2Bt3—33 to 38 inches; extremely channery sandy clay loam
2Bt4—38 to 52 inches; extremely gravelly clay loam
2R—52 to 60 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Conner soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

Jedediah soils

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

13553—Milk-Bull complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 6,000 to 7,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F
Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Milk and similar soils: 55 percent
Bull and similar soils: 20 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Milk

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): East

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 1 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 8 inches; silt loam

AB—8 to 14 inches; loam

Bt—14 to 22 inches; very gravelly clay loam

Bk—22 to 28 inches; extremely gravelly loam

R—28 to 38 inches; bedrock

Characteristics of Bull

Setting

Landform: Swales

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Aspect (representative): East

Aspect (range): All aspects

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess over residuum derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 1 to 10 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam

A2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam

BA—9 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bt1—18 to 27 inches; silt loam

Bt2—27 to 33 inches; silt loam

2Bt3—33 to 38 inches; extremely channery sandy clay loam

2Bt4—38 to 52 inches; extremely gravelly clay loam

2R—52 to 60 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Conner soils, extremely flaggy surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

Parkalley soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent

Foxcreek soils, depression

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions

13557—Parkalley gravelly loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,070 to 6,360 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 60 days

Map Unit Composition

Parkalley and similar soils: 85 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Parkalley

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): Northeast

Aspect (range): West to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum and/or colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 8 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 22+ ARTRV/FEID-BRMA4 (R013XY024ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 4 inches; gravelly loam

A2—4 to 9 inches; gravelly loam

A3—9 to 19 inches; gravelly loam

Bt—19 to 28 inches; very flaggy clay loam

BC—28 to 41 inches; extremely flaggy loam

C—41 to 60 inches; extremely flaggy loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Dranyon soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

13558—Milk-Bull complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,960 to 6,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Milk, loam, and similar soils: 45 percent

Bull and similar soils: 30 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Milk, Loam

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Aspect (representative): West
Aspect (range): Northeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess
Slope range: 10 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e
Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 8 inches; loam
AB—8 to 14 inches; loam
Bt—14 to 22 inches; very gravelly clay loam
Bk—22 to 28 inches; extremely gravelly loam
R—28 to 38 inches; bedrock

Characteristics of Bull

Setting

Landform: Swales
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Aspect (representative): Southwest
Aspect (range): Northeast to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess over residuum derived from rhyolite
Slope range: 10 to 16 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)

Typical profile

A1—0 to 6 inches; silt loam

A2—6 to 9 inches; silt loam

BA—9 to 18 inches; silt loam

Bt1—18 to 27 inches; silt loam

Bt2—27 to 33 inches; silt loam

2Bt3—33 to 38 inches; extremely channery sandy clay loam

2Bt4—38 to 52 inches; extremely gravelly clay loam

2R—52 to 60 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Components

Bailey soils, extremely flaggy surface

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Bull soils, gently sloping

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swales

Parkalley soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Tetonia soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Conner soils, extremely flaggy surface

Percentage of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Scarps

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 2 percent

13560—Pinochle-Conner complex, 12 to 40 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,970 to 6,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Pinochle, very bouldery surface, and similar soils: 55 percent
Conner, extremely flaggy surface, and similar soils: 35 percent
Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Pinochle, Very Bouldery Surface

Setting

Landform: Scarps, hillslopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (representative): Southeast
Aspect (range): East to southwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite
Slope range: 12 to 40 percent
Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0.1 to 3.0 percent with boulders
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e
Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 5 inches; gravelly loam
AB—5 to 12 inches; very gravelly silt loam
Bw1—12 to 17 inches; extremely flaggy silt loam
Bw2—17 to 22 inches; extremely flaggy loam
R—22 to 31 inches; bedrock

Characteristics of Conner, Extremely Flaggy Surface

Setting

Landform: Scarps
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders, backslopes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (representative): Southeast
Aspect (range): East to southwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone over residuum derived from sandstone
Slope range: 12 to 40 percent
Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 3 to 15 percent with flagstones

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Very low (about 1.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e
Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 11 inches; very gravelly loam
Bk—11 to 22 inches; extremely gravelly loam
R—22 to 31 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Component

Conner soils, strongly sloping

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

13600—Bailey very gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 5,740 to 7,280 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Bailey, extremely stony surface, and similar soils: 80 percent
Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Bailey, Extremely Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Scarps
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes
Down-slope shape: Linear, convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Aspect (representative): West
Aspect (range): Southwest to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite and tuff with an influence of loess
Slope range: 4 to 12 percent
Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 3 to 15 percent with stones
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 10 inches; very gravelly loam

Bw—10 to 24 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk1—24 to 47 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam

Bk2—47 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Conner soils, low precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Escarpments

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

Bailey soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Scarps

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

13601—Bailey very gravelly loam, 12 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,620 to 7,340 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Bailey, extremely stony surface, and similar soils: 75 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Bailey, Extremely Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Scarps

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): Southwest to northwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite and tuff with an influence of loess

Slope range: 12 to 35 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 3 to 15 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 10 inches; very gravelly loam

Bw—10 to 24 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bk1—24 to 47 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam

Bk2—47 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Bailey soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Scarps

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes

Conner soils, extremely flaggy surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Escarpments

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

Rock outcrop

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

13604—Bailey-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 80 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus, mountains ([fig. 12](#))

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 5,150 to 6,990 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 70 to 100 days

Map Unit Composition

Bailey, extremely bouldery surface, and similar soils: 55 percent

Rock outcrop: 10 percent

Rubble land: 10 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 25 percent

Characteristics of Bailey, Extremely Bouldery Surface

Setting

Landform: Canyon walls

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): West to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite and tuff with an influence of loess

Slope range: 40 to 80 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 0 to 7 percent with stones, 3 to 15 percent with boulders

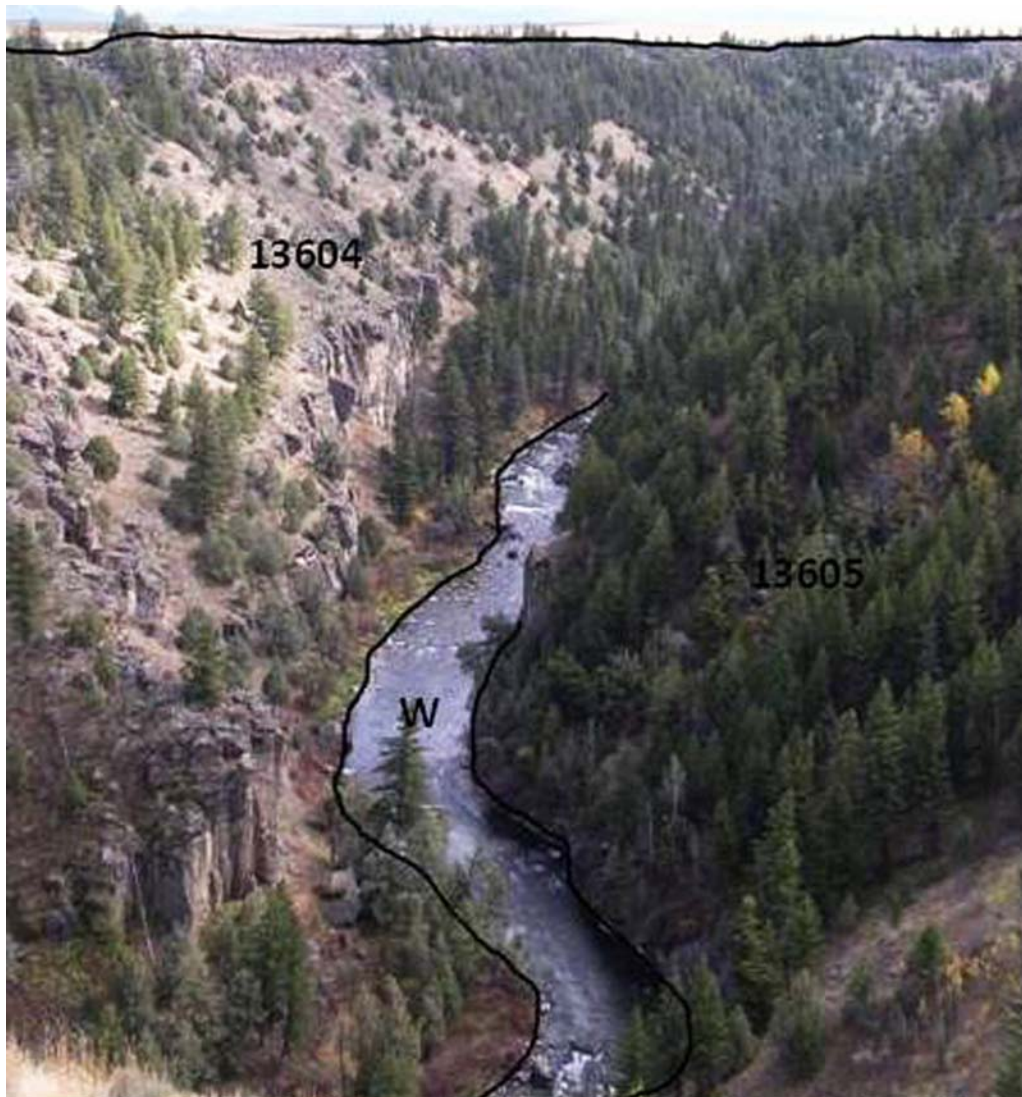


Figure 12.—Area of Bailey-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 80 percent slopes (13604), and Rapid-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 85 percent slopes (13605), on canyon walls along Badger Creek, northwest of Felt.

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e
Ecological site: STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)

Typical profile

A—0 to 10 inches; very gravelly loam
Bw—10 to 24 inches; extremely gravelly loam
Bk1—24 to 47 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam
Bk2—47 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly fine sandy loam

Rock Outcrop

Description of areas: Exposures of bare bedrock

Rubble Land

Areas of cobbles, stones, and boulders

Dissimilar Minor Components

Conner soils, extremely flaggy surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Canyon walls
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Shoulders

Rapid soils, rubbly surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Canyon walls
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Water

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

13605—Rapid-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 85 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus ([fig. 12](#))
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 5,140 to 6,130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F
Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Map Unit Composition

Rapid, extremely stony surface, and similar soils: 65 percent
Rock outcrop: 10 percent

Rubble land: 10 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 15 percent

Characteristics of Rapid, Extremely Stony Surface

Setting

Landform: Canyon walls

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): North

Aspect (range): Northwest to east (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 40 to 85 percent

Percentage of surface area covered by rock fragments: 3 to 15 percent with stones

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 7e

Plant community class: Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)

Typical profile

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material

Oe—1 to 3 inches; moderately decomposed plant material

A1—3 to 10 inches; silt loam

A2—10 to 18 inches; gravelly silt loam

AB—18 to 26 inches; very cobbly silt loam

Bt1—26 to 35 inches; very stony loam

Bt2—35 to 60 inches; extremely stony clay loam

Rock Outcrop

Description of areas: Exposures of bare bedrock

Rubble Land

Areas of cobbles, stones, and boulders

Dissimilar Minor Components

Beehunt soils, extremely bouldery surface

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Canyon walls

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Water

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent

13742—Jedediah-Liza complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Elevation: 6,060 to 7,080 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 90 days

Map Unit Composition

Jedediah and similar soils: 45 percent

Liza and similar soils: 35 percent

Dissimilar minor components: 20 percent

Characteristics of Jedediah

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes, footslopes, toeslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Aspect (representative): West

Aspect (range): West to southeast (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 10 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Not saline

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 6e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e

Ecological site: MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; silt loam

Ap2—4 to 14 inches; silt loam

AB—14 to 19 inches; silt loam

EB—19 to 27 inches; silt loam

Bt1—27 to 42 inches; silty clay loam

Bt2—42 to 49 inches; silty clay loam

Bt3—49 to 60 inches; silty clay loam

Characteristics of Liza

Setting

Landform: Loess hills

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear
Aspect (representative): South
Aspect (range): Southeast to southwest (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Loess
Slope range: 10 to 20 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: None within a depth of 60 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low
Flooding frequency: None
Ponding frequency: None
Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches
Salinity (maximum): Not saline
Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic
Available water capacity (entire profile): High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e
Land capability subclass (irrigated): 6e
Ecological site: LOAMY 22+ ARTRV/FEID-BRMA4 (R013XY024ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 9 inches; silt loam
AB—9 to 13 inches; silt loam
Bt1—13 to 20 inches; silty clay loam
Bt2—20 to 31 inches; silty clay loam
Bt3—31 to 41 inches; silty clay loam
Bt4—41 to 56 inches; silty clay loam
Bk—56 to 60 inches; loam

Dissimilar Minor Components

Bull soils, high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Summits, shoulders, backslopes

Grouse soils

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Ririe soils, very high precipitation

Percentage of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Loess hills
Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

13748—Clements ville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

General landscape: Plateaus ([fig. 13](#))
Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus
Elevation: 5,880 to 7,260 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches



Figure 13.—Harvested grainfield in an area of Clementsville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes.

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 60 days

Map Unit Composition

Clementsville and similar soils: 70 percent

Ard and similar soils: 20 percent

Dissimilar minor component: 10 percent

Characteristics of Clementsville

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex

Across-slope shape: Linear

Aspect (representative): Northwest

Aspect (range): West to north (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 4 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)

Typical profile

Ap1—0 to 3 inches; silt loam

Ap2—3 to 7 inches; silt loam

Bw1—7 to 13 inches; silt loam

Bw2—13 to 20 inches; very gravelly loam

Bk—20 to 24 inches; extremely gravelly loam

Bkq—24 to 35 inches; extremely cobbly loam

R—35 to 44 inches; bedrock

Characteristics of Ard

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Geomorphic position (two-dimensional): Backslopes

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Aspect (representative): Northwest

Aspect (range): West to north (clockwise)

Properties and qualities

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 4 to 12 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Flooding frequency: None

Ponding frequency: None

Seasonal high water table (minimum depth): More than 72 inches

Salinity (maximum): Nonsaline (about 1 millimho per centimeter)

Sodicity (maximum): Not sodic

Available water capacity (entire profile): Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability subclass (nonirrigated): 4e

Land capability subclass (irrigated): 4e

Ecological site: LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)

Typical profile

Ap—0 to 7 inches; silt loam

A1—7 to 11 inches; silt loam

A2—11 to 15 inches; silt loam

2Bk1—15 to 25 inches; loam

2Bk2—25 to 32 inches; channery loam

2R—32 to 42 inches; bedrock

Dissimilar Minor Component

Chokecherry soils

Percentage of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Swales

13900—Pits

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Map unit composition: Pits, gravel—100 percent

W—Water

Major land resource area (MLRA): 13—Eastern Idaho Plateaus

Map unit composition: Water—100 percent

Use and Management of the Soils

This soil survey is an inventory and evaluation of the soils in the survey area. It can be used to adjust land uses to the limitations and potentials of natural resources and the environment. Also, it can help to prevent soil-related failures in land uses.

In preparing a soil survey, soil scientists, conservationists, engineers, and others collect extensive field data about the nature and behavioral characteristics of the soils. They collect data on erosion, droughtiness, flooding, and other factors that affect various soil uses and management. Field experience and collected data on soil properties and performance are used as a basis in predicting soil behavior.

Information in this section can be used to plan the use and management of soils for crops and pasture; as rangeland and forestland; as sites for buildings, sanitary facilities, highways and other transportation systems, and parks and other recreational facilities; for agricultural waste management; and as wildlife habitat. It can be used to identify the potentials and limitations of each soil for specific land uses and to help prevent construction failures caused by unfavorable soil properties.

Planners and others using soil survey information can evaluate the effect of specific land uses on productivity and on the environment in all or part of the survey area. The survey can help planners to maintain or create a land use pattern in harmony with the natural soil.

Contractors can use this survey to locate sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil. They can use it to identify areas where bedrock, wetness, or very firm soil layers can cause difficulty in excavation.

Health officials, highway officials, engineers, and others may also find this survey useful. The survey can help them plan the safe disposal of wastes and locate sites for pavements, sidewalks, campgrounds, playgrounds, lawns, and trees and shrubs.

Interpretive Ratings

The interpretive tables in this survey rate the soils in the survey area for various uses. Many of the tables identify the limitations that affect specified uses and indicate the severity of those limitations. The ratings in these tables are both verbal and numerical.

Rating Class Terms

Rating classes are expressed in the tables in terms that indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect a specified use or in terms that indicate the suitability of the soils for the use. Thus, the tables may show limitation classes or suitability classes. Terms for the limitation classes are *not limited*, *somewhat limited*, and *very limited*. The suitability ratings are expressed as *well suited*, *moderately suited*, *poorly suited*, and *unsuited* or as *good*, *fair*, and *poor*.

Numerical Ratings

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the relative severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.00 to 1.00. They indicate

gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation. The limitations appear in order from the most limiting to the least limiting. Thus, if more than one limitation is identified, the most severe limitation is listed first and the least severe one is listed last.

Crops and Pasture

By Jeff Rebernak, certified crop advisor.

This section discusses the principal use of the soils in the survey area as related to crop and pasture production and management. The data in the table at the end of this section are derived from the National Agricultural Statistics Service census reports for Teton County, Idaho. Similar cropping systems and management are used in the part of Teton County, Wyoming, that is in the survey area. Therefore, the data in the table and the following discussion on crops and pasture represent the agricultural production of both counties in the survey area.

General Cropping Information

The principal crops produced in the survey area are spring barley, alfalfa hay, spring wheat, winter wheat, and seed potatoes. Smaller acreages of wild hay, grass hay, grass/legume hay, oats for grain, oats for hay, and ornamental nursery crops are also produced. The principal crops are grown on the loess plateau in the northern and western parts of the survey area and on the agricultural land in the basin, except on the wetlands in the middle part of the basin. The number of crops produced is limited by the short growing season and the killing frost that can occur at any time during the growing season. Irrigated and nonirrigated cropland is throughout the survey area, with a vast majority of the irrigation water applied by sprinkler systems.

Irrigated crop rotations may include any combination of the principal crops. Nonirrigated crop production systems generally include continuous grain production and may include fallow in the rotation. Aside from the acreages used for hay and forage crops, conventional tillage techniques are used on a majority of the agricultural land. In combination with straw baling, most grain production systems use disking to incorporate residue. Chisel plowing and deep ripping are used for hardpan management as well as for preparation of the soil for potato production. Tillage implements that invert the plow layer, such as a moldboard plow, are used minimally, primarily when rotating out of a perennial hay or forage crop. A field cultivator or various harrow implements are used for finishing or seedbed preparation.

The soils in the survey area that are used for crops generally have a basic pH with high levels of calcium and magnesium. These conditions can result in deficiencies in the amount of phosphorus available to plants by creating insoluble compounds. The soils that have a high pH commonly have deficiencies in micronutrients such as boron, iron, and zinc and a low amount of sulfur available to plants. Yields of the principal crops grown in the survey area typically are increased with the addition of sulfur. Sulfur is also applied to locally acidify the soil so that other primary and secondary nutrients and micronutrients become available to the crops. The agricultural soils in the area generally have a low amount of potassium. Crops such as alfalfa hay and potatoes need more of this primary nutrient; thus, yields typically increase with the application of potassium. Additions of manure provide nutrients to the soil, and legumes symbiotically fix nitrogen from the air, increasing the amount of nitrogen in the soil. Soil testing is needed to determine the amount of soil nutrients available to crops and to determine the appropriate rate of application of fertilizer or manure to overcome any nutrient deficiencies. Climate and crop management affect the amount of organic matter in

the soils. Timely incorporation of crop residue, appropriate applications of livestock manure, and rotations that include alfalfa or other perennial hay contribute to the development of organic matter. Cropping systems that remove the residue by straw baling and that include continuous grain production tend to result in lower levels of organic matter in the soils.

Potato Production

Potatoes in the survey area are produced as seed potatoes. Production of high-quality seed potatoes requires geographic isolation from insects and disease commonly associated with commercial potato production and a climatic environment that does not allow these pests to consistently survive in winter. The soils in the survey area meet both of these requirements. Because the area is surrounded by mountains to the east, south, and west, it is geographically isolated from areas used for commercial potato production. The high elevation of the area results in a short growing season and harsh winters, which are unfavorable for the completion of insect and disease cycles.

The survey area has been designated the Teton Seed Potato Management Area. This designated area has specific management requirements aimed at reducing the viral and bacterial diseases vectored by insects and other pests. Practices include regulating the host material of targeted pests and cleaning and disinfecting all field equipment prior to entering the area to minimize the introduction of diseases or pests. Seed potatoes grown in the Teton Seed Potato Management Area are sold and shipped to commercial potato production operations throughout the Intermountain West and the Pacific Northwest. Adherence to the specific management practices ensures that the seed potatoes used for commercial production do not carry diseases or pests that limit yield and quality.

The Idaho Crop Improvement Association administers the production and certification of seed potatoes within the Teton Seed Potato Management Area. Potatoes planted in this area must be certified or meet the standards for recertification by the Idaho Crop Improvement Association. The certification process involves field inspections, storage inspections, a post-harvest test, and a shipping-point inspection. The Idaho Crop Improvement Association is responsible for outlining the tolerances for disease and other factors related to the quality of seed potatoes.

The acreage used for seed potatoes in the survey area has remained relatively constant over the last three agricultural census periods. However, there has been a decline in the number of farms producing the commodity. The trend has been for consolidation of potato acreages to more large producers and fewer small operations. Generally, potential yields are limited by the short growing season, but production of seed potatoes that are uniform in size, high in quality, and disease free is of highest concern to the growers. At present, the majority of the potato production is in the loess plateau areas of Clementsville and Felt. Many growers in the basin have eliminated potatoes from the rotation in recent years.

Most seed potato growers rotate the potato crop with at least 3 years of barley, wheat, or alfalfa in a given field to reduce or break pest cycles. A deep, uniform soil is needed for seed potatoes; therefore, use of deep ripping and chisel plowing is common. Many operators use pre-marking companies that apply Global Positioning System technology to create uniform rows in which to plant potatoes. This also allows the grower to apply fertilizer and pesticides within the row, create an accurate and consistent stand, and increase the potential for damage-free cultivating and harvesting. All acreages of seed potatoes in the survey area are irrigated with sprinkler systems.

Spring Barley Production

Irrigated and nonirrigated spring barley is the grown on the largest number of acres in the survey area. It is produced throughout the loess plateau and basin, except on the poorly drained soils in areas of wetland. Barley is able to complete its life cycle consistently with or without irrigation in this high-elevation, short-growing-season environment. Winter barley production is not suited to this area because of the harsh winters.

Irrigated areas of the loess plateau and the perimeter of the basin have the highest yield potential. The soils in areas near Victor commonly are gravelly and have a low available water capacity; thus, yields generally are lower. Because of the high elevation and probability of precipitation in summer, nonirrigated barley production is viable and is scattered throughout the survey area. The northern, northeastern, and Alta areas have the highest nonirrigated crop yield potential because of the higher precipitation; however, there is also a higher potential for damaging hail in these areas.

Tillage practices in areas used for irrigated barley production may include disking in fall to incorporate residue if the straw is not baled. Operators may also include chisel plowing or deep ripping in fall for subsoil management. A field cultivator or other implements may be needed to prepare the seedbed in spring. Tillage that could not be completed in fall because of the rain, snow, or onset of winter can be done in spring. Tillage practices in nonirrigated areas are less aggressive and focus mainly on managing shallow soils to conserve deep moisture and maintaining soil structure to allow for water infiltration. In many nonirrigated areas, tillage is limited to a residue-managing implement, such as a shallow disk or field cultivator, and sweeps or coulters on the planters are used for seedbed preparation. Deeper tillage for subsoil management generally is not performed every season in nonirrigated areas, and it is most effective when completed in fall.

Varieties of barley for feed are grown for storage in local or regional grain elevators as well as for local dairy farmers to use for ration blending. Malt barley is sold at a premium price to several regional malting companies. Generally, the malting companies require that the malt barley has a precise protein content, a high proportion of plump kernels, and a high germination rate and is free of frost damage. Producers in the survey area are skilled at raising malt barley that meets these standards; therefore, they generally prefer to grow it instead of feed varieties because of the potentially higher price.

Wheat Production

Historically, spring wheat production has been limited because of the short growing season, or the limited consecutive frost-free days. Wheat matures slower than barley and tends to be more susceptible to frost damage. In theory, winter wheat is suited to nonirrigated production because of the moisture received in fall and the established crop can use the moisture received in spring. However, the harsh winters in the survey area can result in a high rate of winterkill. Winter wheat is also subject to a high incidence of snow mold in areas where the snowpack lasts for a long period of time or there is a high potential for drifting. Severe icing in concave areas during the thawing and freezing cycles in spring can kill wheat that survived in winter. Nonirrigated spring wheat production has a higher potential for a successful crop because moisture tends to be the most limiting factor for the longevity of the crop. The lack of moisture shortens the duration of the crop and reduces the potential for late-season frost damage. Because of the lack of mid-season precipitation, the crop is planted early to take advantage of the available soil moisture in spring. This crop, however, is susceptible to early-season frost damage.

Over the last three agricultural census periods, spring wheat and winter wheat production have increased in the survey area. This can be attributed to milder winters and longer growing seasons, use of better suited varieties, higher commodity prices, a desire for additional crops in the rotation, and greater assumed risks. Most of the nonirrigated and irrigated wheat is produced on the loess plateau in the Clementsville and Felt areas. Areas that receive a high amount of snow, have a high potential for frost, and have a longer period of snowpack are not used for spring wheat or winter wheat. These include the southern half of the basin, areas on the eastern side of the basin adjacent to the mountains, and areas throughout the survey area where snow drifts. Most wheat varieties are sold to operators of regional grain elevators. Tillage practices for spring wheat and winter wheat are similar to those described for spring barley production. For winter wheat, the rotation typically includes a period of fallow in spring and summer and then planting in fall. During the fallow period, shallow tillage is used for weed management without affecting the deep moisture content and structure of the soil.

Hay and Forage Production

A majority of the hay produced in the survey area is dry tonnage derived from alfalfa. The short growing season allows for only two cuttings of high quality irrigated alfalfa to supply the local and regional dairy markets. Some of the lower quality alfalfa is used in local and regional cattle operations. The yield of the first cutting can be affected by frequent, late-season frosts. The crop is susceptible to insects such as alfalfa weevil and aphids during the period of regrowth between cuttings. The second cutting can be difficult to cure in the windrow because of the weather conditions. Nonirrigated alfalfa production includes a high quality first cutting, but a second cutting depends largely on the available soil moisture in the latter part of the growing season.

With the decline in the number of local dairies, there has been a decline in demand for high quality, high protein alfalfa hay. Some of the market has shifted to a higher demand for grass or grass/alfalfa hay for local and regional horse and cattle operations. Grass hay and mixed hay production typically consists of two cuttings, but the yield of the second cutting generally is lower. In some areas, the grass hay is cut once and then grazed late in summer or early in fall. Weed control in grass/alfalfa stands is a challenge because of the limited herbicides available that are suitable for establishment and maintenance of the crop. Some of the grasses included in grass/alfalfa and grass stands include timothy, orchardgrass, and brome species. Wild grass hay is produced throughout the low-lying areas of the basin. Native grass species that thrive in poorly drained, subirrigated soils are harvested as dry hay for horse and cattle operations.

Operations that include alfalfa or other stands of hay in the crop rotation use several establishment methods. Seedbed preparation is important for proper seeding depth and optimal seed-to-soil contact for successful germination. A common technique for planting an alfalfa stand is underseeding the legume with a small grain, such as spring barley, spring wheat, or oats, that is grown for grain or is cut with the alfalfa and cured for hay. With this technique, there is no loss in productivity and the underseeded legume is protected from potential soil crusting, weed pressure, and soil drying cycles. Many stands of alfalfa and other hay crops are also established by seeding without a small grain. Weeds can be controlled with herbicides, and intensive irrigation can be used to overcome the drying cycles that are common with shallow-seeded crops. The longevity of an alfalfa stand is increased when it is established without small grain, presumably because of the lack of competition between the alfalfa and small

grain during the year of establishment. A well established and maintained alfalfa stand commonly is kept in production for 5 years before it is rotated to a small grain. Many producers use alfalfa in the rotation because of its ability to fix nitrogen in the soil that can be used for growing small grain. Mixed alfalfa and grass stands tend to evolve into grass hay stands, the timing of which is determined by the variety of grass and the management of nutrients.

Pastures that are used by cattle, dairy, and horse operations are throughout the basin and eastern part of the survey area. Most of the land used as pasture is poorly suited to small grain, hay, or potato production. These areas may include gravelly soils, numerous rock outcroppings, or poorly drained soils or may be adjacent to forests. The pastures are nonirrigated or sprinkler irrigated and may include orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass, brome species, and native species. Because of the deep snowpack and long periods of snowpack, matting and thatching of the areas used as pasture and for hay can limit crown emergence in spring, interfere with oxygen exchange in the soil, and restrict the infiltration of water. Spring harrowing alleviates these problems and assists in the breakdown of feeding residue in winter, winter bedding, and manure. Many operations use summer grazing allotments in areas administered by the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service.

Crop Productivity Indices

Crop productivity indices provide an estimate of the relative productivity of the soils for the principal crops grown in the area. The indices are numerical values that range from 0.00 to 1.00. The greater the crop productivity index value, the higher the potential productivity of the crop.

Crop productivity indices are provided instead of actual estimated yields because of the difficulty of collecting accurate, reliable crop yield data. The development of new crop varieties and advancement in crop production technology can also result in the estimated yields becoming obsolete over time.

The criteria for the crop productivity indices were developed by soil scientists and agronomists familiar with the soils, crops, and management practices used in the survey area. The team used the National Commodity Crop Productivity Index (NCCPI) as a starting point and then modified it to local soil and climatic conditions. More information on the NCCPI is available at ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/NSSC/NCCPI/NCCPI_user_guide.pdf.

The criteria for the crop productivity indices consist of five categories—physical properties of the soils, chemical properties of the soils, climate, landscape, and soil moisture content. The physical properties of the soils include the content of rock fragments, depth to root-restricting layers, and for potatoes, the content of clay. The chemical properties of the soils include the content of organic matter, sodium adsorption ratio, electrical conductivity, pH, content of calcium carbonate, and cation-exchange capacity. Climate criteria include the number of frost-free days and for nonirrigated crops, the mean annual precipitation. Landscape criteria include the steepness of slope, stones on the soil surface, depth and duration of the water table during the growing season, flooding frequency and duration during the growing season, and ponding frequency and duration during the growing season. The soil water criteria are based on the available water capacity of the soil.

Table 7 provides productivity indices for irrigated and nonirrigated alfalfa, irrigated grass hay, and subirrigated wild hay. The term subirrigated refers to a condition where water is supplied to the crop from a naturally occurring water table.

Table 8 provides productivity indices for irrigated and nonirrigated barley, irrigated and nonirrigated wheat, and irrigated potatoes.

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Teton County, Idaho, Agricultural Statistics: 1997, 2002, 2007

	2007	2002	1997
Total acres-----	201,487	201,487	201,487
Number of farms-----	299	302	301
Land in farms (acres)-----	122,478	124,613	138,331
Proportion of land in farms (percent)-----	60.79	61.85	68.66
Average size of farm (acres)----	410	413	460
Irrigated land (acres)-----	52,613	55,715	57,871
Winter wheat, grain (total acres)-----	2,514	624	Not reported
Total farms-----	14	6	Not reported
Average yield (bushel/acre)--	54.97	45.67	Not reported
Irrigated farms-----	4	3	Not reported
Irrigated acres-----	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
Spring wheat, grain (total acres)-----	9,159	3,738	3,585
Total farms-----	12	11	17
Average yield, bushel/acre---	31.48	32.58	53.55
Irrigated farms-----	11	5	10
Irrigated acres-----	Not reported	Not reported	2,179
Barley, grain (total acres)-----	32,774	38,533	45,881
Total farms-----	65	72	101
Average yield (bushel/acre)--	45.94	61.59	56.14
Irrigated farms-----	54	58	72
Irrigated acres-----	20,476	24,119	25,837
Forage (all land used for hay, haylage, grass silage, and greenchop, total acres)-----	15,917	18,779	Not reported
Total farms-----	141	155	Not reported
Average yield (dry tons/acre)	1.85	2.35	Not reported
Irrigated farms-----	111	124	Not reported
Irrigated acres-----	12,727	13,644	Not reported
Alfalfa hay (total acres)-----	12,617	14,629	15,015
Total farms-----	110	127	137
Average yield, dry tons/acre	1.94	2.38	2.34
Irrigated farms-----	89	98	105
Irrigated acres-----	10,154	10,584	11,257
Small grain hay (total acres)---	935	714	Not reported
Total farms-----	10	17	Not reported
Average yield (dry tons/acre)	1.70	2.06	Not reported
Irrigated farms-----	6	12	Not reported
Irrigated acres-----	637	342	Not reported
Wild hay (total acres)-----	1,749	2,274	3,780
Total farms-----	20	32	33
Average yield (dry tons/acre)	1.06	1.92	1.43
Irrigated farms-----	16	24	25
Irrigated acres-----	1,534	1,918	2,748

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Teton County, Idaho, Agricultural Statistics: 1997, 2002, 2007—Continued

	2007	2002	1997
Potatoes (total acres)-----	7,000	7,066	7,166
Total farms-----	12	13	23
Average yield (hundredweight/ acre)-----	Not reported	229.23	239.09
Irrigated farms-----	12	13	23
Irrigated acres-----	7,000	7,066	7,166

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/>

<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/>

Land Capability Classification

Land capability classification shows, in a general way, the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops. Crops that require special management are excluded. The soils are grouped according to their limitations for field crops, the risk of damage if they are used for crops, and the way they respond to management. The criteria used in grouping the soils do not include major and generally expensive landforming that would change slope, depth, or other characteristics of the soils, nor do they include possible but unlikely major reclamation projects. Capability classification is not a substitute for interpretations designed to show suitability and limitations of groups of soils for rangeland, for forestland, or for engineering purposes.

In the capability system, soils are generally grouped at three levels—capability class, subclass, and unit (USDA, 1961). Only class and subclass are used in this survey.

Capability classes, the broadest groups, are designated by the numbers 1 through 8. The numbers indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for practical use. The classes are defined as follows:

Class 1 soils have slight limitations that restrict their use.

Class 2 soils have moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require moderate conservation practices.

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require special conservation practices, or both.

Class 4 soils have very severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants or that require very careful management, or both.

Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 7 soils have very severe limitations that make them unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use mainly to grazing, forestland, or wildlife habitat.

Class 8 soils and miscellaneous areas have limitations that preclude commercial plant production and that restrict their use to recreational purposes, wildlife habitat, watershed, or esthetic purposes.

Capability subclasses are soil groups within one class. They are designated by adding a small letter, e, w, s, or c, to the class numeral, for example, 2e. The letter e shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained; w shows that water in or on the soil interferes with plant growth or cultivation (in some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage);

s shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony; and c, used in only some parts of the United States, shows that the chief limitation is climate that is very cold or very dry.

In class 1 there are no subclasses because the soils of this class have few limitations. Class 5 contains only the subclasses indicated by w, s, or c because the soils in class 5 are subject to little or no erosion. They have other limitations that restrict their use to pasture, rangeland, forestland, wildlife habitat, or recreation.

The capability classification of the soils in this survey area is given in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units" and in [table 9](#).

Prime Farmland and Other Important Farmland

[Table 10](#) lists the map units in the survey area that are considered prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

For some soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according

to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

Agricultural Waste Management

Soil properties are important considerations in areas where soils are used as sites for the treatment and disposal of organic waste and wastewater. Selection of soils with properties that favor waste management can help to prevent environmental damage.

Tables 11 through 13 show the degree and kind of soil limitations affecting the treatment of agricultural waste, including municipal and food-processing wastewater and effluent from lagoons or storage ponds. Municipal wastewater is the waste stream from a municipality. It contains domestic waste and may contain industrial waste. It may have received primary or secondary treatment. It is rarely untreated sewage. Food-processing wastewater results from the preparation of fruits, vegetables, milk, cheese, and meats for public consumption. In places it is high in content of sodium and chloride. In the context of these tables, the effluent in lagoons and storage ponds is from facilities used to treat or store food-processing wastewater or domestic or animal waste. Domestic and food-processing wastewater is very dilute, and the effluent from the facilities that treat or store it commonly is very low in content of carbonaceous and nitrogenous material; the content of nitrogen commonly ranges from 10 to 30 milligrams per liter. The wastewater from animal waste treatment lagoons or storage ponds, however, has much higher concentrations of these materials, mainly because the manure has not been diluted as much as the domestic waste. The content of nitrogen in this wastewater generally ranges from 50 to 2,000 milligrams per liter. When wastewater is applied, checks should be made to ensure that nitrogen, heavy metals, and salts are not added in excessive amounts.

The ratings in the tables are for waste management systems that not only dispose of and treat organic waste or wastewater but also are beneficial to crops (application of manure and food-processing waste, application of sewage sludge, and disposal of wastewater by irrigation) and for waste management systems that are designed only for the purpose of wastewater disposal and treatment (overland flow of wastewater, rapid infiltration of wastewater, and slow rate treatment of wastewater).

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect agricultural waste management. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Table 11

Application of manure and food-processing waste not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. Manure is the excrement of livestock and poultry, and food-processing waste is damaged fruit and vegetables and the peelings, stems, leaves, pits, and soil particles removed in food preparation. The manure and

food-processing waste are either solid, slurry, or liquid. Their nitrogen content varies. A high content of nitrogen limits the application rate. Toxic or otherwise dangerous wastes, such as those mixed with the lye used in food processing, are not considered in the ratings.

The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the waste is applied, and the method by which the waste is applied. The properties that affect absorption include saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and available water capacity. The properties that affect plant growth and microbial activity include reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erosion factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Application of sewage sludge not only disposes of waste material but also can improve crop production by increasing the supply of nutrients in the soils where the material is applied. In the context of this table, sewage sludge is the residual product of the treatment of municipal sewage. The solid component consists mainly of cell mass, primarily bacteria cells that developed during secondary treatment and have incorporated soluble organics into their own bodies. The sludge has small amounts of sand, silt, and other solid debris. The content of nitrogen varies. Some sludge has constituents that are toxic to plants or hazardous to the food chain, such as heavy metals and exotic organic compounds, and should be analyzed chemically prior to use.

The content of water in the sludge ranges from about 98 percent to less than 40 percent. The sludge is considered liquid if it is more than about 90 percent water, slurry if it is about 50 to 90 percent water, and solid if it is less than about 50 percent water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, the rate at which the sludge is applied, and the method by which the sludge is applied. The properties that affect absorption, plant growth, and microbial activity include saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, available water capacity, reaction, salinity, and bulk density. The wind erodibility group, the soil erosion factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood that wind erosion or water erosion will transport the waste material from the application site. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of sludge. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Table 12

Disposal of wastewater by irrigation not only disposes of municipal wastewater and wastewater from food-processing plants, lagoons, and storage ponds but also can improve crop production by increasing the amount of water available to crops. The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the design, construction, management, and performance of the irrigation system. The properties that affect design and management include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), slope, and flooding. The properties that affect construction include stones, cobbles, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, and ponding. The properties that affect performance include depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, bulk density, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, reaction, and the cation-exchange capacity, which is used to estimate the capacity of a soil to adsorb heavy metals. Permanently frozen soils are not suitable for disposal of wastewater by irrigation.

Overland flow of wastewater is a process in which wastewater is applied to the upper reaches of sloped land and allowed to flow across vegetated surfaces, sometimes called terraces, to runoff-collection ditches. The length of the run generally

is 150 to 300 feet. The application rate ranges from 2.5 to 16.0 inches per week. It commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. The wastewater leaves solids and nutrients on the vegetated surfaces as it flows downslope in a thin film. Most of the water reaches the collection ditch, some is lost through evapotranspiration, and a small amount may percolate to the ground water.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, and the design and construction of the system. Reaction and the cation-exchange capacity affect absorption. Reaction, salinity, and the sodium adsorption ratio affect plant growth and microbial activity. Slope, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, stones, and cobbles affect design and construction. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Table 13

Rapid infiltration of wastewater is a process in which wastewater applied in a level basin at a rate of 4 to 120 inches per week percolates through the soil. The wastewater may eventually reach the ground water. The application rate commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. Vegetation is not a necessary part of the treatment; hence, the basins may or may not be vegetated. The thickness of the soil material needed for proper treatment of the wastewater is more than 72 inches. As a result, geologic and hydrologic investigation is needed to ensure proper design and performance and to determine the risk of ground-water pollution.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect the risk of pollution and the design, construction, and performance of the system. Depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan affect the risk of pollution and the design and construction of the system. Slope, stones, and cobbles also affect design and construction. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) and reaction affect performance. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Slow rate treatment of wastewater is a process in which wastewater is applied to land at a rate normally between 0.5 inch and 4.0 inches per week. The application rate commonly exceeds the rate needed for irrigation of cropland. The applied wastewater is treated as it moves through the soil. Much of the treated water may percolate to the ground water, and some enters the atmosphere through evapotranspiration. The applied water generally is not allowed to run off the surface. Waterlogging is prevented either through control of the application rate or through the use of tile drains, or both.

The ratings in the table are based on the soil properties that affect absorption, plant growth, microbial activity, erodibility, and the application of waste. The properties that affect absorption include the sodium adsorption ratio, depth to a water table, ponding, available water capacity, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, the cation-exchange capacity, and slope. Reaction, the sodium adsorption ratio, salinity, and bulk density affect plant growth and microbial activity. The wind erodibility group, the soil erosion factor K, and slope are considered in estimating the likelihood of wind erosion or water erosion. Stones, cobbles, a water table, ponding, and flooding can hinder the application of waste. Permanently frozen soils are unsuitable for waste treatment.

Ecological Sites and Habitat Types

In areas that have similar climate and topography, differences in the kind and amount of rangeland or forest vegetation are closely related to the kind of soil. Effective management is based on the relationship between the soils and vegetation and water.

Table 14 shows, for each soil that supports vegetation, the ecological site or habitat type; the total annual production of vegetation in favorable, normal, and unfavorable

years; the characteristic vegetation; and the average percentage of each species. Soil map units that are used primarily as cropland are not shown in this table. An explanation of the column headings in the table follows.

An *ecological site or habitat type* is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It has characteristic soils that have developed over time throughout the soil development process; a characteristic hydrology, particularly infiltration and runoff, that has developed over time; and a characteristic plant community (kind and amount of vegetation). The hydrology of the site is influenced by development of the soil and plant community. The vegetation, soils, and hydrology are all interrelated. Each is influenced by the others and influences the development of the others. The plant community on an ecological site or habitat type is typified by an association of species that differs from that of other ecological sites or habitat types in the kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.

Soil map unit components are correlated to a Natural Resources Conservation Service ecological site or a Forest Service habitat type. The components correlated to an ecological site are identified by a name and number such as STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV-PSSPS (R013XY003ID). The components correlated to a habitat type are identified by a name and number such as Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310). Descriptions of the habitat types are in "Forest Habitat Types of Eastern Idaho-Western Wyoming" (Steele and others, 1983). Descriptions of the ecological sites are provided in the Field Office Technical Guide, which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The ecological site or habitat type for each soil component is given in table 14 and in the section "Detailed Soil Map Units" under the heading "Interpretive groups."

Total dry-weight production is the amount of vegetation that can be expected to grow annually in a well managed area that is supporting the potential natural plant community. It includes all vegetation, whether or not it is palatable to grazing animals. It includes the current year's growth of leaves, twigs, and fruits of woody plants. It does not include the increase in stem diameter of trees and shrubs. It is expressed in pounds per acre of air-dry vegetation for favorable, normal, and unfavorable years. In a favorable year, the amount and distribution of precipitation and the temperatures make growing conditions substantially better than average. In a normal year, growing conditions are about average. In an unfavorable year, growing conditions are well below average, generally because of low available soil moisture. Yields are adjusted to a common percent of air-dry moisture content.

Characteristic vegetation (the grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees that make up most of the ecological site or habitat type on each soil) is listed by common name. Under the heading "Composition—Forest," the expected percentage is given by percent canopy cover for each species making up the characteristic vegetation. Under "Composition—Range," the expected percentage is given by percent dry weight for each species.

Rangeland

Prepared by Brendan Brazee and Tate Walters, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rangeland in the survey area covers about 33,000 acres, and it is on all of the major landscapes.

The plateau landscape receives 12 to 22 inches of precipitation or more annually. The windblown silty soils of the loess hills have few fragments, but layers that have a high calcium carbonate equivalent can be relatively close to the surface in eroded areas. Ecological sites associated with the loess hills are dominantly mountain big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass/Idaho fescue plant communities. Bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue are co-dominate in many areas. Total production ranges from 600 to 2,600 pounds per acre per year. The loess hills also support an aspen grove ecological site with a total production of about 5,800 pounds per acre per year.

Ecological sites on the walls of the canyon incised in the plateau commonly are steep and have a high percentage of rock fragments in the soils. They are mountain big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass sites. Total production ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre per year. A significant area where the effective precipitation is higher is characterized by a Douglas-fir/common snowberry plant community.

The alluvial and outwash plains landscape consists of fans and flood plains. The fans dominantly support mountain big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass/Idaho fescue ecological sites. The soils formed in sediment deposited by streams that have headwaters in the mountains. These alluvial soils are characterized by stratified layers of sand, silt, and clay that have a high percentage of rounded gravel and cobbles. A cap of subsequent deposits of windblown silt is in many areas of the fan remnants. These areas receive about 12 to 22 inches of precipitation annually. Total production ranges from 800 to 2,600 pounds per acre per year. The flood plains dominantly support meadow and riparian ecological sites. The soils formed in sediment deposited by the Teton River and its many tributaries. These alluvial soils are variable. Some have a very high content of organic matter, some have thick layers of silt and clay, and others have a high content of calcium carbonate. A high water table and flooding or ponding are typical during major periods of plant growth. The ecological sites are intermingled in a complex pattern in these wet areas. The vegetation in the meadow and riparian ecological sites depends less on precipitation and more on the water table for its moisture. These sites support dominantly various riparian species, depending on depth to the water table and the length of time the soil is saturated. The meadow sites commonly are dominantly a mixture of sedge (*Carex*), rush (*Juncus*), or grass species with willows or other hydrophytic shrubs in the overstory. Total production ranges from 800 to 4,000 pounds per acre per year.

The mountain landscape receives about 16 to 22 inches of precipitation annually. While the mountain slopes dominantly support forest habitat types, a large portion of this landscape supports mountain big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass/Idaho fescue ecological sites similar to those of the plateau landscape. The topography of the mountain slopes is more diverse; thus, there is more diversity in the ecological sites. The big sagebrush plant communities generally are on south and west aspects where the effective precipitation is too low for trees to become dominant. Total production of the mountain big sagebrush-bluebunch wheatgrass/Idaho fescue sites ranges from 1,200 to 2,600 pounds per acre per year. Unique sites such as curl-leaf mountain mahogany ecological sites are on steep, south-facing slopes underlain by limestone. Total production ranges from 1,400 to 2,400 pounds per acre per year. Aspen sites are in areas of snow deposition and moisture accumulation in semi-wet pockets, ravines, and on east and north aspects at the lower elevations. These sites tend to be stable in areas associated with snow accumulation or are considered early seral to mid-seral communities and are a phase in the succession of a conifer site. Successional aspen sites are prone to vegetation changes over time, which most commonly means replacement by conifers if fire is absent from the site for an extended period of time. Total production ranges from 4,600 to 7,000 pounds per acre per year.

Rangeland in the survey area has traditionally been used for farming, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and more recently, urban development. Management of rangeland requires knowledge of soils, vegetation, and expected response to a variety of disturbances. An evaluation of existing conditions and development of resource goals and objectives guides the management process. Rangeland similarity and trend allow for comparison of the present conditions with the reference state of the ecological site. Similarity is determined by comparing percent composition by weight of plant species found at a site with that of the reference plant community. Apparent range trend looks at a number of indicators at a site to determine the direction of change, either toward or away from the reference plant community. Rangeland inventory, health, trend, and monitoring techniques provide data to

landowners allowing for improved management decisions as a result of environmental and human variables that affect plant communities. Further information about range similarity index and rangeland trend is available in chapter 4 of the National Range and Pasture Handbook (<http://www.glti.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/publications/nrph.html>).

Prescribed grazing, fencing, water development, range seeding, and brush management practices provide tools for landowners to manage vegetation according to their goals and objectives. Properly managed rangeland provides wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities while protecting soil, water, and forage resources.

The objective in range management is to control grazing so that the plants growing on a site are about the same in kind and amount as the reference plant community for that site. Such management generally results in the optimum production of vegetation, control of undesirable brush species, conservation of water, and control of erosion. Sometimes, however, an area with a range similarity index somewhat below the potential meets grazing needs, provides wildlife habitat, and protects soil and water resources.

Forestland Productivity and Management

Prepared by Frank Gariglio, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The forestland in the survey area is both privately and publicly owned. Approximately 12,000 acres of identified soils that are capable of growing sustainable conifer-dominant forests are in the area. This acreage does not include the areas of aspen, because it is not a conifer species. About 60 percent of the 12,000 acres is under private ownership. The privately owned land typically is in narrow areas that are transitional from privately owned rangeland and cropland on the basin floor to publicly owned forestland in the higher mountainous areas.

The most common conifer tree species in the survey area are Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine. These species commonly are intermixed and in various proportions within the stands, which are referred to as mixed conifer stands. Other less common conifer species include true firs, such as subalpine fir, and some Engelmann spruce. The occurrence and proportion of the tree species at any given location depend on the ecological parameters of the site as well as the management and disturbance history of the stand.

Aspen is an important tree species throughout the survey area, although its value as a commercial species throughout Idaho is negligible. Aspen can occur in pure stands or as a component of mixed conifer stands. The pure aspen stands are concentrated on the loess-covered plateau in the northern part of the survey area and are associated with the sage-dominant rangeland. Aspen commonly is a significant seral species for many of the conifer-dominant forests in the survey area; thus, the occurrence and relative proportion of aspen increases following periods of disturbance. In the survey area, as in most of the western forests, wildfire was a common disturbance prior to settlement by Europeans. Aspen is unique in its ability to regenerate new above-ground stems from an existing underground root system following disturbance; the other tree species in the area regenerate from seed germination. The change in wildfire dynamics over the past century has impacted aspen. Approximately 11,000 acres of aspen-dominant (seral/climax) forestland is in the survey area.

Small areas of forest vegetation associated with riparian soils are throughout the survey area. In the mountainous areas, Engelmann spruce commonly is associated with riparian soils. Cottonwood is the dominant riparian tree species on the alluvial and outwash plains.

Forest products were used by the early homesteaders as homebuilding material, posts and rails for fences, and fuel. In the early years, local wood products were also used in mining ventures and railroad construction. A number of small sawmills were

established in the area. Federal land was the major source of timber for the mills, but the Federal timber supply in turn supported opportunities for commercial forest products from private land.

The commercial timber potential of the private forestland resource in the survey area has drastically declined. Only slightly more than 7,000 acres of private forestland is in the area. The forests in the area are limited by cold temperatures and the relatively short and seasonally dry growing season. Although the commercial value of the private forestland for the production of traditional forest products is limited, this land is valuable and provides numerous benefits. Privately owned forests provide important connectivity between publicly managed land in the upper parts of the watersheds to the valley bottoms below. Well-managed private forests provide protection of the watershed, preserving its function and integrity, and provide grazing opportunities and habitat for wildlife and domestic animals. These areas also provide aesthetic value and recreational opportunities in an area of Idaho that is highly developed.

All forests should be managed to provide ecologically sound sustainability and resilience. Threats from insect, disease, and wildfires can be minimized with the proper application of forest management practices. Thinning, site preparation, tree planting, and prescribed burning are common conservation practices that should be considered in the management of forestland.

Some references and resources that can assist land managers in understanding the function and management alternatives for forests in the area are “Forest Habitat Types of Eastern Idaho-Western Wyoming” (Steele and others, 1983), “Fire Ecology of the Forest Habitat Types of Eastern Idaho and Western Wyoming” (Bradley and others, 1992), and Aspen Community Types of the Intermountain Region (Mueggler, 1988).

The tables described in this section can help forest owners or managers plan the use of soils for wood crops. They show the potential productivity of the soils for wood crops and rate the soils according to the limitations that affect various aspects of forestland management.

Forestland Productivity

In [table 15](#), the *potential productivity* of merchantable or *common trees* on a soil is expressed as a site index and as a volume number. The *site index* is the average height, in feet, that dominant and codominant trees of a given species attain in a specified number of years. The site index applies to fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stands. Commonly grown trees are those that forest managers generally favor in intermediate or improvement cuttings. They are selected on the basis of growth rate, quality, value, and marketability. More detailed information regarding site index is available in the “National Forestry Manual,” which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

The *NRCS ADP number* is a unique identifier of the site index curve and reference used to determine the site index of the tree species. The number “9999” means that a site curve number is not assigned.

The *site index base age* is the age of the tree species (commonly 50 or 100 years) used to express the site index value (height).

The *volume of wood fiber*, a number, is the yield likely to be produced by the most important tree species. This number, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year and calculated at the age of culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), indicates the amount of fiber produced in a fully stocked, even-aged, unmanaged stand.

The *CMAI age*, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year, is the age at which the highest annual growth rate occurs.

Trees to manage are those that are preferred for planting, seeding, or natural regeneration and those that remain in the stand after thinning or partial harvest.

Map units 1224, 1315, 1316, 1646, and 2609 are from the Targhee National Forest Ecological Unit Inventory. The forest productivity data for these units are derived from Appendix E-1 in the publication "Forest Habitat Types of Eastern Idaho-Western Wyoming" (Steele and others, 1983). The site index base age is 50 years for all species. Criteria and sources for determining site index and estimating yield capability are in Table 2 of the publication. Yields, expressed as cubic feet per acre per year, are derived from Appendix E-1 and are MAI (mean annual increment) values, not CMAI values.

Forestland Management

In tables 16 through 20, interpretive ratings are given for various aspects of forestland management. The ratings are both verbal and numerical.

Some rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to a specified aspect of forestland management. *Well suited* indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified management aspect and has no limitations. Good performance can be expected, and little or no maintenance is needed. *Moderately suited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified management aspect. One or more soil properties are less than desirable, and fair performance can be expected. Some maintenance is needed. *Poorly suited* indicates that the soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the specified management aspect. Overcoming the unfavorable properties requires special design, extra maintenance, and costly alteration. *Unsuited* indicates that the expected performance of the soil is unacceptable for the specified management aspect or that extreme measures are needed to overcome the undesirable soil properties.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Rating class terms for fire damage and seedling mortality are expressed as *low*, *moderate*, and *high*. Where these terms are used, the numerical ratings indicate gradations between the point at which the potential for fire damage or seedling mortality is highest (1.00) and the point at which the potential is lowest (0.00).

The paragraphs that follow indicate the soil properties considered in rating the soils. More detailed information about the criteria used in the ratings is available in the "National Forestry Manual," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

Table 16

For *limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings*, the ratings are based on slope, flooding, permafrost, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding. The limitations are described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities, *moderate* indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction, and *severe* indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

The ratings of *suitability for log landings* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to use as log landings.

Ratings in the column *soil rutting hazard* are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification, depth to a restrictive layer, and slope. Ruts form as a result of the operation of forest equipment. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting, *moderate* indicates that rutting is likely, and *severe* indicates that ruts form readily.

Table 17

Ratings in the column *hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion* are based on slope and on soil erosion factor K. The soil loss is caused by sheet or rill erosion in off-road or off-trail areas where 50 to 75 percent of the surface has been exposed by logging, grazing, mining, or other kinds of disturbance. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, severe, or very severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that erosion is unlikely under ordinary climatic conditions; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely and that erosion-control measures may be needed; *severe* indicates that erosion is very likely and that erosion-control measures, including revegetation of bare areas, are advised; and *very severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, loss of soil productivity and off-site damage are likely, and erosion-control measures are costly and generally impractical.

Ratings in the column *hazard of erosion on roads and trails* are based on the soil erosion factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. The ratings apply to unsurfaced roads and trails. The hazard is described as slight, moderate, or severe. A rating of *slight* indicates that little or no erosion is likely; *moderate* indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and *severe* indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Ratings in the column *suitability for roads (natural surface)* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and the hazard of soil slippage. The ratings indicate the suitability for using the natural surface of the soil for roads. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Table 18

Ratings in the column *suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 1 foot is considered in the ratings.

Ratings in the column *suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to this management activity. The part of the soil from the surface to a depth of about 3 feet is considered in the ratings.

Table 19

Ratings in the column *potential for damage to soil by fire* are based on texture of the surface layer, content of rock fragments and organic matter in the surface layer, thickness of the surface layer, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for this kind of damage. The ratings indicate an evaluation of the potential impact of prescribed fires or wildfires that are intense enough to remove the duff layer and consume organic matter in the surface layer.

Ratings in the column *potential for seedling mortality* are based on flooding, ponding, depth to a water table, content of lime, reaction, salinity, available water capacity, soil moisture regime, soil temperature regime, aspect, and slope. The soils are described as having a low, moderate, or high potential for seedling mortality.

Table 20

Ratings in the columns *suitability for hand planting* and *suitability for mechanical planting* are based on slope, depth to a restrictive layer, content of sand, plasticity index, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, poorly suited, or unsuited to these methods of planting. It is assumed that necessary site preparation is completed before seedlings are planted.

Ratings in the column *suitability for use of harvesting equipment* are based on slope, rock fragments on the surface, plasticity index, content of sand, the Unified classification, depth to a water table, and ponding. The soils are described as well suited, moderately suited, or poorly suited to this use.

Recreational Development

In tables 21 and 22, the soils of the survey area are rated according to limitations that affect their suitability for recreational development. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the recreational uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The ratings in the tables are based on restrictive soil features, such as wetness, slope, and texture of the surface layer. Susceptibility to flooding is considered. Not considered in the ratings, but important in evaluating a site, are the location and accessibility of the area, the size and shape of the area and its scenic quality, vegetation, access to water, potential water impoundment sites, and access to public sewer lines. The capacity of the soil to absorb septic tank effluent and the ability of the soil to support vegetation also are important. Soils that are subject to flooding are limited for recreational uses by the duration and intensity of flooding and the season when flooding occurs. In planning recreational facilities, onsite assessment of the height, duration, intensity, and frequency of flooding is essential.

The information in these tables can be supplemented by other information in this survey, for example, interpretations for dwellings without basements, for local roads and streets, and for septic tank absorption fields.

Table 21

Camp areas require site preparation, such as shaping and leveling the tent and parking areas, stabilizing roads and intensively used areas, and installing sanitary facilities and utility lines. Camp areas are subject to heavy foot traffic and some vehicular traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing camp areas and the performance of the areas after development. Slope, stoniness, and depth to bedrock or a cemented pan are the main concerns affecting the development of camp areas. The soil properties that affect the performance of the areas after development are those that influence trafficability and promote the growth of vegetation, especially in heavily used areas. For good trafficability, the surface of camp areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic,

and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and toxic substances in the soil.

Picnic areas are subject to heavy foot traffic. Most vehicular traffic is confined to access roads and parking areas. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing picnic areas and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of picnic areas. For good trafficability, the surface of picnic areas should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and toxic substances in the soil.

Playgrounds require soils that are nearly level, are free of stones, and can withstand intensive foot traffic. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of developing playgrounds and that influence trafficability and the growth of vegetation after development. Slope and stoniness are the main concerns affecting the development of playgrounds. For good trafficability, the surface of the playgrounds should absorb rainfall readily, remain firm under heavy foot traffic, and not be dusty when dry. The soil properties that influence trafficability are texture of the surface layer, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and large stones. The soil properties that affect the growth of plants are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), and toxic substances in the soil.

Table 22

Paths and trails for hiking and horseback riding should require little or no slope modification through cutting and filling. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect trafficability and erodibility. These properties are stoniness, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, and texture of the surface layer.

Off-road motorcycle trails require little or no site preparation. They are not covered with surfacing material or vegetation. Considerable compaction of the soil material is likely. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence erodibility, trafficability, dustiness, and the ease of revegetation. These properties are stoniness, slope, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, and texture of the surface layer.

Golf fairways are subject to heavy foot traffic and some light vehicular traffic. Cutting or filling may be required. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer. The suitability of the soil for traps, tees, roughs, and greens is not considered in the ratings.

Wildlife Habitat

Prepared by Ronald E. Gill, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Wildlife habitat is a function of soils because of the different plant communities the soils support. The varied topography, climate, and land uses produce a variety of wildlife habitat types in the survey area.

Terrestrial habitat is characterized by its capacity to provide the essentials of food, water, and cover. Some of the variability is a result of the characteristics of soils, and some is a result of land use and management. Sound conservation planning based on soil information will benefit the wildlife resource.

Aquatic habitat is not described or characterized in this soil survey, but it also benefits from sound conservation planning. The benefit is indirect because land use practices on the surrounding landscape have a profound effect on water quality through runoff. Use of sound conservation management in areas adjoining a stream are as important as the conservation practices applied within the stream channels.

Big Game

Big game in the survey area includes elk, mule deer, and moose. In general, elk and mule deer migrate from the basin to higher elevations in summer. Mule deer are present throughout the survey area. Moose are associated with riparian zones, but they sometimes winter on south-facing mountain slopes in areas of sagebrush habitat near heavier cover. The two most important types of habitat for ungulates in the survey area are the travel corridors and calving/fawning areas. Riparian zones and the associated heavy cover provide both. As the landscape becomes subdivided by farming and urbanization, travel corridors become vital to connect seasonal habitat for migratory species. Good examples of travel corridors are the creeks that extend west from the mountains along the Idaho/Wyoming border and the creeks and draws extending north and south across the mountains and plateau in the northwestern part of the survey area.

Amphibians and Reptiles

Amphibians include salamanders, frogs, and toads. Amphibians have a two-phase life, which includes an aquatic larva that matures into a terrestrial adult. Amphibian eggs require emersion in water or a very moist substrate. Reptile eggs have an impermeable membrane. Reptiles are entirely terrestrial. The body temperature of amphibians and reptiles is determined by their surroundings.

Soils associated with water features such as wetlands, wet meadows, and irrigated cropland provide habitat for amphibians. Amphibians in the survey area include tiger salamander, western toad, and striped chorus frog.

Reptiles in the survey area include sagebrush lizard, short-horned lizard, rubber boa, gopher snake, and western terrestrial garter snake. The best known reptile in the area is the western rattlesnake. This species can tolerate a wider range of habitats and elevations than any other reptile in Idaho, and it is throughout the survey area.

Birds

Common native, upland game birds include sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse as well as the introduced ring-necked pheasant and hungarian partridge.

In general, waterfowl migrate through the area. Populations of Canada geese, mallards, and redheads nest and rear their young in habitat associated with the Teton River.

Potentially, more than 100 species of nongame birds may nest in the area. The mountain bluebird is common in summer. It responds well to nest boxes; thus, it can be found in many habitats. Many species use the riparian habitat throughout the survey area. The quality of the riparian areas along the drainageways determines the potential use by nongame birds. Healthy riparian areas provide habitat for a diverse songbird population. Common birds in riparian areas include song sparrow and several other species of swallow, yellow warbler, and black-capped chickadee. Good riparian management can greatly improve nesting and feeding habitat for nongame birds.

The long-billed curlew is the largest North American shore bird, and it nests and fledges its young in inland areas in the Intermountain West and Northern Great Plains. It commonly feeds on invertebrates and nests in areas near water that support short vegetation. It winters on the coast of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. This curlew has expanded its breeding range into Teton County since 1960.

Hawks, eagles, and owls are throughout the area. Species include bald eagle, golden eagle, ferruginous hawk, and Swainson's hawk. Several bald eagles nest in the survey area, but most are migratory. Portions of the Teton River riparian zone that support tall cottonwood provide nesting areas for eagles. Great horned owl can be found in drainageways throughout the survey area.

Sagebrush-obligate species

Sagebrush with a well-developed grass/forb understory is an important habitat type. It provides habitat for animals known as sagebrush obligates. Some of these species, such as sage grouse and pigmy rabbit, are linked to sagebrush by their diet. Others, such as grasshopper mouse and short-horned lizard, have become highly adapted to the sagebrush habitat type. This habitat is mainly on the plateau associated with general soil map units 4 and 5.

Furbearers

Furbearers, such as river otter, beaver, mink, raccoon and muskrat, are common in and adjacent to streams in the mountains and on the alluvial and outwash plains. Red fox and coyote are also common throughout the survey area.

Fisheries

Game fish associated with the Teton River are dominantly introduced rainbow and brook trout. The Yellowstone cutthroat trout is native to the area. Other native fish are Piute sculpin, mottled sculpin, mountain sucker, bluehead sucker, and mountain whitefish.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Two species in the survey are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). They are Canada lynx and grizzly bear. Canada lynx commonly are sighted traveling through the area. Grizzly bear are mainly in the Teton Mountain Range. The yellow-billed cuckoo is a candidate species under the ESA. Candidate species are not protected by the ESA, but they should be considered when planning a project. This cuckoo nests in cottonwood galleries similar to those on the outwash plain of Leigh Creek.

Engineering

This section provides information for planning land uses related to urban development and to water management. Soils are rated for various uses, and the most limiting features are identified. Ratings are given for building site development, sanitary facilities, construction materials, and water management. The ratings are based on observed performance of the soils and on the data in the tables described under the heading "Soil Properties."

Information in this section is intended for land use planning, for evaluating land use alternatives, and for planning site investigations prior to design and construction. The information, however, has limitations. For example, estimates and other data generally apply only to that part of the soil between the surface and a depth of 5 to 7 feet.

Because of the map scale, small areas of different soils may be included within the mapped areas of a specific soil.

The information is not site specific and does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation of the soils or for testing and analysis by personnel experienced in the design and construction of engineering works.

Government ordinances and regulations that restrict certain land uses or impose specific design criteria were not considered in preparing the information in this section. Local ordinances and regulations should be considered in planning, in site selection, and in design.

Soil properties, site features, and observed performance were considered in determining the ratings in this section. During the fieldwork for this soil survey, determinations were made about particle-size distribution, liquid limit, plasticity index, soil reaction, depth to bedrock, hardness of bedrock within 5 to 7 feet of the surface, soil wetness, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, likelihood of flooding, natural soil structure aggregation, and soil density. Data were collected about kinds of clay minerals, mineralogy of the sand and silt fractions, and the kinds of adsorbed cations. Estimates were made for erodibility, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), corrosivity, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, and other behavioral characteristics affecting engineering uses.

This information can be used to evaluate the potential of areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses; make preliminary estimates of construction conditions; evaluate alternative routes for roads, streets, highways, pipelines, and underground cables; evaluate alternative sites for sanitary landfills, septic tank absorption fields, and sewage lagoons; plan detailed onsite investigations of soils and geology; locate potential sources of gravel, sand, reclamation material, roadfill, and topsoil; plan structures for water management; and predict performance of proposed small structures and pavements by comparing the performance of existing similar structures on the same or similar soils.

The information in the tables, along with the soil maps, the soil descriptions, and other data provided in this survey, can be used to make additional interpretations.

Some of the terms used in this soil survey have a special meaning in soil science and are defined in the Glossary.

Building Site Development

Soil properties influence the development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Tables 23 and 24 show the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect dwellings with and without basements, small commercial buildings, local roads and streets, shallow excavations, and lawns and landscaping.

The ratings in the tables are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect building site development. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the tables indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate

gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Table 23

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. For dwellings with basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of about 7 feet. The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Small commercial buildings are structures that are less than three stories high and do not have basements. The foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility (which is inferred from the Unified classification). The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

Table 24

Local roads and streets have an all-weather surface and carry automobile and light truck traffic all year. They have a subgrade of cut or fill soil material; a base of gravel, crushed rock, or soil material stabilized by lime or cement; and a surface of flexible material (asphalt), rigid material (concrete), or gravel with a binder. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading and the traffic-supporting capacity. The properties that affect the ease of excavation and grading are depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, the amount of large stones, and slope. The properties that affect the traffic-supporting capacity are soil strength (as inferred from the AASHTO group index number), subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), the potential for frost action, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

Lawns and landscaping require soils on which turf and ornamental trees and shrubs can be established and maintained. Irrigation is not considered in the ratings. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth and trafficability after

vegetation is established. The properties that affect plant growth are reaction; depth to a water table; ponding; depth to bedrock or a cemented pan; the available water capacity in the upper 40 inches; the content of salts, sodium, or calcium carbonate; and sulfidic materials. The properties that affect trafficability are flooding, depth to a water table, ponding, slope, stoniness, and the amount of sand, clay, or organic matter in the surface layer.

Sanitary Facilities

[Table 25](#) shows the degree and kind of soil limitations that affect septic tank absorption fields, sewage lagoons, and daily cover for landfill. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 72 inches or between a depth of 24 inches and a restrictive layer is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

Sewage lagoons are shallow ponds constructed to hold sewage while aerobic bacteria decompose the solid and liquid wastes. Lagoons should have a nearly level floor surrounded by cut slopes or embankments of compacted soil. Nearly impervious soil material for the lagoon floor and sides is required to minimize seepage and contamination of ground water. Considered in the ratings are slope, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, flooding, large stones, and content of organic matter.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is a critical property affecting the suitability for sewage lagoons. Most porous soils eventually become sealed when they are used as sites for sewage lagoons. Until sealing occurs, however, the hazard of pollution is severe. Soils that have a Ksat rate of more than 14 micrometers per second are too porous for the proper functioning of sewage lagoons. In these soils, seepage of the effluent can result in contamination of the ground water. Ground-water contamination is also a hazard if fractured bedrock is within a depth of 40 inches, if the water table

is high enough to raise the level of sewage in the lagoon, or if floodwater overtops the lagoon.

A high content of organic matter is detrimental to proper functioning of the lagoon because it inhibits aerobic activity. Slope, bedrock, and cemented pans can cause construction problems, and large stones can hinder compaction of the lagoon floor. If the lagoon is to be uniformly deep throughout, the slope must be gentle enough and the soil material must be thick enough over bedrock or a cemented pan to make land smoothing practical.

Daily cover for landfill is the soil material that is used to cover compacted solid waste in an area sanitary landfill. The soil material is obtained offsite, transported to the landfill, and spread over the waste. The ratings in the table also apply to the final cover for a landfill. They are based on the soil properties that affect workability, the ease of digging, and the ease of moving and spreading the material over the refuse daily during wet and dry periods. These properties include soil texture, depth to a water table, ponding, rock fragments, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, reaction, and content of salts, sodium, or lime.

Loamy or silty soils that are free of large stones and excess gravel are the best cover for a landfill. Clayey soils may be sticky and difficult to spread; sandy soils are subject to wind erosion.

Slope affects the ease of excavation and of moving the cover material. Also, it can influence runoff, erosion, and reclamation of the borrow area.

After soil material has been removed, the soil material remaining in the borrow area must be thick enough over bedrock, a cemented pan, or the water table to permit revegetation. The soil material used as the final cover for a landfill should be suitable for plants. It should not have excess sodium, salts, or lime and should not be too acid.

Construction Materials

Tables 26 and 27 give information about the soils as potential sources of gravel, sand, topsoil, reclamation material, and roadfill. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

Table 26

Gravel and *sand* are natural aggregates suitable for commercial use with a minimum of processing. They are used in many kinds of construction. Specifications for each use vary widely. In table 26, only the likelihood of finding material in suitable quantity is evaluated. The suitability of the material for specific purposes is not evaluated, nor are factors that affect excavation of the material. The properties used to evaluate the soil as a source of sand or gravel are gradation of grain sizes (as indicated by the Unified classification of the soil), the thickness of suitable material, and the content of rock fragments. If the bottom layer of the soil contains sand or gravel, the soil is considered a likely source regardless of thickness. The assumption is that the sand or gravel layer below the depth of observation exceeds the minimum thickness.

The soils are rated *good*, *fair*, or *poor* as potential sources of gravel and sand. A rating of *good* or *fair* means that the source material is likely to be in or below the soil. The bottom layer and the thickest layer of the soils are assigned numerical ratings. These ratings indicate the likelihood that the layer is a source of sand or gravel. The number 0.00 indicates that the layer is a poor source. The number 1.00 indicates that the layer is a good source. A number between 0.00 and 1.00 indicates the degree to which the layer is a likely source.

In table 26, the features that limit the soils as a source of topsoil are specified. The rating class terms are *good*, *fair*, and *poor*. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as a source of topsoil. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its organic matter content. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

Table 27

In table 27, the features that limit the soils as sources of reclamation material and roadfill are specified. The rating class terms are *good*, *fair*, and *poor*. The numerical ratings given after the specified features indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of these materials. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

Reclamation material is used in areas that have been drastically disturbed by surface mining or similar activities. When these areas are reclaimed, layers of soil material or unconsolidated geological material, or both, are replaced in a vertical sequence. The reconstructed soil favors plant growth. The ratings in the table do not apply to quarries and other mined areas that require an offsite source of reconstruction material. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect erosion and stability of the surface and the productive potential of the reconstructed soil. These properties include the content of sodium, salts, and calcium carbonate; reaction; available water capacity; erodibility; texture; content of rock fragments; and content of organic matter and other features that affect fertility.

Roadfill is soil material that is excavated in one place and used in road embankments in another place. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of roadfill for low embankments, generally less than 6 feet high and less exacting in design than higher embankments.

The ratings are for the whole soil, from the surface to a depth of about 5 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be mixed when the soil material is excavated and spread.

The ratings are based on the amount of suitable material and on soil properties that affect the ease of excavation and the performance of the material after it is in place. The thickness of the suitable material is a major consideration. The ease of excavation is affected by large stones, depth to a water table, and slope. How well the soil performs in place after it has been compacted and drained is determined by its strength (as inferred from the AASHTO classification of the soil) and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential).

Water Management

Table 28 gives information on the soil properties and site features that affect water management. The degree and kind of soil limitations are given for pond reservoir areas and embankments, dikes, and levees. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect these uses. *Not limited* indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. *Somewhat limited* indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance

can be expected. *Very limited* indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings in the table indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

Pond reservoir areas hold water behind a dam or embankment. Soils best suited to this use have low seepage potential in the upper 60 inches. The seepage potential is determined by the saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) of the soil and the depth to fractured bedrock or other permeable material. Excessive slope can affect the storage capacity of the reservoir area.

Embankments, dikes, and levees are raised structures of soil material, generally less than 20 feet high, constructed to impound water or to protect land against overflow. Embankments that have zoned construction (core and shell) are not considered. In this table, the soils are rated as a source of material for embankment fill. The ratings apply to the soil material below the surface layer to a depth of 5 or 6 feet. It is assumed that soil layers will be uniformly mixed and compacted during construction.

The ratings do not indicate the ability of the natural soil to support an embankment. Soil properties to a depth even greater than the height of the embankment can affect performance and safety of the embankment. Generally, deeper onsite investigation is needed to determine these properties.

Soil material in embankments must be resistant to seepage, piping, and erosion and have favorable compaction characteristics. Unfavorable features include less than 5 feet of suitable material and a high content of stones or boulders, organic matter, or salts or sodium. A high water table affects the amount of usable material. It also affects trafficability.

Soil Properties

Data relating to soil properties are collected during the course of the soil survey.

Soil properties are determined by field examination of the soils and by laboratory index testing of some benchmark soils. Established standard procedures are followed. During the survey, many shallow borings are made and examined to identify and classify the soils and to delineate them on the soil maps. Samples are taken from some typical profiles and tested in the laboratory to determine particle-size distribution, plasticity, and compaction characteristics.

Estimates of soil properties are based on field examinations, on laboratory tests of samples from the survey area, and on laboratory tests of samples of similar soils in nearby areas. Tests verify field observations, verify properties that cannot be estimated accurately by field observation, and help to characterize key soils.

The estimates of soil properties are shown in tables 29 through 33. They include engineering index properties, physical and chemical properties, and pertinent soil and water features.

Engineering Soil Properties

[Table 29](#) gives the engineering classifications and the range of engineering properties for the layers of each soil in the survey area.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Texture is given in the standard terms used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These terms are defined according to percentages of sand, silt, and clay in the fraction of the soil that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. "Loam," for example, is soil that is 7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand. If the content of particles coarser than sand is 15 percent or more, an appropriate modifier is added, for example, "gravelly." Textural terms are defined in the Glossary.

Classification of the soils is determined according to the Unified soil classification system (ASTM, 2005) and the system adopted by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO, 2004).

The Unified system classifies soils according to properties that affect their use as construction material. Soils are classified according to particle-size distribution of the fraction less than 3 inches in diameter and according to plasticity index, liquid limit, and organic matter content. Sandy and gravelly soils are identified as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, and SC; silty and clayey soils as ML, CL, OL, MH, CH, and OH; and highly organic soils as PT. Soils exhibiting engineering properties of two groups can have a dual classification, for example, CL-ML.

The AASHTO system classifies soils according to those properties that affect roadway construction and maintenance. In this system, the fraction of a mineral soil that is less than 3 inches in diameter is classified in one of seven groups from A-1 through A-7 on the basis of particle-size distribution, liquid limit, and plasticity index. Soils in group A-1 are coarse grained and low in content of fines (silt and clay). At the other extreme, soils in group A-7 are fine grained. Highly organic soils are classified in group A-8 on the basis of visual inspection.

Rock fragments larger than 10 inches in diameter and 3 to 10 inches in diameter are indicated as a percentage of the total soil on a dry-weight basis. The percentages are estimates determined mainly by converting volume percentage in the field to weight percentage.

Percentage (of soil particles) passing designated sieves is the percentage of the soil fraction less than 3 inches in diameter based on an oven-dry weight. The sieves, numbers 4, 10, 40, and 200 (USA Standard Series), have openings of 4.76, 2.00, 0.420, and 0.074 millimeters, respectively. Estimates are based on laboratory tests of soils sampled in the survey area and in nearby areas and on estimates made in the field.

Liquid limit and *plasticity index* (Atterberg limits) indicate the plasticity characteristics of a soil. The estimates are based on test data from the survey area or from nearby areas and on field examination.

Physical Soil Properties

Table 30 shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In the table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-swell potential, saturated hydraulic conductivity (*K_{sat}*), plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (oven-dry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at $1/3$ - or $1/10$ -bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute linear extensibility, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}) refers to the ability of a soil to transmit water or air. The estimates in the table indicate the rate of water movement, in inches per hour, when the soil is saturated. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (*K_{sat}*) is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $1/3$ - or $1/10$ -bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In the table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil. Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in the table as the K factor (K_w and K_f) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor K_w indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor K_f indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are described in the "National Soil Survey Handbook," which is available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet.

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Chemical Properties

Table 31 shows estimates of some chemical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Cation-exchange capacity (CEC) is the total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams. It commonly is measured at neutral pH of 7.0 (CEC-7), but it may be measured at some other stated pH value. Soils that have a low CEC hold fewer cations and may require more frequent applications of fertilizer than those that have a high CEC. The ability to retain cations minimizes the risk of ground-water pollution.

Soil reaction is a measure of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of each soil horizon is based on many field tests. For many soils, values have been verified by laboratory analyses. Soil reaction is important in selecting crops and other plants, in evaluating soil amendments for fertility and stabilization, and in determining the risk of corrosion.

Calcium carbonate equivalent is the percent of carbonates, by weight, in the fraction of the soil less than 2 millimeters in size. The availability of plant nutrients is influenced by the amount of carbonates in the soil.

Salinity is a measure of soluble salts in the soil at saturation. It is expressed as the electrical conductivity of the saturation extract, in millimhos per centimeter at 25 degrees C. Estimates are based on field and laboratory measurements at representative sites of nonirrigated soils. The salinity of irrigated soils is affected by the quality of the irrigation water and by the frequency of water application. Hence, the salinity of soils in individual fields can differ greatly from the value given in the table. Salinity affects the suitability of a soil for crop production, the stability of soil if used as construction material, and the potential of the soil to corrode metal and concrete.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is a measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration. Soils that have SAR values of 13 or more may be characterized by an increased dispersion of organic matter and clay particles, reduced permeability and aeration, and a general degradation of soil structure.

Soil Features

Table 32 gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A *restrictive layer* is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Subsidence is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage or oxidation of organic material, or both, following drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture

moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_{sat}), content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low*, *moderate*, or *high*, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low*, *moderate*, or *high*. It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Water Features

Table 33 gives estimates of various water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which the feature is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The table indicates, by month, depth to the top (*upper limit*) and base (*lower limit*) of the saturated zone in most

years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The table indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Classification of the Soils

The system of soil classification used by the National Cooperative Soil Survey has six categories (Soil Survey Staff, 1999 and 2010). Beginning with the broadest, these categories are the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, family, and series. Classification is based on soil properties observed in the field or inferred from those observations or from laboratory measurements. The categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

ORDER. Twelve soil orders are recognized. The differences among orders reflect the dominant soil-forming processes and the degree of soil formation. Each order is identified by a word ending in *sol*. An example is Mollisol.

SUBORDER. Each order is divided into suborders primarily on the basis of properties that influence soil genesis and are important to plant growth or properties that reflect the most important variables within the orders. The last syllable in the name of a suborder indicates the order. An example is Xeroll (*Xer*, meaning dry, plus *oll*, from Mollisol).

GREAT GROUP. Each suborder is divided into great groups on the basis of close similarities in kind, arrangement, and degree of development of pedogenic horizons; soil moisture and temperature regimes; type of saturation; and base status. Each great group is identified by the name of a suborder and by a prefix that indicates a property of the soil. An example is Haploxerolls (*Hapl*, meaning minimal horizonation, plus *xeroll*, the suborder of the Mollisols that has a xeric moisture regime).

SUBGROUP. Each great group has a typical subgroup. Other subgroups are intergrades or extragrades. The typical subgroup is the central concept of the great group; it is not necessarily the most extensive. Intergrades are transitions to other orders, suborders, or great groups. Extragrades have some properties that are not representative of the great group but do not indicate transitions to any other taxonomic class. Each subgroup is identified by one or more adjectives preceding the name of the great group. The adjective *Calcic* identifies the subgroup that typifies the great group. An example is Calcic Haploxerolls.

FAMILY. Families are established within a subgroup on the basis of physical and chemical properties and other characteristics that affect management. Generally, the properties are those of horizons below plow depth where there is much biological activity. Among the properties and characteristics considered are particle-size class, mineralogy class, cation-exchange activity class, soil temperature regime, soil depth, and reaction class. A family name consists of the name of a subgroup preceded by terms that indicate soil properties. An example is coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls.

SERIES. The series consists of soils within a family that have horizons similar in color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, mineral and chemical composition, and arrangement in the profile.

[Table 34](#) indicates the order, suborder, great group, subgroup, and family of the taxonomic units in the survey area.

Taxonomic Units and Their Morphology

In this section, each taxonomic unit recognized in the survey area is described. Characteristics of the soil and the material in which it formed are identified for each unit. A pedon, a small three-dimensional area of soil, that is typical of the taxonomic unit in the survey area is described. The detailed description of each soil horizon follows standards in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993) and in the "Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils" (Schoeneberger and others, 2002). Many of the technical terms used in the descriptions are defined in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and in "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2010). Following the pedon description is the range of important characteristics of the soils in the taxonomic unit.

Alpine Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 20 percent

Elevation: 5,910 to 6,980 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, carbonatic, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Alpine gravelly loam in an area of Alpine-St. Anthony complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 0.8 mile southeast of Driggs; about 1,338 feet south and 1,706 feet east of the northwest corner of section 12, T. 4 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Driggs, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 40 minutes, 59.7 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 5 minutes, 39.9 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 2 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 15 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); clear smooth boundary.

A2—2 to 11 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; common very fine irregular pores and few very fine tubular pores; 55 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

ABk—11 to 17 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) extremely gravelly loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak fine and medium granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine irregular pores; 75 percent gravel; strongly effervescent (43 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bk—17 to 25 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) extremely gravelly sandy loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; single grain; loose; few very fine roots; many

interstitial pores; continuous calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 100 percent of rock fragments; 70 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; strongly effervescent (55 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); gradual wavy boundary.

Bkq—25 to 31 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) extremely gravelly loamy sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; single grain; loose; very few very fine roots; many interstitial pores; continuous calcium carbonate coatings on 80 percent of rock fragments; silica coatings on rock fragments; 70 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; few discontinuous pockets of weakly cemented sand and gravel; strongly effervescent (65 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); gradual wavy boundary.

Bk'—31 to 35 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) extremely gravelly sandy loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; single grain; loose; few very fine roots; many interstitial pores; continuous calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 100 percent of rock fragments; 70 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; strongly effervescent (55 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); gradual wavy boundary.

Bkq'—35 to 44 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) extremely gravelly loamy sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; single grain; loose; very few very fine roots; many interstitial pores; continuous calcium carbonate coatings on 80 percent of rock fragments; silica coatings on rock fragments; 70 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; few discontinuous pockets of weakly cemented sand and gravel; strongly effervescent (65 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); gradual wavy boundary.

Bk''1—44 to 51 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) extremely gravelly sandy loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; single grain; loose; few very fine roots; many interstitial pores; continuous calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 100 percent of rock fragments; 70 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; strongly effervescent (55 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); gradual wavy boundary.

Bk''2—51 to 60 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) extremely gravelly loamy sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; single grain; loose; many interstitial pores; discontinuous calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 50 percent of rock fragments; 80 percent fine to coarse gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; violently effervescent (62 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); slightly alkaline (pH 7.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 12 to 18 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 12 to 18 inches

Altaby Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,550 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Altaby silt loam (fig. 14) in an area of Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 3.7 miles southeast of Driggs; about 469 feet north and 1,640 feet west of the southeast corner of section 7, T. 4 N., R. 46 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Driggs, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 40 minutes, 51.0 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 4 minutes, 0.6 second west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; very hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); abrupt smooth boundary.



Figure 14.—Typical profile of Altaby silt loam in an area of Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

- Ap2—7 to 16 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; common fine and medium tubular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); clear smooth boundary.
- AB—16 to 19 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common medium and few very fine roots; common very fine, fine, and medium tubular pores; very slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bk1—19 to 24 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; very hard, very friable, slightly sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; calcium carbonate coatings on rock fragments; 20 percent gravel; strongly effervescent (15 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bk2—24 to 28 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) very gravelly sandy loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine interstitial pores; 40 percent masses of calcium carbonate in matrix; calcium carbonate coatings on rock fragments and silica coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 50 percent gravel; violently effervescent (47 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bkq—28 to 60 inches; light gray (10YR 7/1) extremely gravelly sand, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine interstitial pores; calcium carbonate coatings on rock fragments and silica coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 75 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; few discontinuous pockets of weakly cemented sand and gravel; strongly effervescent (60 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.2).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 20 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 12 to 24 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Ard Series

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Plateaus

Landform: Hillslopes

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 4 to 12 percent

Elevation: 5,880 to 7,260 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive Calcic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Ard silt loam (fig. 15) in an area of Clementsville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 9.9 miles west of Felt; about 1,220 feet north and



Figure 15.—Typical profile of Ard silt loam in an area of Clementsville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

33 feet east of the southwest corner of section 10, T. 6 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Wright Creek, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 51 minutes, 28.4 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 22 minutes, 50.1 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak very fine granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); abrupt smooth boundary.

A1—7 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak very fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear smooth boundary.

A2—11 to 15 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak medium

subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear wavy boundary.

2Bk1—15 to 25 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; few extremely coarse calcium carbonate nodules; common fine calcium carbonate threads and masses; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 10 percent fine gravel; strongly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.5); clear smooth boundary.

2Bk2—25 to 32 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/2) channery loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 20 percent channers, 5 percent gravel, and 5 percent flagstones; strongly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.5); abrupt irregular boundary.

2R—32 inches; rhyolite; small amount of strongly effervescent channery loam material in rock fractures and cracks.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 16 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 10 to 16 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Arimo Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Elevation: 5,830 to 6,570 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Arimo loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 4.3 miles northwest of Driggs; about 846 feet south and 1,476 feet east of the northwest corner of section 17, T. 5 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 45 minutes, 51.7 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 10 minutes, 31.3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 2 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and common fine, medium, and very coarse roots; many fine irregular pores; 5 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear smooth boundary.

Ap2—2 to 13 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and coarse roots;

common fine and medium tubular pores; 5 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear smooth boundary.

Bw—13 to 15 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common fine tubular pores; 5 percent gravel; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.

Bk1—15 to 25 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; common fine and coarse tubular pores; discontinuous calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 80 percent of rock fragments; 3 percent threadlike calcium carbonate masses in matrix; 5 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); gradual wavy boundary.

Bk2—25 to 29 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) very gravelly sandy loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common medium and few fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; discontinuous calcium carbonate coatings on 100 percent of rock fragments; 6 percent fine spherical carbonate masses in matrix; 40 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); gradual wavy boundary.

2Bkq—29 to 35 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/2) extremely gravelly loamy sand, pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; few fine roots; common very fine irregular pores; discontinuous pockets of weakly cemented sand and gravel; discontinuous calcium carbonate coatings on 100 percent of rock fragments and discontinuous silica coatings on bottom of 100 percent of rock fragments; 80 percent fine spherical carbonate masses throughout; 60 percent pockets of weakly cemented sand and gravel; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear wavy boundary.

2C—35 to 60 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) extremely gravelly sand, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine irregular pores; patchy carbonate coatings on bottom of 100 percent of rock fragments; 70 percent gravel; very slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 18 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 8 to 18 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 33 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Badgerton Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Flood plains, stream terraces, fan remnants

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 20 percent

Elevation: 5,890 to 6,980 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Badgerton loam in an area of Badgerton-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 0.8 mile southeast of Driggs; about 1,119 feet south and 1,602 feet east of the northwest corner of section 36, T. 6 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Driggs, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 43 minutes, 12.0 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 5 minutes, 42.3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A—0 to 9 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; strong fine and medium granular structure; hard, firm, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine tubular and irregular pores; 10 percent fine rounded gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); abrupt smooth boundary.
- AB—9 to 17 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) very gravelly loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium and few coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; 35 percent rounded gravel and 5 percent rounded cobbles; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.
- BC—17 to 31 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) extremely gravelly loamy sand, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very coarse and few very fine, fine, and coarse roots; many interstitial pores; 6 percent fine rounded gravel and 54 percent medium and coarse rounded gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); clear wavy boundary.
- C1—31 to 43 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; single grain; loose, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine to very coarse roots; many interstitial pores; 20 percent fine rounded gravel and 40 percent medium and coarse rounded gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear wavy boundary.
- C2—43 to 60 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) very gravelly sandy loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine, fine, and medium roots; many interstitial pores; 5 percent fine rounded gravel, 30 percent medium and coarse rounded gravel, and 15 percent rounded cobbles; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 24 to 34 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Flooding: Rare in May through July

Bailey Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains, plateaus

Landform: Canyon walls, scarps

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite and tuff with an influence of loess

Slope range: 4 to 80 percent

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Elevation: 5,150 to 7,340 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 100 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Bailey very gravelly loam (fig. 16) in an area of Bailey-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 80 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 5.7 miles northwest of Felt; about 233 feet north and 1,000 feet west of the southeast corner of section 20, T. 7 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Drummond, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 54 minutes, 43.9 seconds



Figure 16.—Typical profile of Bailey very gravelly loam in an area of Bailey-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 80 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

north and longitude 111 degrees, 16 minutes, 58.2 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A—0 to 10 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak very fine granular; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores; 40 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.
- Bw—10 to 24 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) extremely gravelly loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak very fine granular; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine and fine and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 50 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.
- Bk1—24 to 47 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine, fine, and medium roots; common very fine tubular pores; many calcium carbonate coatings on rock fragments; many calcium carbonate masses; 40 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, 10 percent flagstones, and 5 percent stones; strongly effervescent (15 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.
- Bk2—47 to 60 inches; pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; common calcium carbonate threads; 55 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, 15 percent flagstones, and 5 percent stones; slightly effervescent (6 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); slightly alkaline (pH 7.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 20 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 16 to 40 inches

Bancroft Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Parent material: Loess and silty alluvium derived from loess

Slope range: 1 to 6 percent

Elevation: 6,100 to 6,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Argixerolls

Typical Pedon

Bancroft silt loam; Bear Lake County Area, Idaho; about 11.2 miles southeast of Soda Springs; about 2,034 feet north and 1,132 feet east of the southwest corner

of section 15, T. 10 S., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Fossil Canyon, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 42 degrees, 33 minutes, 7.7 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 25 minutes, 21.9 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A—0 to 4 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate fine granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.
- AB—4 to 12 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to strong coarse granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; neutral (pH 7.0); abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bt1—12 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 30 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds and in pores; neutral (pH 7.2); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—18 to 32 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium angular blocky structure; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 35 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds and in pores; neutral (pH 7.3); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt3—32 to 39 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; weak fine prismatic structure parting to moderate fine angular blocky; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 30 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds and in pores; 2 percent fine gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bk1—39 to 46 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; weak very fine prismatic structure parting to moderate fine angular blocky; slightly hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 15 percent fine irregular calcium carbonate masses throughout; 2 percent fine gravel; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bk2—46 to 60 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; massive; slightly hard, firm, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 25 percent fine irregular calcium carbonate masses throughout; 5 percent gravel; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.5).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 12 to 19 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 32 to 40 inches

Beehunt Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone

Slope range: 20 to 60 percent

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Elevation: 6,030 to 7,590 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 70 to 100 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Beehunt extremely gravelly loam; Bear Lake County Area, Idaho; about 7.5 miles east of St. Charles; about 646 feet south and 2,569 feet west of the northeast corner of section 30, T. 15 S., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Pegram Creek, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 42 degrees, 5 minutes, 39.7 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 14 minutes, 18.8 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 8 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) extremely gravelly loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; moderate very fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine, fine, and medium and common coarse roots; many fine irregular pores; 45 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; neutral (pH 7.2); clear wavy boundary.

A2—8 to 21 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) extremely cobbly loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine, fine, and medium and common coarse roots; many fine irregular pores; 45 percent gravel, 20 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

BA—21 to 37 inches; pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) extremely cobbly loam, brown (7.5YR 5/4) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; common very fine tubular and irregular pores; 45 percent gravel, 20 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

Bt—37 to 54 inches; light brown (7.5YR 6/4) extremely cobbly loam, brown (7.5YR 5/4) moist; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores and common very fine irregular pores; 15 percent faint clay bridges between sand grains; 45 percent gravel, 20 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); clear wavy boundary.

BC—54 to 60 inches; light brown (7.5YR 6/4) extremely cobbly loam, brown (7.5YR 5/4) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; 35 percent gravel, 30 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 43 inches

Boquet Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains, marshes

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,190 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive Histic Cryaquolls

Typical Pedon

Boquet mucky peat (fig. 17) in an area of Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 2 miles south and 2.4 miles west of Driggs; about 984 feet south and 656 feet east of the northwest corner of section 9, T. 4 N., R. 54 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Bates, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 41 minutes, 29 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 9 minutes, 31 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)



Figure 17.—Typical profile of Boquet mucky peat in an area of Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

- Oe—0 to 8 inches; mucky peat that is black (7.5YR 2.5/1) broken face, black (5YR 2.5/1) rubbed; about 15 percent rubbed fibers; common medium and few very fine and fine roots; neutral (pH 6.8); clear wavy boundary.
- A1—8 to 14 inches; black (7.5YR 2.5/1) mucky silty clay loam, black (10YR 2/1) dry; massive; extremely hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common medium and few very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); abrupt wavy boundary.
- A2—14 to 22 inches; black (N 2/0) clay, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; massive; extremely hard, firm, moderately sticky and very plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; common medium gray (2.5Y 5/1) iron depletions; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bg1—22 to 26 inches; greenish gray (10Y 6/1) silty clay loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; massive; extremely hard, firm, moderately sticky and very plastic; few fine roots; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear wavy boundary.
- 2Bg2—26 to 43 inches; gray (2.5Y 5/1) gravelly loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) dry; massive; extremely hard, firm, moderately sticky and very plastic; common medium roots; common irregular pores; 30 percent gravel; very slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear smooth boundary.
- 2BCg—43 to 60 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) very gravelly sandy loam; massive; loose, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common irregular pores; 45 percent gravel.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 9 to 22 inches

Thickness of organic soil material: 8 to 13 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 10 inches in September through May

Flooding: Frequent, long periods in May through July

Bull Series

Depth class: Deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Plateaus

Landform: Hillslopes, swales

Parent material: Loess over residuum derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 0 to 16 percent

Elevation: 5,960 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Argixerolls

Typical Pedon

Bull silt loam in an area of Milk-Bull complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 2.4 miles northeast of Tetonia; about 2,427 feet south and 1,096 feet west of the northeast corner of section 16, T. 6 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 50 minutes, 49.1 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 8 minutes, 39.3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A1—0 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; strong fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores; 2 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); clear wavy boundary.
- A2—6 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate very fine subangular blocky structure parting to strong fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine and fine tubular pores; 2 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); gradual wavy boundary.
- BA—9 to 18 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores and very fine irregular pores; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.3); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—18 to 27 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine, fine, and medium tubular pores; 10 percent faint clay films on faces of peds; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.3); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—27 to 34 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine, fine, and medium tubular pores; 10 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.0); abrupt wavy boundary.
- 2Bt3—34 to 38 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) extremely channery sandy clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; moderately hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 70 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds; 40 percent channers and 40 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt wavy boundary.
- 2Bt4—38 to 52 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely channery clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; 70 percent distinct clay films on faces of peds; 30 percent flagstones, 40 percent channers, and 15 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt wavy boundary.
- 2R—52 inches; rhyolite.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 28 to 40 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock

Bustle Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 1 to 20 percent

Elevation: 6,100 to 6,700 feet

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Pachic Argicryolls

Typical Pedon

Bustle silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes (fig. 18); Teton County, Wyoming; about 1.5 miles north of Alta; about 2,476 feet north and 1,437 feet east of the southwest corner of section 17, T. 44 N., R. 118 W.; U.S. Geological Survey Clawson, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 46 minutes, 31.3 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 2 minutes, 10.4 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky

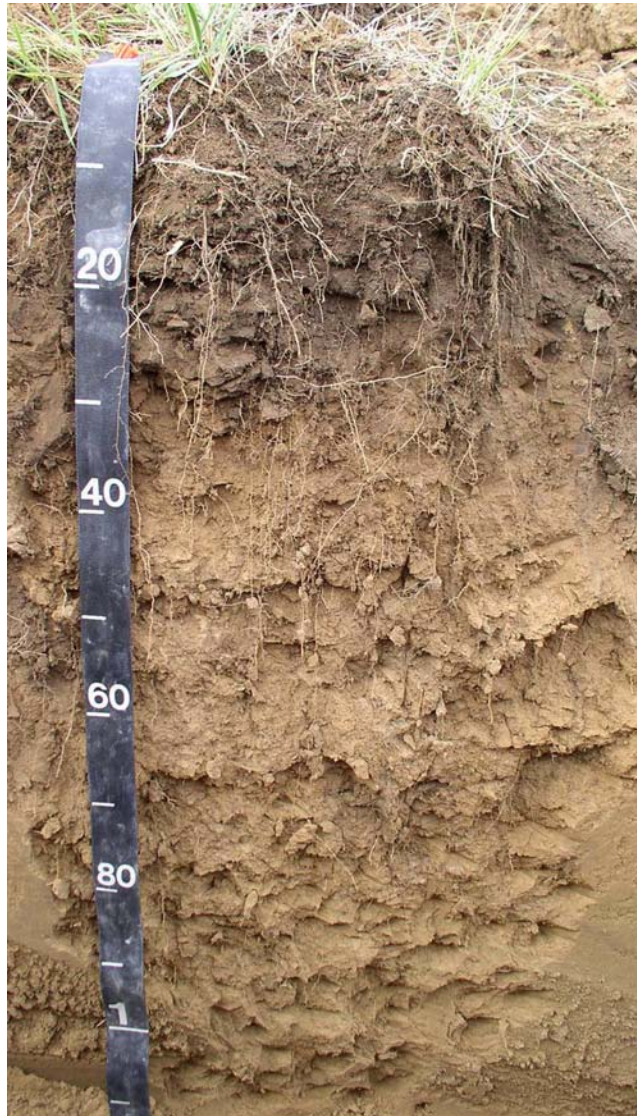


Figure 18.—Typical profile of Bustle silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

and nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; moderately acid (pH 5.8); clear smooth boundary.

Ap2—5 to 13 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt1—13 to 19 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; very hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 12 percent prominent and 13 percent distinct clay films and 75 percent prominent skeletalans on faces of peds; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—19 to 39 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; very hard, very friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common fine and medium roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; 70 percent prominent clay films and 30 percent prominent skeletalans on faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—39 to 46 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; very hard, very friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; 25 percent prominent clay films and 25 percent prominent skeletalans on faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); clear wavy boundary.

Bt4—46 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, very friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 15 percent prominent clay films on faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 40 inches

Cedron Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Flood plains, terraces

Parent material: Silty alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Elevation: 6,000 to 6,050 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, carbonatic Calcic Cryaquolls

Typical Pedon

Cedron silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes ([fig. 19](#)); Teton County, Idaho; about 4.4 miles northwest of Victor; about 722 feet north and 1,499 feet west of the southeast corner of section 20, T. 4 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Bates, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 39 minutes, 9.6 seconds north and longitude

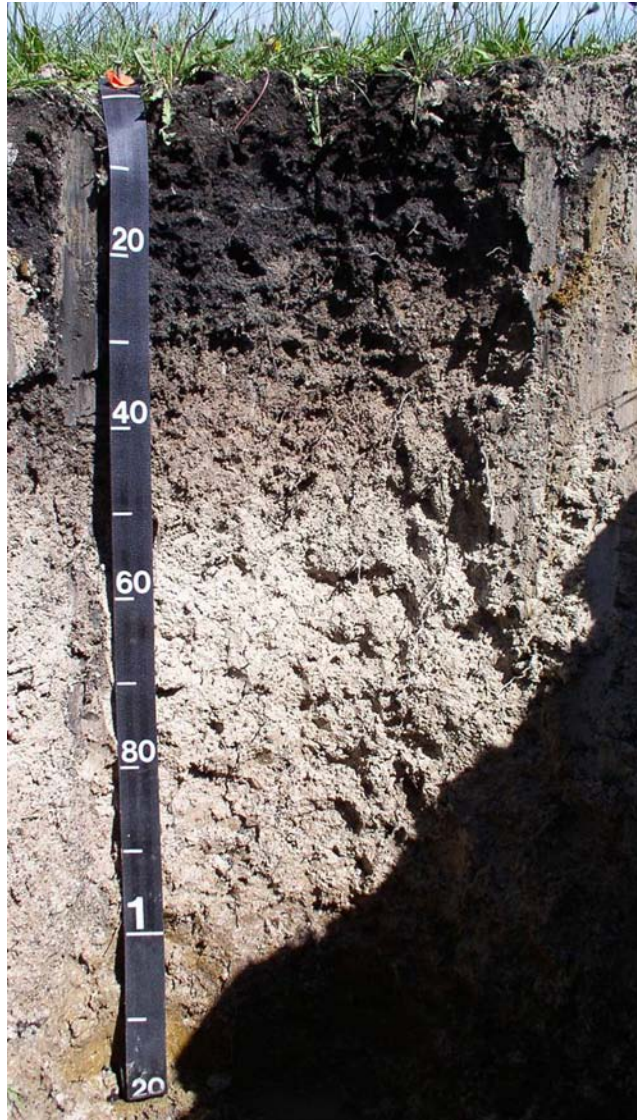


Figure 19.—Typical profile of Cedron silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

111 degrees, 10 minutes, 1.0 second west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A1—0 to 4 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam, black (7.5YR 2.5/1) moist; moderate fine and medium granular structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine and few coarse roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; finely disseminated calcium carbonate; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear smooth boundary.
- A2—4 to 8 inches; dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay, black (10YR 2/1) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; extremely hard, friable, very sticky and very plastic; many fine and few coarse roots; common very fine and fine irregular pores; finely disseminated calcium carbonate; very slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear wavy boundary.
- A3—8 to 12 inches; dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) clay, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; extremely hard, friable, very sticky and very plastic; many

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very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores; 4 percent fine irregular calcium carbonate masses; very slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.

- Bkg1—12 to 19 inches; light brown (7.5YR 6/3) silty clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/2) moist; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; extremely hard, friable, very sticky and very plastic; many very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; 6 percent fine calcium carbonate threads and medium irregular calcium carbonate masses; 5 percent fine faint brown (7.5YR 4/3) irregular iron masses and fine faint brown (7.5YR 5/2) irregular iron depletions throughout; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear wavy boundary.
- Bkg2—19 to 32 inches; white (10YR 8/1) silt loam, light gray (10YR 7/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; extremely hard, friable, slightly sticky and very plastic; many medium and common fine roots; common very fine and fine irregular pores; common medium spherical calcium carbonate masses and 10 percent coarse irregular indurated calcium carbonate nodules; 5 percent fine faint light brown (7.5YR 6/3) irregular iron masses throughout; strongly effervescent (60 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bkg3—32 to 38 inches; white (10YR 8/1) silt loam, pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; extremely hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and few fine roots; common very fine and fine irregular pores; 30 percent fine spherical calcium carbonate masses and 10 percent coarse irregular indurated calcium carbonate nodules; 20 percent fine and medium prominent brown (7.5YR 5/3) irregular iron masses and 10 percent fine and medium faint light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) irregular iron depletions throughout; slightly effervescent (50 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear smooth boundary.
- Bkg4—38 to 44 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) loam, brown (7.5YR 5/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; extremely hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and few fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 15 percent medium spherical calcium carbonate masses and irregular indurated calcium carbonate nodules; 35 percent medium distinct brown (7.5YR 4/4) irregular iron masses and 15 percent medium distinct gray (10YR 6/1) irregular iron depletions throughout; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear smooth boundary.
- Bkg5—44 to 50 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak medium granular; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and very plastic; many very fine and few fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 30 percent medium spherical calcium carbonate masses and 5 percent coarse irregular indurated calcium carbonate nodules; 40 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) irregular iron masses and 15 percent medium prominent gray (2.5Y 6/1) irregular iron depletions throughout; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear smooth boundary.
- Bkg6—50 to 60 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) silt loam, gray (2.5Y 5/1) moist; massive; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 15 percent medium spherical calcium carbonate masses and 5 percent medium irregular indurated calcium carbonate nodules; 25 percent medium prominent strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) irregular iron masses throughout; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 8 to 18 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 8 to 18 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 10 inches in March, May, and October

Flooding: Occasional, long periods in May through July

Chokecherry Series

Depth class: Shallow

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Plateaus

Landform: Swales

Parent material: Mixed gravelly slope alluvium and/or colluvium over residuum derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 4 to 12 percent

Elevation: 5,900 to 7,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Lithic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Chokecherry very gravelly sandy loam ([fig. 20](#)); Bear Lake County Area, Idaho; about 4.6 miles southeast of Dingle; about 1,345 feet north and 550 feet west of the southeast corner of section 31, T. 14 S., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Pegram, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 42 degrees, 9 minutes, 27.5 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 13 minutes, 51.3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 4 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) very gravelly sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; 25 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; neutral (pH 7.0); clear smooth boundary.

A2—4 to 9 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) very cobbly sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; many fine irregular pores; 15 percent gravel and 35 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 6.8); gradual wavy boundary.

Bw—9 to 18 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) extremely cobbly sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak very fine and fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many fine irregular pores; 25 percent gravel and 35 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt wavy boundary.

R—18 inches; sandstone.



Figure 20.—Typical profile of a Chokecherry very gravelly sandy loam. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 16 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Clementsville Series

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Plateaus

Landform: Hillslopes

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 4 to 12 percent

Elevation: 5,880 to 7,260 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Calcic Pachic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Clementsville silt loam (fig. 21) in an area of Clementsville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 11.6 miles west of Tetonia; about 413 feet north and 2,453 feet east of the southwest corner of section 28, T. 6 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Wright Creek, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 48 minutes, 44.0 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 23 minutes, 29.8 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 5 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); abrupt smooth boundary.

Ap2—3 to 7 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; many very fine



Figure 21.—Typical profile of Clementsville silt loam in an area of Clementsville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

and common fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bw1—7 to 13 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.2); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bw2—13 to 20 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 25 percent fine gravel and 30 percent medium gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); abrupt smooth boundary.

Bk—20 to 24 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely gravelly loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; silica and calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 100 percent of rock fragments; 15 percent channers, 45 percent gravel, and 10 percent cobbles; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear wavy boundary.

Bkq—24 to 35 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) extremely cobbly loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; massive; loose, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; common very fine tubular pores; silica and calcium carbonate coatings on 100 percent of rock fragments; 40 percent gravel, 20 percent cobbles, and 10 percent flagstones; patchy silica cementation; violently effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); abrupt smooth boundary.

R—35 inches; rhyolite.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 34 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 17 to 32 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Coldfeet Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone and quartzite

Slope range: 12 to 60 percent

Elevation: 6,160 to 7,750 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Mollic Haplocryalfs

Typical Pedon

Coldfeet gravelly loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 3.7 miles northeast of Victor; about 2,534 feet south and 636 feet west of the northeast corner of section 32, T. 4 N., R. 46 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Driggs, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 46 degrees, 37 minutes, 44.7 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 2 minutes, 52.6 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material that is dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist.

- Oe—1 to 3 inches; moderately decomposed plant material that is very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist.
- A1—3 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores and common fine tubular pores; 15 percent gravel; strongly acid (pH 5.2); clear wavy boundary.
- A2—7 to 12 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; common very fine irregular pores; 15 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.6); clear wavy boundary.
- E1—12 to 21 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) gravelly fine sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common medium and coarse and few fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; moderately acid (pH 5.6); gradual wavy boundary.
- E2—21 to 32 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) very stony fine sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine vesicular and tubular pores; 1 percent fine prominent masses of reduced iron; 20 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 25 percent stones; moderately acid (pH 5.8); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—32 to 44 inches; yellow (10YR 7/6) very stony silty clay loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few fine roots; many very fine tubular pores and common fine vesicular pores; 10 percent prominent clay films and skeletalans on all faces of peds; 2 percent fine manganese masses; 20 percent gravel, 15 percent cobbles, and 15 percent stones; strongly acid (pH 5.4); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—44 to 60 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) extremely stony loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 5 percent distinct clay films and skeletalans on all faces of peds; 20 percent gravel, 20 percent cobbles, and 20 percent stones; strongly acid (pH 5.4).

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Conner Series

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains, plateaus

Landform: Mountain slopes, scarps

Parent material: Colluvium over residuum derived from sandstone

Slope range: 12 to 60 percent

Elevation: 5,970 to 7,590 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 100 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Conner very gravelly loam in an area of Beehunt-Conner complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 4 miles southeast of Victor; about 417 feet north and 1,388 feet west of the southeast corner of section 20, T. 3 N., R. 46 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Victor, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 33 minutes, 52.5 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 3 minutes, 2.4 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 11 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/2) very gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate very fine granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; 30 percent gravel and 20 percent channers; neutral (pH 7.2); clear smooth boundary.

Bk—11 to 22 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) extremely gravelly loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; 20 percent calcium carbonate masses throughout; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 80 percent of rock fragments; 50 percent gravel, 25 percent channers, and 10 percent flagstones; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear smooth boundary.

R—22 inches; sandstone; common medium roots in cracks; calcium carbonate coatings on 90 percent of fractured bedrock.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 9 to 13 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 9 to 13 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Cryaquolls

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Stream terraces, flood plains

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 2 to 8 percent

Elevation: 5,600 to 7,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 40 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy Cryaquolls

Typical Pedon

Cryaquolls silt loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 5 miles north and 4 miles west of Spencer; about 1,299 feet north and 1,899 feet west of the southeast corner of section 19, T. 13 N., R. 36 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Paul Reservoir, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 26 minutes, 8 seconds north and longitude 112 degrees, 15 minutes, 55 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 5 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; strong fine granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and common medium and coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores; 2 percent fine prominent iron concentrations that are yellowish

- red (5YR 4/6) moist and are on faces of peds; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt1—5 to 11 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; strong fine subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and common fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 6 percent fine prominent iron concentrations that are yellowish red (5YR 4/6) moist and are on faces of peds and along pores and root channels; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bt2—11 to 17 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and common fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 6 percent fine prominent iron concentrations that are strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist and are on faces of peds and along pores and root channels; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt smooth boundary.
- BC—17 to 24 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 6 percent fine prominent iron concentrations that are brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist and are along pores and root channels; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.0); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Cg—24 to 34 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2), stratified fine sandy loam and very fine sandy loam, gray (5Y 5/1) moist; massive; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 2 percent fine prominent iron concentrations that are yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist and are along pores and 2 percent fine distinct iron-manganese concretions that are black (2.5Y 2/) moist and are in matrix; 5 percent gravel and 1 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 7.3); clear smooth boundary.
- 2C—34 to 60 inches; variegated, stratified extremely gravelly sandy loam to extremely gravelly loamy sand; single grain; loose; many very fine irregular pores; 60 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 7.3).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 7 to 30 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 6 inches in April through August

Flooding: Frequent, long periods in April through July

Ponding: Frequent, long periods in April through July

Dra Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Colluvium derived from quartzite and sandstone with an influence of loess

Slope range: 4 to 55 percent

Elevation: 5,900 to 7,850 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 28 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Argixerolls

Typical Pedon

Dra silt loam in an area of Dra-Pinochle complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 2.3 miles southwest of Victor; about 1,722 feet north and 1,948 feet east of the southwest corner of section 18, T. 3 N., R. 46 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Victor, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 34 minutes, 57.1 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 4 minutes, 26.9 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material that is very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist.

A1—2 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine, medium, and very coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores and common fine irregular and tubular pores; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.0); clear smooth boundary.

A2—5 to 11 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots and few coarse roots; common fine tubular and irregular pores; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.

Bt—11 to 18 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very cobbly silty clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and few fine and medium roots; many very fine tubular pores and common fine irregular and tubular pores; 10 percent discontinuous prominent clay films on all faces of peds; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 20 percent of cobbles; 20 percent gravel, 10 percent channers, and 25 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 7.2); clear wavy boundary.

Btk—18 to 29 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very cobbly silty clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, friable, very sticky and moderately plastic; few fine and medium roots; common fine irregular pores and common very fine and fine tubular pores; 20 percent discontinuous prominent clay films on all faces of peds; 3 percent fine calcium carbonate masses in matrix; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 80 percent of rock fragments; 25 percent gravel and 25 percent cobbles; very slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); gradual wavy boundary.

2Bk1—29 to 34 inches; white (10YR 8/1) cobbly loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; few fine and medium roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 30 percent calcium carbonate masses in matrix and along pores; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 70 percent of rock fragments; 15 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear wavy boundary.

2Bk2—34 to 60 inches; yellow (10YR 8/8) loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few fine roots; common very fine irregular pores; 40 percent calcium carbonate masses in matrix and along pores; 15 percent gravel; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 20 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 26 to 40 inches

Dranyon Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, mountains

Landform: Fan remnants, mountain slopes

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone or rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 2 to 45 percent

Elevation: 6,060 to 7,850 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive Pachic Argicryolls

Typical Pedon

Dranyon silt loam in an area of Dranyon-Dra complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 1.9 miles northeast of Victor; about 1,037 feet south and 508 feet east of the northwest corner of section 6, T. 3 N., R. 46 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Victor, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 37 minutes, 6.6 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 4 minutes, 46.5 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material.

A1—1 to 4 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; moderate fine granular structure; moderately hard, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; many fine irregular pores and common fine tubular pores; 2 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.2); clear wavy boundary.

A2—4 to 7 inches; dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) silt loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many fine irregular pores and common fine tubular pores; 2 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

AB—7 to 13 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; common fine tubular and irregular pores; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt1—13 to 21 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) stony silty clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; strong fine subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common coarse and few fine and medium roots; many fine irregular and tubular pores and common fine dendritic and medium tubular pores; 10 percent organic stains, prominent skeletans, and distinct clay films on all faces of peds and 10 percent distinct clay films along pores; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent stones; neutral (pH 7.0); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—21 to 30 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) very stony silty clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; weak fine prismatic structure parting to strong fine subangular blocky; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few fine and medium roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; 10 percent organic stains, 2 percent prominent skeletans, and 20 percent distinct clay films on all faces of peds, and 20 percent distinct clay films along pores;

10 percent gravel, 15 percent cobbles, and 15 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.8); gradual wavy boundary.

- Bt3—30 to 40 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; moderate fine prismatic structure parting to strong fine subangular blocky; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few fine and medium roots; common very fine and medium tubular pores; 5 percent organic stains, 2 percent prominent skeletal, and 15 percent distinct clay films on all faces of peds, and 20 percent distinct clay films along pores; one krotovina about 4 inches long and 2 inches wide; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt4—40 to 60 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common coarse and few fine roots; common fine tubular and irregular pores; 5 percent organic stains and 10 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds; 10 percent gravel, some weathering in place; neutral (pH 6.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 24 inches

Driggs Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Elevation: 5,940 to 6,510 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid
Calcic Argixerolls

Typical Pedon

Driggs loam ([fig. 22](#)) in an area of Snyderville-Driggs complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 1.4 miles southeast of Felt; about 433 feet south and 1,525 feet east of the northwest corner of section 17, T. 6 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 51 minutes, 10.1 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 10 minutes, 28.3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- Ap1—0 to 3 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; moderate medium granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; 1 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.2); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Ap2—3 to 8 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; strong coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; 5 percent distinct clay films on all faces of peds; 1 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.2); clear smooth boundary.
- Bt1—8 to 15 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to strong coarse



Figure 22.—Typical profile of Driggs loam in an area of Alpine-Driggs complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

subangular blocky; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 5 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds; 3 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—15 to 31 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; moderate very coarse prismatic structure parting to strong coarse subangular blocky; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 10 percent distinct clay films on all faces of peds; 10 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bk1—31 to 35 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) gravelly loam, light brown (7.5YR 6/3) moist; massive; very hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine tubular pores and common very fine irregular pores; 70 percent calcium carbonate masses; discontinuous calcium carbonate coatings on 25 percent of rock fragments; 25 percent gravel; violently effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); abrupt wavy boundary.

2Bk2—35 to 45 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) extremely gravelly coarse sand, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; many interstitial pores; patchy silica coatings on bottom of 6 percent of rock fragments and discontinuous calcium carbonate coatings on 50 percent of rock fragments; 80 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.

2Bk3—45 to 57 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) extremely gravelly coarse sand, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; many interstitial pores; patchy silica coatings on bottom of 6 percent of rock fragments and discontinuous calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 90 percent of rock fragments; 80 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.

2C—57 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly sand, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; many interstitial pores; discontinuous calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 25 percent of rock fragments; 40 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 17 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 17 to 34 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 35 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Edgway Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Foothills, mountains

Landform: Hills, hillslopes, mountain slopes, ridges

Parent material: Colluvium

Slope range: 15 to 50 percent

Elevation: 5,800 to 9,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 32 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 10 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Vitrandic Argicryolls

Typical Pedon

Edgway silt loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 4.3 miles southeast of Driggs; about 2,100 feet south and 2,549 feet west of the northeast corner of section 5, T. 43 N., R. 118 W.; U.S. Geological Survey Driggs, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 42 minutes, 8 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 1 minute, 51 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material.

A1—1 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate fine and very fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores; 1 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt wavy boundary.

A2—3 to 12 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots;

many very fine tubular pores; 1 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear wavy boundary.

AB—12 to 19 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine and fine and common medium tubular pores; 5 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.2); clear wavy boundary.

Bt1—19 to 38 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) very cobbly silt loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse tubular pores; 6 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds and along pores and thin silt coatings that are pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry and are on all faces of peds; 15 percent gravel and 20 percent cobbles; slightly acid (pH 6.4); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—38 to 60 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) very cobbly silty clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 6 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds and along pores and thin silt coatings that are pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry and are on all faces of peds; 20 percent gravel and 25 percent cobbles; slightly acid (pH 6.4).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 14 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Ezbin Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 4 to 60 percent

Elevation: 5,860 to 7,860 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Typic Argicryolls

Typical Pedon

Ezbin loam; Clark County Area, Idaho; about 0.5 mile south and 5 miles west of Spencer; about 2,400 feet north and 1,600 feet east of the southwest corner of section 24, T. 12 N., R. 35 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Thunder Gulch, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 21 minutes, 17.4 seconds north and longitude 112 degrees, 17 minutes, 12.4 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material.

A1—1 to 4 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; moderate fine granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and

slightly plastic; few very fine roots; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.6); clear smooth boundary.

A2—4 to 14 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) stony clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; few very fine tubular pores; 15 percent gravel and 10 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.8); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt1—14 to 20 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very stony clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; moderate fine prismatic structure parting to strong fine subangular blocky; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; few very fine tubular pores; 10 percent discontinuous faint clay films on all faces of peds; 20 percent gravel and 15 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.8); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—20 to 30 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) very stony clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate fine prismatic structure parting to strong fine subangular blocky; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common fine and few coarse roots; common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent discontinuous faint clay films on all faces of peds; 25 percent gravel and 10 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.8); clear wavy boundary.

Bt3—30 to 44 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak fine prismatic structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; few very fine tubular pores; 3 percent distinct clay films on all faces of peds; 30 percent gravel and 10 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.9); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt4—44 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, slightly sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; few very fine tubular pores; 5 percent discontinuous faint clay films on all faces of peds; 25 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; neutral (pH 7.0).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 12 to 15 inches

Felt Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants, ridges on fan remnants, stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 2 to 16 percent

Elevation: 5,900 to 6,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Typic Calcixerolls

Typical Pedon

Felt silt loam in an area of Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 3.4 miles southeast of Driggs; about 276 feet south and

1,027 feet east of the northwest corner of section 8, T. 4 N., R. 46 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Driggs, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 41 minutes, 35.3 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 3 minutes, 24.6 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- Ap1—0 to 4 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Ap2—4 to 10 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and few medium tubular pores; 5 percent calcium carbonate masses; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bk—10 to 24 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak coarse subangular blocky; very hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and few medium tubular pores and common very fine dendritic tubular pores; 30 percent calcium carbonate masses along pores; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bkq1—24 to 31 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) very gravelly silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak coarse subangular blocky; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores and common very fine irregular pores; 25 percent calcium carbonate masses; calcium carbonate and silica coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 30 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Bkq2—31 to 60 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) extremely gravelly sand, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; common interstitial pores; calcium carbonate and silica coatings on bottom of 100 percent of rock fragments; 65 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 8 to 10 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 8 to 14 inches

Feltonia Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Elevation: 5,950 to 6,240 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Feltonia loam in an area of Feltonia-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 2.1 miles southwest of Tetonia; about 958 feet north and 2,585 feet east of the southwest corner of section 5, T. 5 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 47 minutes, 1.9 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 10 minutes, 17.1 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 6 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak very fine granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); abrupt smooth boundary.

A—6 to 12 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak very fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear smooth boundary.

Bt1—12 to 20 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak coarse subangular blocky and weak very fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 3 percent skeletal and 6 percent faint clay films along pores, and 6 percent faint clay films on vertical faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); clear smooth boundary.

Bt2—20 to 27 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 6 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear smooth boundary.

Bk1—27 to 36 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) loam, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent fine threadlike calcium carbonate masses; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); abrupt smooth boundary.

Bk2—36 to 49 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) very gravelly loam, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent fine threadlike calcium carbonate masses; 40 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); abrupt smooth boundary.

2Bk3—49 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine pores; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 45 percent gravel; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.1).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 30 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 25 to 38 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Firading Series

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Slope alluvium and/or colluvium over residuum derived from limestone

Slope range: 30 to 60 percent

Elevation: 6,040 to 7,530 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 24 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Calcic Pachic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Firading gravelly loam; Bear Lake County Area, Idaho; about 5 miles east of Montpelier; about 1,700 feet south and 2,500 feet west of the northeast corner of section 9, T. 13 S., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Montpelier Canyon, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 42 degrees, 18 minutes, 33 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 11 minutes, 57 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 4 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; 15 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 7.3); clear smooth boundary.

Bw—4 to 11 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) very gravelly loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, and medium roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; 25 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 2 percent stones; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); clear smooth boundary.

Bk1—11 to 18 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; 1 percent fine very weakly cemented calcium carbonate masses; 35 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); clear wavy boundary.

Bk2—18 to 28 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) extremely gravelly loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; finely disseminated calcium carbonate throughout; silica pendants on bottom of 15 percent of rock fragments; 45 percent gravel and 15 percent cobbles; violently effervescent (31 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.

Bk3—28 to 39 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) extremely gravelly loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine irregular pores; finely disseminated calcium carbonate throughout; silica pendants on bottom of 15 percent of rock fragments; 45 percent gravel and 15 percent cobbles; violently effervescent (31 percent calcium carbonate equivalent); moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); abrupt wavy boundary.

R—39 inches; limestone.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 25 inches

Depth to secondary carbonates: 8 to 15 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Fourme Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Parent material: Alluvium derived from quartzite, sandstone, and/or limestone

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Elevation: 6,300 to 6,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 30 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Xeric Argicryolls

Typical Pedon

Fourme loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 3.5 miles northwest of Island Park; about 98 feet south and 98 feet east of the northwest corner of section 18, T. 13 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Island Park Dam, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 27 minutes, 25 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 26 minutes, 5 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 5 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak fine granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 10 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.1); clear smooth boundary.

BA—5 to 11 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and moderately plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many fine irregular pores and common fine tubular pores; 15 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.1); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt1—11 to 19 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) very gravelly sandy clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common fine tubular and irregular pores; 10 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds; 50 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid (pH 6.1); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—19 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very gravelly sandy clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 6 percent distinct clay bridges between sand grains; 35 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.2); gradual wavy boundary.

C—30 to 60 inches; extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; common fine roots; many fine irregular pores; 60 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 6.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 15 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Foxcreek Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains, plateaus

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Elevation: 5,920 to 6,540 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Typic Cryaquolls

Typical Pedon

Foxcreek mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes ([fig. 23](#)); Teton County, Idaho; about 4 miles northwest of Driggs; about 200 feet north and 800 feet west of the southeast corner of section 8, T. 5 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 46 minutes, 2 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 9 minutes, 51 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oe—0 to 2 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) mucky peat, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); abrupt smooth boundary.

Ag—2 to 8 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) dry; weak fine and medium granular structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and few medium roots; many very fine tubular pores; 20 percent fine and medium prominent dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) masses of oxidized iron; neutral (pH 7.0); clear smooth boundary.

ABg—8 to 15 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) dry; weak very fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine and medium granular; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and few medium roots; many very fine and few medium tubular pores; 10 percent fine prominent dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) masses of oxidized iron; neutral (pH 6.8); clear smooth boundary.

Bg1—15 to 21 inches; dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) dry; weak fine and medium granular structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine and medium roots; many very fine tubular pores; 20 percent fine and medium prominent dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) masses of oxidized iron; neutral (pH 7.0); clear smooth boundary.

2Bg2—21 to 26 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly coarse sandy loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few fine roots; many very fine pores; 1 percent fine distinct masses of oxidized iron that are yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry; 40 percent gravel; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear smooth boundary.

2Bkg—26 to 42 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly loamy sand, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) dry; single grain; loose, nonsticky and



Figure 23.—Typical profile of Foxcreek mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

nonplastic; calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 45 percent gravel; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); gradual wavy boundary.

2Cg—42 to 60 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 70 percent gravel; very slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 20 inches

Depth to calcic horizon (where present): 20 to 36 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 10 inches in March, May, and October

Flooding: Occasional or frequent, long periods in May through July

Fritz Series

Depth class: Deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Colluvium derived from limestone with an influence of loess

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Slope range: 40 to 60 percent

Elevation: 6,000 to 7,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 24 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, carbonatic Xeric Calcicryolls

Typical Pedon

Fritz gravelly silt loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 8.7 miles east of Heise; about 730 feet east of the center of section 33, T. 4 N., R. 42 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Hawley Gulch, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 37 minutes, 45 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 30 minutes, 52 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 5 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; 15 percent gravel and 1 percent cobbles; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); clear smooth boundary.

A2—5 to 11 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak fine and medium granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; prominent calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 5 percent of rock fragments; 20 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear smooth boundary.

Bk1—11 to 26 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) very gravelly loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; prominent calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of 25 percent of rock fragments; 30 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); gradual wavy boundary.

Bk2—26 to 39 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) very cobbly sandy loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; prominent carbonate coatings on bottom of 25 percent of rock fragments; 30 percent gravel, 15 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); gradual wavy boundary.

Bk3—39 to 45 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/2) very cobbly sandy loam, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) moist; massive; hard, friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; prominent calcium carbonate coatings on 35 percent of rock fragments; 20 percent gravel, 20 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); abrupt irregular boundary.

R—45 inches; limestone.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 8 to 15 inches

Depth to secondary carbonates: 0 to 15 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock

Furniss Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Drainageways, flats, flood plains

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,540 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive Typic Cryaquolls

Typical Pedon

Furniss mucky peat in an area of Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 3 miles southwest of Driggs; about 899 feet south and 859 feet east of the northwest corner of section 9, T. 45 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Bates, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 41 minutes, 30 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 9 minutes, 28 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oe—0 to 2 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) mucky peat, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) dry; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear wavy boundary.

A1—2 to 8 inches; black (10YR 2/1) silty clay loam, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; moderate fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; many very fine and fine, common medium, and few coarse roots; common very fine tubular pores; 1 percent fine prominent masses of oxidized iron that are reddish brown (5YR 4/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) dry; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear wavy boundary.

A2—8 to 13 inches; black (10YR 2/1) silty clay loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; moderate fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; 1 percent fine prominent masses of oxidized iron that are reddish brown (5YR 4/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) dry; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear wavy boundary.

Cg1—13 to 18 inches; gray (5Y 5/1) silty clay loam, light gray (5Y 7/1) dry; massive; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 20 percent medium faint masses of oxidized iron that are light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) and pale olive (5Y 6/3) dry and 1 percent fine prominent masses of oxidized iron that are dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) dry; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); abrupt smooth boundary.

Cg2—18 to 28 inches; gray (5Y 5/1) silty clay loam, gray (5Y 6/1) dry; massive; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; few very fine and fine tubular pores; 1 percent fine prominent masses of oxidized iron that are brown (7.5YR 4/4) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) dry; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); abrupt wavy boundary.

Cg3—28 to 32 inches; dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) silty clay loam, gray (2.5Y 6/1) dry; massive; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; few very fine and fine tubular pores; 1 percent fine faint masses of oxidized iron that are yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and very pale brown (10YR 7/4) dry and 1 percent very fine iron-manganese masses; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); abrupt smooth boundary.

2Cg4—32 to 37 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) fine sandy loam, gray (5Y 6/1) dry; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; few very fine tubular pores; 1 percent fine distinct masses of oxidized iron

that are strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) dry; very slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); abrupt wavy boundary.

3Cg5—37 to 43 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) very gravelly coarse sandy loam, gray (5Y 6/1) dry; massive; very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and fine tubular pores; 40 percent gravel; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.

3Cg6—43 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 45 percent gravel; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 20 inches

Depth to calcic horizon (where present): 37 to 57 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 10 inches in September through May

Flooding: Frequent, long periods in May through July

Greys Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, mountains, outwash plains, plateaus

Landform: Loess hills, mountain slopes

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 30 percent

Elevation: 5,720 to 7,380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Alfic Argicryolls

Typical Pedon

Greys silt loam in an area of Greys-Liza complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 5.1 miles northeast of Teton; about 2,460 feet south and 128 feet west of the northeast corner of section 12, T. 6 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Clawson, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 51 minutes, 38.7 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 4 minutes, 49.9 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 2 inches; slightly decomposed plant material.

A1—2 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak very thin platy structure parting to moderate very fine granular; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine roots; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt wavy boundary.

A2—3 to 7 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak very fine granular structure; soft, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 1 percent fine manganese masses; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear wavy boundary.

A3—7 to 13 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, 60 percent very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and 40 percent dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; soft, friable,

slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine roots; common very fine and medium tubular pores; 1 percent fine manganese masses; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear wavy boundary.

A/E—13 to 16 inches; 70 percent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and 30 percent dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, 70 percent very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and 30 percent light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) moist; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak coarse subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); clear wavy boundary.

E—16 to 19 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; weak thin platy structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt1—19 to 28 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 40 percent continuous distinct clay films on vertical faces of peds and along pores; 1 percent fine manganese masses; slightly acid (pH 6.5); gradual smooth boundary.

Bt2—28 to 40 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent skeletal on vertical faces of peds, and 60 percent continuous distinct clay films on all faces of peds and 10 percent clay films along pores; neutral (pH 6.7); abrupt smooth boundary.

Bt3—40 to 58 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak coarse subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 60 percent continuous distinct clay films on all faces of peds and along pores; strongly effervescent; neutral (pH 6.9); abrupt smooth boundary.

Bk—58 to 60 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent threadlike calcium carbonate masses; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.1).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 14 inches

Depth to secondary carbonates: More than 50 inches

Grouse Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes, ridges

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 2 to 50 percent

Elevation: 6,060 to 7,250 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Eutric Haplocryalfs

Typical Pedon

Grouse silt, 2 to 12 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 5.8 miles northeast of Tetonia; about 1,155 feet north and 2,880 feet east of the southwest corner of section 17, T. 6 N., R. 46 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Clawson, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 50 minutes, 31.3 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 2 minutes, 59.7 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material that is black (7.5YR 2.5/1) moist.
- A1—1 to 2 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate very fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; moderately acid (pH 5.8); abrupt wavy boundary.
- A2—2 to 9 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many fine and medium roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); gradual wavy boundary.
- E—9 to 16 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt, 55 percent dark brown (10YR 3/3) and 45 percent brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common fine roots; many very fine and medium and common fine and coarse tubular pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear wavy boundary.
- EBt—16 to 21 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common fine roots; many very fine and common medium tubular pores; 5 percent faint clay films along pores and 90 percent prominent skeletans on all faces of peds; slightly acid (pH 6.1); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—21 to 24 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; strong medium prismatic structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few medium roots; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse tubular pores; 3 percent organic stains that are very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist and are on vertical faces of peds, and 20 percent distinct clay films and 80 percent prominent skeletans on all faces of peds; moderately acid (6.0); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt2—24 to 34 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; strong medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few medium and coarse roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 10 percent organic stains that are very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist and are on vertical faces of peds, and 15 percent distinct clay films and 70 percent prominent skeletans on all faces of peds; slightly acid (pH 6.2); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt3—34 to 47 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; strong coarse subangular blocky structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; moderately hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few coarse roots; common very fine, fine, and medium tubular pores; 15 percent organic stains that are very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist and are on vertical faces of peds, and 15 percent distinct clay films and 40 percent prominent skeletans on all faces of peds; 1 percent manganese masses; slightly acid (pH 6.5); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt4—47 to 60 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam, olive (10Y 4/4) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few coarse roots; common very fine, fine, and medium tubular pores; 10 percent organic stains that are very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist and are on vertical faces of peds, and 10 percent

distinct clay films and 10 percent prominent skeletal on all faces of peds;
1 percent manganese masses; neutral (pH 6.8).

Huckridge Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Foothills, tablelands

Landform: Hills, plateaus

Parent material: Loess and/or volcanic ash

Slope range: 4 to 35 percent

Elevation: 5,600 to 7,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 40 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, isotic Vitrandic Palecryalfs

Typical Pedon

Huckridge ashy silt loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 5 miles northeast of Judkins; about 1,200 feet north and 300 feet west of the southeast corner of section 26, T. 8 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey McRenolds Reservoir, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 59 minutes, 12 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 6 minutes, 5 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- Ap—0 to 5 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) ashy silt loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; weak very fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine vesicular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.2); clear smooth boundary.
- E—5 to 22 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) ashy silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; moderate very coarse subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine subangular blocky; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.2); gradual smooth boundary.
- E/B—22 to 27 inches; 90 percent very pale brown (10YR 7/3) and 10 percent brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, 90 percent brown (10YR 5/3) and 10 percent brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate very coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; slightly acid (pH 6.2); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt/E—27 to 48 inches; 85 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and 15 percent very pale brown (10YR 7/3) silt loam, 85 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and 15 percent brown (10YR 5/3) moist; strong coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium prismatic; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and fine and common medium tubular pores; 15 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds and along pores; slightly acid (pH 6.2); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bt—48 to 59 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium prismatic; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and fine and common medium tubular pores; 20 percent distinct skeletal and 5 percent distinct clay films on all faces of peds, and 10 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds and along pores; slightly acid (pH 6.2); gradual wavy boundary.

BC—59 to 70 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silt loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 10 percent distinct skeletons on all faces of peds; slightly acid (pH 6.2).

Iphil Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, plateaus

Landform: Loess hills, some of which are on fan remnants

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 4 to 20 percent

Elevation: 5,580 to 6,720 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Typic Calcixerolls

Typical Pedon

Iphil silt loam ([fig. 24](#)) in an area of Iphil-Ririe complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 4.8 miles southwest of Tetonia; about 1,444 feet north and 1,722 feet west of the southeast corner of section 3, T. 5 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 47 minutes, 7.5 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 14 minutes, 50.0 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and common fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; finely disseminated calcium carbonate; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); abrupt wavy boundary.

Ap2—4 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine granular; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; finely disseminated calcium carbonate; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.1); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bk1—8 to 17 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 50 percent medium calcium carbonate masses and 25 percent weakly cemented insect casts; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); clear wavy boundary.

Bk2—17 to 20 inches; white (10YR 8/1) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 50 percent medium calcium carbonate masses and 20 percent weakly cemented insect casts; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.5); clear wavy boundary.

Bk3—20 to 33 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) silt loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and few fine and medium

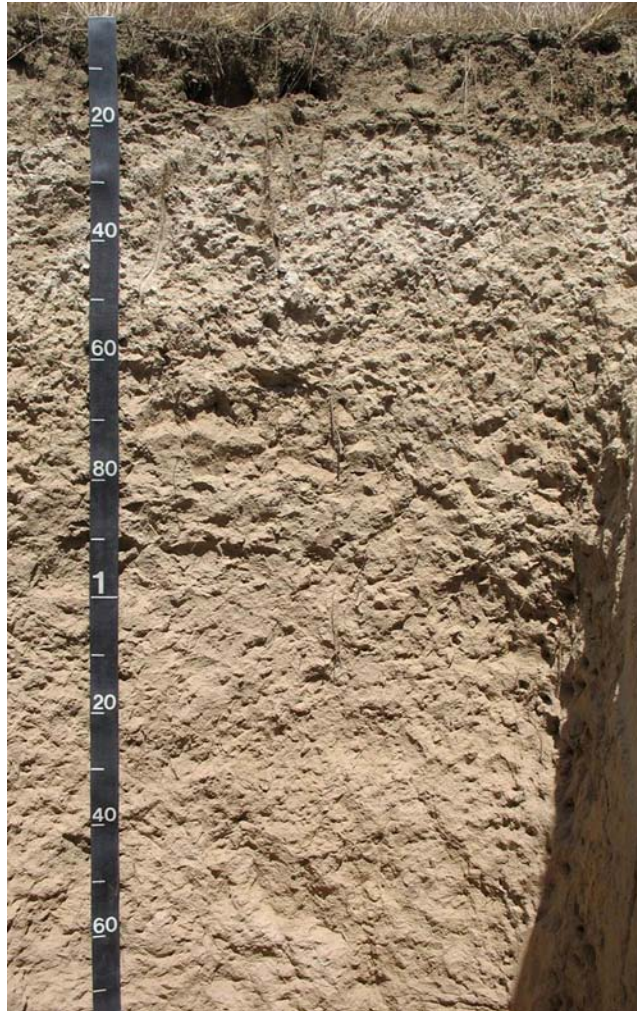


Figure 24.—Typical profile of Iphil silt loam in an area of Iphil-Ririe complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

roots; many very fine tubular pores; 10 percent medium calcium carbonate masses and 5 percent very weakly cemented insect casts; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.7); gradual wavy boundary.

Bk4—33 to 58 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; massive; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; finely disseminated calcium carbonate; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.9); clear wavy boundary.

Bk5—58 to 72 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine pores; 15 percent medium calcium carbonate masses; very strongly alkaline (pH 9.3); violently effervescent.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 8 to 13 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 8 to 12 inches

Jedediah Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Mountains, plateaus

Landform: Loess hills, mountain slopes

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 1 to 30 percent

Elevation: 5,620 to 7,080 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Pachic Argicryolls

Typical Pedon

Jedediah silt loam in an area of Jedediah-Liza complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes; Teton County, Wyoming; about 3.1 miles northeast of Alta; about 33 feet south and 833 feet west of the northeast corner of section 8, T. 44 N., R. 118 W.; U.S. Geological Survey Clawson, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 47 minutes, 50.7 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 1 minute, 29.1 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; moderately acid (pH 5.6); abrupt smooth boundary.

Ap2—4 to 14 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; 2 percent iron-manganese masses that are strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist; slightly acid (pH 6.2); abrupt wavy boundary.

AB—14 to 19 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; few very fine roots; common very fine and few medium tubular pores; 10 percent iron-manganese masses that are strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist; neutral (pH 7.2); clear wavy boundary.

EB—19 to 27 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; 20 percent faint skeletans on all faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

Bt1—27 to 42 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam, strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; very hard, friable, very sticky and very plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 10 percent organic stains and organoargillans that are black (7.5YR 2.5/1) moist and 30 percent clay films and 50 percent skeletans along pores; neutral (pH 7.0); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt2—42 to 49 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; very hard, friable, very sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 5 percent organic

stains that are black (7.5YR 2.5/1) moist and 10 percent clay films and 40 percent skeletal along pores; neutral (pH 7.2); gradual wavy boundary.
Bt3—49 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, very friable, very sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 20 percent clay films and skeletal along pores; neutral (pH 7.2).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 17 to 24 inches

Koffgo Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Foothills, mountains, tablelands

Landform: Hillslopes, mountain slopes, dissected plateaus

Parent material: Loess over colluvium derived from igneous rock

Slope range: 15 to 70 percent

Elevation: 5,600 to 9,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 32 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 10 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Vitrandic Haplocrypts

Typical Pedon

Koffgo gravelly ashy silt loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 6.8 miles northeast of Judkins; about 600 feet south and 1,900 feet west of the northeast corner of section 16, T. 46 N., R. 118 E.; U.S. Geological Survey McRenolds Reservoir, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 57 minutes, 20 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 1 minute, 20 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material.

A—1 to 8 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly ashy silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; soft, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, and medium and common coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores and common fine tubular pores; 20 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.6); clear wavy boundary.

Bw1—8 to 17 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) gravelly silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 25 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; moderately acid (pH 5.8); clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—17 to 29 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely cobbly sandy loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common medium and coarse roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 10 percent distinct clay films that are light brown (7.5YR 6/4) and brown (7.5YR 5/4) moist and are on bottom of rock fragments; 30 percent gravel, 30 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; moderately acid (pH 6.0); diffuse wavy boundary.

BC—29 to 56 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) extremely cobbly sandy loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 25 percent faint silt coatings on bottom of rock fragments and 10 percent distinct clay films that are light brown (7.5YR 6/4) and brown (7.5YR 5/4) moist and are on bottom of rock fragments; 20 percent gravel, 35 percent cobbles, 10 percent stones, and 10 percent boulders; moderately acid (pH 6.0); diffuse wavy boundary.

Cr—56 to 61 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) extremely cobbly sandy loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist; single grain; loose; common very fine roots; many fine and common medium and coarse irregular pores; 5 percent faint sand coatings on top of rock fragments; 20 percent gravel, 55 percent cobbles, 10 percent stones, and 10 percent boulders; slightly acid (pH 6.5).

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Kucera Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains, plateaus

Landform: Loess hills, fan remnants

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 24 percent

Elevation: 5,620 to 6,790 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Kucera silt loam ([fig. 25](#)) in an area of Kucera-Ririe complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 10.3 miles northwest of Tetonia; about 1,273 feet north and 614 feet west of the southeast corner of section 35, T. 7 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Drummond, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 53 minutes, 10.6 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 20 minutes, 28.1 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine granular; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine irregular pores; neutral (pH 7.2); clear smooth boundary.

Ap2—4 to 11 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, 80 percent very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) and 20 percent dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

AB—11 to 18 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; hard,



Figure 25.—Typical profile of Kucera silt loam in an area of Kucera-Altaby complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); gradual wavy boundary.

Bw—18 to 32 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.

Bk1—32 to 52 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine tubular pores; 15 percent fine and medium calcium carbonate masses along pores; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); clear wavy boundary.

Bk2—52 to 60 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; massive; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many

very fine tubular pores; 8 percent fine and medium calcium carbonate masses; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 43 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 20 to 43 inches

Kyway Series

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): High

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Ridges on mountain slopes

Parent material: Volcanic ash and/or eolian deposits over colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 40 to 70 percent

Elevation: 6,400 to 8,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 32 to 38 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive Vitrandic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Kyway ashy sandy loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 6 miles north of Ashton; about 900 feet north and 2,100 feet west of the southeast corner of section 26, T. 10 N., R. 42 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Lookout Butte, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 9 minutes, 40 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 27 minutes, 45 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) ashy sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); clear smooth boundary.

A2—8 to 18 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) ashy sandy loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate coarse and medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.6); clear smooth boundary.

A3—18 to 27 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) sandy loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate coarse and medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; 10 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear wavy boundary.

Bw—27 to 32 inches; light brown (7.5YR 6/3) sandy loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 10 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt wavy boundary.

R—32 inches; rhyolite.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 40 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Lagall Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Foothills, mountains, tablelands

Landform: Hillslopes, mountain slopes

Parent material: Loess and mixed alluvium over colluvium derived from igneous rock

Slope range: 25 to 50 percent

Elevation: 6,200 to 7,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 10 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Vitrandic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Lagall very gravelly ashy loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 10.8 miles northwest of Ashton; about 2,600 feet north and 1,400 feet west of the southeast corner of section 5, T. 10 N., R. 42 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Blue Creek Reservoir, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 13 minutes, 16 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 31 minutes, 16 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material.

A1—1 to 8 inches; very dark gray (10YR 3/1) very gravelly ashy loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; weak very fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine tubular and irregular pores; 25 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.8); clear smooth boundary.

A2—8 to 16 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) very cobbly ashy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; soft, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores and many very fine tubular pores; 15 percent gravel, 35 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt smooth boundary.

Bw—16 to 24 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely cobbly loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak fine and medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; many very fine, fine, and medium and common coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; 35 percent gravel, 35 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.6); abrupt wavy boundary.

BC—24 to 63 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely cobbly loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine irregular and tubular pores; 20 percent gravel, 40 percent cobbles, and 20 percent stones; slightly acid (pH 6.4).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 15 inches

Liza Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains, plateaus

Landform: Loess hills

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 30 percent

Elevation: 6,020 to 7,080 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Argixerolls

Typical Pedon

Liza silt loam in an area of Jedediah-Liza complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes; Teton County, Wyoming; about 3 miles northeast of Alta; about 295 feet south and 794 feet west of the northeast corner of section 8, T. 44 N., R. 118 W.; U.S. Geological Survey Clawson, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 47 minutes, 48.2 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 1 minute, 28.8 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and common fine tubular pores; neutral (pH 6.8); abrupt wavy boundary.

AB—9 to 13 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; neutral (pH 7.2); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bt1—13 to 20 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 30 percent clay films that are dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist and are on all faces of peds and 60 percent light brown (7.5YR 6/3) skeletons on all faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

Bt2—20 to 31 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; moderate fine prismatic structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; very hard, friable, very sticky and very plastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; 60 percent clay films that are dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist and are on all faces of peds and 15 percent light brown (7.5YR 6/3) skeletons on all faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt3—31 to 41 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to strong medium angular blocky; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; 45 percent clay films that are dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist and are on all faces of peds and 50 percent brown (7.5YR 5/4) skeletons on all faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); gradual wavy boundary.

Bt4—41 to 56 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to strong medium subangular blocky; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; 60 percent clay films that are brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist and are on all faces of peds and

5 percent brown (7.5YR 5/4) skeletons on all faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bk—56 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, very sticky and nonplastic; common very fine tubular pores; 20 percent carbonate masses that are pink (7.5YR 7/3) moist and are along pores; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 24 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 43 to 57 inches

Lostine Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Plateaus, alluvial plains

Landform: Loess hills, some of which are on fan remnants

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Elevation: 5,580 to 6,790 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Lostine silt loam in an area of Iphil-Lostine-Ririe complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 9.2 miles northwest of Tetonia; about 2,635 feet south and 669 feet east of the northwest corner of section 29, T. 7 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Drummond, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 54 minutes, 15.7 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 17 minutes, 46.8 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 9 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) moist; weak thin platy structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few fine and common very fine roots; common fine irregular pores; neutral (pH 6.8); clear smooth boundary.

Ap2—9 to 17 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) moist; moderate very coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; few very fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); clear wavy boundary.

AB—17 to 28 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; moderate very coarse subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; few very fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; neutral (pH 7.2); clear wavy boundary.

Bw1—28 to 41 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate very coarse subangular blocky structure; very hard, firm, slightly sticky and nonplastic; few very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 20 percent skeletons that are light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) moist and are on faces of peds; neutral (pH 7.2); gradual wavy boundary.

Bw2—41 to 52 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak very coarse prismatic structure parting to weak medium prismatic; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; few very fine roots; common fine and many very fine tubular pores; 10 percent skeletalans that are light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) moist and are on faces of peds; neutral (pH 7.3); clear wavy boundary.

Bw3—52 to 60 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 5 percent skeletalans that are light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) moist and are on faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 51 inches

Mikesell Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone

Slope range: 10 to 35 percent

Elevation: 6,130 to 8,020 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 33 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine, smectitic Eutric Haplocryalfs

Typical Pedon

Mikesell stony silt loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 10.8 miles west of Driggs; about 1,758 feet north and 1,502 feet west of the southeast corner of section 25, T. 5 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Garns Mountain, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 43 minutes, 42.0 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 19 minutes, 32.3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material.

Oe—1 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material.

E1—2 to 5 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) stony silt loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; weak thick platy structure parting to weak fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; 5 percent fine distinct spherical iron-manganese concretions in matrix; 10 percent gravel and 10 percent stones; moderately acid (pH 5.6); abrupt smooth boundary.

E2—5 to 12 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) stony silt loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; weak very coarse and coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and common medium, coarse, and very coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; 3 percent fine distinct spherical iron-manganese concretions in matrix; 10 percent gravel and 10 percent stones; moderately acid (pH 5.7); abrupt irregular boundary.

- B/E—12 to 16 inches; 90 percent light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and 10 percent light gray (10YR 7/2) cobbly clay loam, 90 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and 10 percent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine and medium subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and common medium, coarse, and very coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; 3 percent continuous thin clay films on all faces of peds and along pores; 5 percent fine distinct spherical iron-manganese concretions in matrix; 10 percent gravel and 15 percent cobbles; moderately acid (pH 5.7); abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bt1—16 to 32 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly clay, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to strong medium and fine angular blocky; very hard, very firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine, fine, medium, coarse, and very coarse roots between peds; common very fine tubular pores; 30 percent continuous prominent clay films that are dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), brown (10YR 5/3 and 4/3) moist, and are on all faces of peds; 20 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; moderately acid (pH 5.8); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—32 to 46 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) cobbly clay, olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) moist; strong medium and fine angular blocky structure; very hard, very firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine, fine, medium, coarse, and very coarse roots between peds; common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent continuous distinct clay films that are brown (10YR 5/3) and brown (10YR 4/3) moist and are along pores and on all faces of peds; 10 percent gravel and 15 percent cobbles; slightly acid (pH 6.2); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt3—46 to 60 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) cobbly clay loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) moist; strong fine angular blocky structure; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent continuous distinct and prominent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay films along pores and on all faces of peds; 10 percent gravel and 20 percent cobbles; slightly acid (pH 6.4); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt4—60 to 66 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clay loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) moist; strong very thick platy structure parting to weak coarse angular blocky; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 5 percent continuous distinct very dark brown (10YR 2/2) organic stains and 10 percent continuous faint clay films on all faces of peds; 5 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 6.8); clear wavy boundary.

Milk Series

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Outwash plains, plateaus

Landform: Hillslopes

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 25 percent

Elevation: 5,960 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Argixerolls

Typical Pedon

Milk silt loam in an area of Milk-Bull complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 2.4 miles northeast of Tetonia; about 2,519 feet south and 1,394 feet west of the northeast corner of section 16, T. 6 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 50 minutes, 48.3 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 8 minutes, 43.4 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 8 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; strong fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; common very fine and fine irregular pores; 5 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.1); gradual wavy boundary.

AB—8 to 14 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; common very fine tubular and irregular pores; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); clear wavy boundary.

Bt—14 to 22 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very gravelly clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and few fine roots; common fine and medium tubular pores and common medium irregular pores; 10 percent distinct clay films on all faces of peds; 45 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.3); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bk—22 to 27 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely gravelly loam, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) moist; strong coarse subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; calcium carbonate coatings on rock fragments; 12 percent calcium carbonate masses; 45 percent gravel and 15 percent flagstones; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.1); abrupt wavy boundary.

R—27 inches; rhyolite.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 12 to 20 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 14 to 31 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Nearl Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Foothills, mountains

Landform: Summits

Parent material: Mixed alluvium over alluvium derived from shale

Slope range: 8 to 20 percent

Elevation: 6,200 to 7,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 30 to 37 degrees F

Frost-free period: 15 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine, smectitic Vertic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Nearl loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 8.8 miles northeast of Kilgore; about 1,400 feet north and 2,200 feet west of the southeast corner of section 32, T. 14 N., R. 40 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Antelope Valley, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 29 minutes, 33 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 46 minutes, 3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 2 inches; slightly decomposed plant material.

A1—2 to 6 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores; 5 percent gravel, 1 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; slightly acid (pH 6.2); abrupt wavy boundary.

A2—6 to 12 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; many very fine and fine and common medium and coarse roots; many very fine and common fine irregular pores; 5 percent gravel, 1 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; slightly acid (pH 6.2); abrupt irregular boundary.

Bw1—12 to 23 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) cobbly clay loam, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to strong fine subangular blocky; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; 20 percent distinct skeletal on all faces of peds; 10 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; slightly acid (pH 6.2); clear wavy boundary.

Bw2—23 to 41 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; very hard, very firm, moderately sticky and very plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 10 percent fine distinct dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) and brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) iron-manganese concretions, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist, and 5 percent fine distinct strongly cemented black (2.5Y 3/0) iron-manganese concretions in matrix; 5 percent fine prominent gray (5Y 6/1) iron depletions, gray (5Y 5/1) moist; 10 percent fine distinct light gray (2.5Y 7/2) clay depletions, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist, lining pores, and 10 percent fine distinct light gray (2.5Y 7/2) clay depletions, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist, on faces of peds; 10 percent gravel, 1 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; very few $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch-wide vertical desiccation cracks; slightly acid (pH 6.1); gradual wavy boundary.

Bss—41 to 62 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) clay, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; very hard, very firm, moderately sticky and very plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 5 percent distinct slickensides; 5 percent fine prominent iron-manganese concretions that are brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) and dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist, and are along pores and lining pores and 5 percent fine prominent strongly cemented black (2.5Y 3/0) iron-manganese concretions in matrix; 10 percent coarse distinct grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) iron depletions, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) moist, in matrix; 10 percent fine distinct very pale brown (10YR 8/2) clay depletions, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist, lining pores; 10 percent gravel, 1 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; very few $\frac{1}{8}$ - to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch-wide vertical desiccation cracks; slightly acid (pH 6.2).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 16 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table: 12 to 30 inches in June and July

Palecryolls

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Foothills

Landform: Hillslopes

Parent material: Loess and volcanic ash

Slope range: 15 to 35 percent

Elevation: 6,300 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 70 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Xeric Palecryolls

Typical Pedon

Palecryolls silt loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 3 miles southwest of Alpine, Wyoming; about 3,750 feet south and 500 feet west of the northeast corner of section 27, T. 3 S., R. 46 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Alpine, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 7 minutes, 30 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 2 minutes, 45 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A1—0 to 3 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); abrupt smooth boundary.
- A2—3 to 6 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many fine tubular pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); abrupt smooth boundary.
- A3—6 to 14 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear smooth boundary.
- E—14 to 20 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear smooth boundary.
- E/B—20 to 31 inches; 80 percent light gray (10YR 7/2) and 20 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, 80 percent grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and 20 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear smooth boundary.
- Bt1—31 to 48 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) silty clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and

fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 15 percent faint clay films on faces of peds and along pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear smooth boundary.

Bt2—48 to 58 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/4) silty clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 10 percent faint clay films on faces of peds and along pores; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear smooth boundary.

Bt3—58 to 70 inches; light brown (7.5YR 6/4) silty clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine and common fine tubular pores; 5 percent faint clay films on faces of peds and along pores; neutral (pH 6.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 20 inches

Parkalley Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Plateaus

Landform: Hillslopes

Parent material: Residuum and/or colluvium derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 8 to 30 percent

Elevation: 6,070 6,360 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Argicryolls

Typical Pedon

Parkalley gravelly loam; Clark County Area, Idaho; about 6 miles west and 1 mile south of Kilgore; about 2,035 feet north and 1,000 feet west of the southeast corner of section 8, T. 12 N., R. 38 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Kilgore, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 22 minutes, 50.1 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 59 minutes, 47.3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 4 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) gravelly loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure parting to strong fine granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; common very fine tubular and irregular pores; 20 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.2); clear smooth boundary.

A2—4 to 9 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) gravelly loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; common very fine tubular pores; 25 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.2); clear smooth boundary.

A3—9 to 19 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium and coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine and few

medium and coarse roots; common very fine tubular pores; 30 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.

Bt—19 to 28 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very flaggy clay loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; moderate fine and medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; common very fine tubular pores; 15 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds and along pores; 25 percent gravel and 30 percent flagstones; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.

BC—28 to 41 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely flaggy loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; few very fine tubular pores; 25 percent gravel and 60 percent flagstones; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.

C—41 to 60 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) extremely flaggy loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine, fine, and medium roots; few very fine irregular pores; 25 percent gravel and 60 percent flagstones; neutral (pH 7.0).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 20 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Perfa series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): High

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Elevation: 6,000 to 7,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Sandy, mixed Oxyaquic Haplocrypts

Typical Pedon

Perfa sandy loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 0.5 mile northeast of Island Park Siding; about 500 feet south and 1,000 feet east of the northwest corner of section 6, T. 12 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Island Park, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 23 minutes, 57.3 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 18 minutes, 40.7 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oe—0 to 1 inch; moderately decomposed plant material.

A—1 to 4 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; common fine irregular pores; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid (pH 5.4); abrupt smooth boundary.

- Bw1—4 to 6 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; common fine irregular pores; 10 percent gravel; strongly acid (pH 5.4); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bw2—6 to 12 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common fine irregular pores; common medium soft masses of iron accumulation that are yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist and few fine soft masses of iron accumulation that are brown (7.5YR 5/6) moist; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.6); clear smooth boundary.
- 2C1—12 to 20 inches; variegated gravelly loamy coarse sand; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few fine roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; common medium soft masses of iron accumulation that are strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist; 20 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.2); gradual smooth boundary.
- 2C2—20 to 45 inches; variegated gravelly coarse sand; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few fine and medium roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; few 1-inch-thick horizontal bands of soft iron accumulation that are brown (7.5YR 5/6) moist; 30 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.4); gradual wavy boundary.
- 2C3—45 to 62 inches; variegated gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; few fine roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; 25 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.4).

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 18 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Depth to seasonal high water table: 6 to 18 inches in April through June

Ponding: Occasional, brief period in April through June

Petzel Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants

Parent material: Strongly weathered outwash material with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 8 percent

Elevation: 6,170 to 6,640 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Pachic Argixerolls

Typical Pedon

Petzel silt loam in an area of Petzel-Milk complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 4 miles northeast of Tetonia; about 1,761 feet north and 2,408 feet west of the southeast corner of section 11, T. 6 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Clawson, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 51 minutes, 29.9 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 6 minutes, 33.8 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A1—0 to 6 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; strong medium granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine roots; common very fine irregular pores; 5 percent fine gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.8); clear wavy boundary.
- A2—6 to 22 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, black (10YR 2/1) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine and few fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.0); abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bt—22 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; distinct clay films on all faces of peds; 10 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); abrupt irregular boundary.
- 2Bk—30 to 47 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/2) gravelly loam, pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; calcium carbonate coatings on rock fragments; 40 percent calcium carbonate masses; 20 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Btk—47 to 60 inches; 60 percent yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and 40 percent white (10YR 8/1) gravelly loam, 60 percent dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and 40 percent pale brown (10YR 6/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to weak thick platy; moderately hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; prominent clay films on all faces of peds; 20 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 28 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 26 to 32 inches

Pinochle Series

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains, plateaus

Landform: Hillslopes, mountain slopes, scarps

Parent material: Residuum derived from rhyolite

Slope range: 4 to 55 percent

Elevation: 5,900 to 7,180 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 42 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Pinochle gravelly loam in an area of Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 55 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 3 miles northeast of Felt; about 256 feet north and 2,585 feet east of the southwest corner of section 27, T. 7 N., R. 45 E.;

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U.S. Geological Survey Lamont, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 53 minutes, 49.6 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 7 minutes, 47.9 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A—0 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly loam, very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) moist; weak very fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores and common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 7.0); abrupt wavy boundary.
- AB—5 to 12 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) very cobbly silt loam, very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; many very fine, common medium and coarse, and few fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 20 percent gravel and 20 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.
- Bw1—12 to 17 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) extremely flaggy silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and medium and few fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 20 percent gravel, 10 percent channers, and 45 percent flagstones; neutral (pH 7.2); clear wavy boundary.
- Bw2—17 to 22 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) extremely flaggy loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine roots throughout, common medium roots in cracks and continuous root mat at contact between Bw2 and R horizons; common very fine irregular pores; 20 percent gravel, 5 percent channers, and 60 percent flagstones; neutral (pH 7.3); abrupt wavy boundary.
- R—22 inches; rhyolite.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 25 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Povey Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Foothills, mountains, tablelands

Landform: Hillslopes, mountain slopes, plateaus

Parent material: Colluvium

Slope range: 20 to 50 percent

Elevation: 5,600 to 9,600 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 55 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 32 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 10 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Povey gravelly loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 14.5 miles northwest of Ashton; about 350 feet north and 300 feet east of the southwest corner of section 27, T. 11 N., R. 41 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Blue Creek Reservoir, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 14 minutes, 48 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 36 minutes, 53 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A1—0 to 3 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate very fine granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores; 15 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.4); abrupt smooth boundary.
- A2—3 to 27 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and common coarse roots; many very fine, fine, and medium tubular pores; 25 percent gravel and 1 percent cobbles; slightly acid (pH 6.1); clear wavy boundary.
- Bw—27 to 39 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly sandy loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; 40 percent gravel, 15 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; slightly acid (pH 6.2); clear wavy boundary.
- BC—39 to 60 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely gravelly sandy loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 50 percent gravel, 10 percent cobbles, and 15 percent stones; slightly acid (pH 6.4).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 44 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Rapid Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Mountains, plateaus

Landform: Canyon walls, mountain slopes

Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite with an influence of loess

Slope range: 20 to 85 percent

Elevation: 5,140 to 7,310 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 32 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F

Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Palecryolls

Typical Pedon

Rapid silt loam in an area of Rapid-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 85 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 5.5 miles northwest of Felt; about 2,116 feet north and 180 feet east of the southwest corner of section 21, T. 7 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Drummond, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 55 minutes, 2.5 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 16 minutes, 18.2 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material that is black (10YR 2/1) moist.

Oe—1 to 3 inches; moderately decomposed plant material that is black (10YR 2/1) moist.

- A1—3 to 10 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; common very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.3); clear wavy boundary.
- A2—10 to 18 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) gravelly silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine subangular blocky; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, fine, medium, coarse, and very coarse roots; common very fine tubular pores; 15 percent gravel; neutral (pH 6.8); clear wavy boundary.
- AB—18 to 26 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very cobbly silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common medium and coarse and few very fine and fine roots; common very fine irregular pores and common fine tubular and dendritic tubular pores; 20 percent gravel and 20 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 6.6); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—26 to 35 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) very stony loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common medium and few very fine and fine roots; common very fine tubular and irregular pores; 2 percent faint clay films and 5 percent skeletons on all faces of peds; 20 percent gravel, 20 percent cobbles, and 15 percent stones; moderately acid (pH 5.7); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—35 to 60 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) extremely stony clay loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, moderately sticky and very plastic; few medium roots; common very fine tubular, dendritic tubular, and irregular pores; 15 percent distinct clay films; 15 percent gravel, 25 percent cobbles, and 40 percent stones; neutral (pH 6.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 35 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Redfish Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants, flood plains, stream terraces, drainageways

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Elevation: 5,910 to 6,550 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Sandy-skeletal, mixed Typic Cryaquolls

Typical Pedon

Redfish mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 2.1 miles southwest of Tetonia; about 2,110 feet south and 1,467 feet west of the northeast corner of section 6, T. 5 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 47 minutes, 24.9 seconds north and longitude

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111 degrees, 11 minutes, 10.6 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

- Oe—0 to 2 inches; black (10YR 2/1) mucky peat, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) dry; abrupt smooth boundary.
- A—2 to 10 inches; black (10YR 2/1) loam, dark gray (10YR 4/1) dry; strong fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine irregular pores; 10 percent prominent iron-manganese masses that are brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.0); abrupt wavy boundary.
- AB—10 to 13 inches; very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; strong fine subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine vesicular pores; 10 percent prominent iron-manganese masses that are brown (7.5YR 4/6) moist; 15 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.3); abrupt wavy boundary.
- 2BC—13 to 16 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) very gravelly loamy sand, brown (10YR 5/3) dry; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 10 percent fine interstitial pores; 35 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); abrupt smooth boundary.
- 2C—16 to 43 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely gravelly sand, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) dry; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 10 percent fine interstitial pores; 60 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); clear smooth boundary.
- 2Cg—43 to 60 inches; dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) extremely gravelly coarse sand, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) dry; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 10 percent fine interstitial pores; 60 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 18 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 10 inches in March, May, and October

Flooding: Occasional, long periods in May through July

Rhylow Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): High

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or colluvium

Slope range: 40 to 70 percent

Elevation: 6,400 to 8,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 32 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 70 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, isotic Vitrandic Humicryepts

Typical Pedon

Rhylow very gravelly ashy loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 8.4 miles northeast of Ashton; about 2,300 feet north and 1,850 feet east of the southwest corner of section 6, T. 9 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Snake River Butte, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 8 minutes, 7 seconds north and

longitude 111 degrees, 18 minutes, 22 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oi—0 to 1 inch; slightly decomposed plant material.

A1—1 to 5 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) very gravelly ashy loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, medium, and coarse roots; many fine irregular pores; 40 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; slightly acid (pH 6.3); clear smooth boundary.

A2—5 to 15 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very gravelly ashy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine, fine, and medium and common coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores; 40 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear smooth boundary.

Bw—15 to 31 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) very gravelly sandy loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine and fine irregular pores; 45 percent gravel, 5 percent cobbles, and 1 percent stones; slightly acid (pH 6.1); clear smooth boundary.

BC—31 to 51 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) extremely cobbly sandy loam, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) moist; weak very fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 10 percent gravel, 55 percent cobbles, and 15 percent stones; moderately acid (pH 5.6); diffuse wavy boundary.

C—51 to 61 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) extremely cobbly sandy loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 10 percent gravel, 50 percent cobbles, and 25 percent stones; moderately acid (pH 5.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of umbric epipedon: 10 to 20 inches

Richvale Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium derived primarily from sandstone and limestone with an influence of loess

Slope range: 0 to 4 percent

Elevation: 6,000 to 6,250 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Richvale silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes ([fig. 26](#)); Teton County, Idaho; about 4.7 miles southwest of Driggs; about 1,722 feet south and 59 feet east of the northwest corner of section 6, T. 4 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Bates, Idaho,

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quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 42 minutes, 15.0 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 12 minutes, 2.3 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 7 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2/2) moist; moderate very fine granular structure; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores; 2 percent sand coatings on vertical faces of peds; neutral (pH 7.1); abrupt smooth boundary.

A—7 to 14 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2/2) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular and tubular pores and common medium tubular pores; 2 percent faint clay films along pores; 10 percent worm casts; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.

Bw1—14 to 24 inches; brown (7.5YR 4/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular and tubular pores and few medium tubular pores; 6 percent faint



Figure 26.—Typical profile of Richvale silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

clay films on all faces of peds and along pores; 5 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.1); clear smooth boundary.

Bw2—24 to 28 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and fine roots; many very fine and few fine tubular pores; 1 percent sand coatings and 50 percent faint clay films along pores; 10 percent gravel; neutral (pH 7.3); clear wavy boundary.

Bk1—28 to 38 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common fine tubular pores; 10 percent irregular and threadlike calcium carbonate masses and 1 percent moderately cemented carbonate nodules in matrix; 10 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); clear smooth boundary.

Bk2—38 to 60 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 25 percent fine threadlike calcium carbonate masses; 30 percent gravel; violently effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 33 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 20 to 40 inches

Ridgecrest Series

Depth class: Moderately deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderate

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes, ridges

Parent material: Residuum derived from limestone

Slope range: 12 to 45 percent

Elevation: 6,040 to 7,530 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 24 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 70 to 100 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, carbonatic, frigid Typic Calcixerolls

Typical Pedon

Ridgecrest very stony loam ([fig. 27](#)) in an area of Ridgecrest-Firading-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 6 miles northwest of Victor; about 42 feet south and 2,549 feet west of the northeast corner of section 25, T. 4 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Bates, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 38 minutes, 58.6 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 12 minutes, 38.9 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 5 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very stony loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak very fine granular structure; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; 25 percent calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; few bleached silt grains on faces of peds; 40 percent stones; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear smooth boundary.



Figure 27.—Typical profile of Ridgecrest very stony loam in an area of Ridgecrest-Firading-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

- Bk1—5 to 13 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very stony loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; 30 percent calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 20 percent gravel and 30 percent stones; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear wavy boundary.
- Bk2—13 to 20 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely cobbly loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak very fine granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine and few medium and coarse roots; many very fine tubular pores; 60 percent calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 50 percent cobbles and 25 percent stones; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.4); clear wavy boundary.
- Bk3—20 to 37 inches; very pale brown (10YR 7/3) extremely cobbly loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; massive; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few fine and very fine roots; many very fine tubular pores; 85 percent calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 2 percent threadlike

carbonate masses in matrix; 50 percent cobbles and 25 percent stones; strongly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.4); abrupt irregular boundary.
R—37 inches; fractured limestone; less than 5 percent soil material in cracks.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 12 to 19 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 6 to 15 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Rin Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, plateaus

Landform: Loess hills on fan remnants

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 8 to 20 percent

Elevation: 5,580 to 6,720 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive Pachic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Rin silt loam in an area of Iphil-Lostine-Ririe complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 4.8 miles northwest of Felt; about 2,457 feet south and 2,116 feet east of the northwest corner of section 22, T. 7 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Drummond, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 55 minutes, 9.8 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 15 minutes, 4.1 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap—0 to 7 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; moderate fine granular structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine and few medium roots; many very fine and common medium irregular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); clear smooth boundary.

A—7 to 20 inches; dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) moist; strong coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and few fine roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; neutral (pH 7.3); gradual wavy boundary.

AB—20 to 34 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; few fine and medium roots; common very fine, fine, and medium and few coarse and very coarse tubular pores; neutral (pH 7.0); gradual wavy boundary.

BA—34 to 41 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; soft, very friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; neutral (pH 7.0); gradual wavy boundary.

Bw1—41 to 50 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; common fine and few medium tubular pores; neutral (pH 7.2); gradual wavy boundary.

Bw2—50 to 60 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; common fine and few medium tubular pores; 10 percent pressure faces; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 51 inches

Ririe Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains, plateaus

Landform: Loess hills, some of which are on fan remnants

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 0 to 20 percent

Elevation: 5,580 to 6,790 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

Ririe silt loam ([fig. 28](#)) in an area of Iphil-Lostine-Ririe complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 11.1 miles northwest of Felt; about 1,302 feet north and 617 feet east of the southwest corner of section 28, T. 7 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Drummond, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 54 minutes, 2.9 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 23 minutes, 46.4 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Ap1—0 to 6 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak very fine granular structure; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); abrupt smooth boundary.

Ap2—6 to 9 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to weak coarse subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); clear wavy boundary.

Bk1—9 to 14 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to medium subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores; 5 percent calcium carbonate masses; very slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear wavy boundary.

Bk2—14 to 25 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 10 percent threadlike calcium carbonate masses and 20 percent coarse spherical moderately cemented calcium carbonate nodules; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); clear wavy boundary.

Bk3—25 to 35 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, firm, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; 30 percent



Figure 28.—Typical profile of Ririe silt loam in an area of Kucera-Lostine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

threadlike calcium carbonate masses and 20 percent calcium carbonate nodules; slightly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.7); gradual smooth boundary.

Bk4—35 to 49 inches; light gray (10YR 7/2) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; massive; soft, friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; few fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; strongly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 9.0); gradual wavy boundary.

C—49 to 60 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) moist; massive; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine tubular pores; strongly effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 9.0).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 10 to 16 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 10 to 16 inches

Snyderville Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 20 percent

Elevation: 5,940 to 6,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Argixerolls

Typical Pedon

Snyderville loam ([fig. 29](#)) in an area of Snyderville-Driggs complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 2.9 miles northwest of Tetonia; about 315 feet north and 220 feet east of the southwest corner of section 8, T. 6 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Tetonia, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 44 minutes, 38.4 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 6 minutes, 15.8 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- Ap1—0 to 4 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure parting to moderate very fine granular; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; common very fine pores; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 6.0); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Ap2—4 to 12 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate thick platy structure parting to moderate fine subangular blocky; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; 10 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.6); abrupt smooth boundary.
- BA—12 to 16 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate fine subangular blocky structure; very hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; 5 percent faint skeletans on all faces of peds; 10 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.2); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt1—16 to 20 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine tubular and irregular pores; 5 percent faint skeletans on all faces of peds, 3 percent distinct clay films along pores, and 30 percent prominent clay bridges on all faces of peds; 35 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.8); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt2—20 to 30 inches; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) very gravelly sandy clay loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) moist; strong coarse and medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine roots; many very fine tubular and irregular pores; 5 percent faint skeletans on all faces of peds, 3 percent distinct clay films along pores, and 50 percent prominent clay bridges on all faces of peds; 40 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 5.8); gradual wavy boundary.
- 2BC—30 to 44 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly loamy sand, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots;



Figure 29.—Typical profile of Snyderville loam in an area of Petzel-Milk complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

common very fine tubular and irregular pores; 5 percent distinct clay bridges between sand grains; 40 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; very slightly effervescent; slightly acid (pH 6.2); gradual wavy boundary.

- 2C—44 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) very gravelly coarse sand, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine roots; 10 percent interstitial pores; calcium carbonate coatings on 50 percent of bottom of rock fragments; 40 percent gravel and 15 percent cobbles; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 36 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Spliten Series

Depth class: Shallow

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Tablelands

Landform: Dissected plateaus

Parent material: Loess and/or colluvium over basalt

Slope range: 15 to 50 percent

Elevation: 6,300 to 7,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 70 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy, mixed, superactive Lithic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Spliten cobbly loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 9 miles south of Island Park; about 1,200 feet south and 2,100 feet east of the northwest corner of section 9, T. 11 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Last Chance, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 17 minutes, 54 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 23 minutes, 6 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 3 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) cobbly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine roots; many fine irregular pores; 15 percent cobbles; strongly acid (pH 5.2); clear smooth boundary.

Bw—3 to 12 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) cobbly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; moderate coarse subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and fine and common medium roots; common fine and medium tubular pores; 15 percent cobbles; strongly acid (pH 5.2); abrupt smooth boundary.

R—12 inches; basalt.

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 7 to 14 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

St. Anthony Taxadjunct

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Swales of fan remnants

Parent material: Gravelly mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Elevation: 5,910 to 6,480 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls

Typical Pedon

St. Anthony gravelly loam in an area of Alpine-St. Anthony complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 5.2 miles southwest of Teton; about 2,562 feet north and 167 feet east of the southwest corner of section 3, T. 5 N., R. 44 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Packsaddle Lake, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 47 minutes, 18.2 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 15 minutes, 36.1 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A1—0 to 7 inches; brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly loam, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine, medium, and coarse roots; common very fine irregular pores; 15 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); abrupt smooth boundary.
- A2—7 to 12 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; slightly hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine, medium, and coarse roots; common very fine irregular pores; 15 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); abrupt smooth boundary.
- Bw—12 to 23 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) very gravelly sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; strong medium subangular blocky structure; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine and medium roots; common very fine tubular and irregular pores; 25 percent prominent organic stains and 25 percent prominent skeletal on faces of peds; 35 percent gravel; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); clear wavy boundary.
- BC—23 to 47 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) extremely gravelly coarse sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; common very fine irregular pores; 1 percent fine distinct spherical manganese masses throughout; 60 percent gravel and 10 percent cobbles; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); gradual wavy boundary.
- 2C—47 to 60 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) extremely gravelly loamy sand, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine, fine, and medium roots; many fine interstitial pores; 60 percent gravel and 20 percent cobbles; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 20 to 47 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Taxadjunct Features

The St. Anthony soils in this survey area do not have secondary calcium carbonate accumulations and are classified as loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls. These differences do not significantly affect the use and management of the soils.

Sweethollow Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes, ridges

Parent material: Colluvium derived from sandstone

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Slope range: 2 to 30 percent
Elevation: 6,230 to 7,820 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 21 to 36 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 40 degrees F
Frost-free period: 35 to 55 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Sweethollow very cobbly loam in an area of Ezbin-Sweethollow complex, 8 to 40 percent slopes; Teton County, Wyoming; about 4.9 miles east of Driggs; about 1,879 feet north and 1,883 feet east of the southwest corner of section 33, T. 44 N., R. 118 W.; U.S. Geological Survey Driggs, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 43 minutes, 49.3 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 0 minutes, 51.6 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oe—0 to 2 inches; moderately decomposed plant material that is black (5YR 2.5/1) moist.

A—2 to 7 inches; very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) very cobbly loam, black (7.5YR 2.5/1) moist; weak fine granular structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores; 20 percent gravel and 30 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 7.0); clear wavy boundary.

AB—7 to 12 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) extremely cobbly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and nonplastic; many very fine and common fine, medium, and coarse roots; many very fine irregular pores; 20 percent gravel and 40 percent cobbles; neutral (pH 7.2); clear wavy boundary.

Bw—12 to 20 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) extremely cobbly fine sandy loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist; weak fine subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, nonsticky and nonplastic; common very fine, fine, and medium roots; many very fine irregular pores; 30 percent gravel, 40 percent cobbles, and 10 percent stones; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); clear wavy boundary.

C1—20 to 31 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; many fine irregular pores; 40 percent gravel, 20 percent cobbles, and 5 percent stones; slightly alkaline (pH 7.4); gradual wavy boundary.

C2—31 to 60 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; few very fine and fine roots; many fine irregular pores; 45 percent gravel, 15 percent cobbles, and 2 percent stones; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 24 inches

Tepete Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains, terraces

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material over mixed alluvium

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Slope range: 0 to 1 percent

Elevation: 5,990 to 6,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Loamy, mixed, euic Terric Cryohemists

Typical Pedon

Tepete mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes (fig. 30); Teton County, Idaho; about 2.5 miles west of Driggs; about 184 feet south and 433 feet east of the northwest corner of section 28, T. 5 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Bates, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 44 minutes, 15 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 9 minutes, 34 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for moist soil unless otherwise noted.)

Oe1—0 to 7 inches; very dark brown (10YR 2/2) mucky peat; about 40 percent unrubbed fiber, 35 percent rubbed; massive; many very fine and common medium

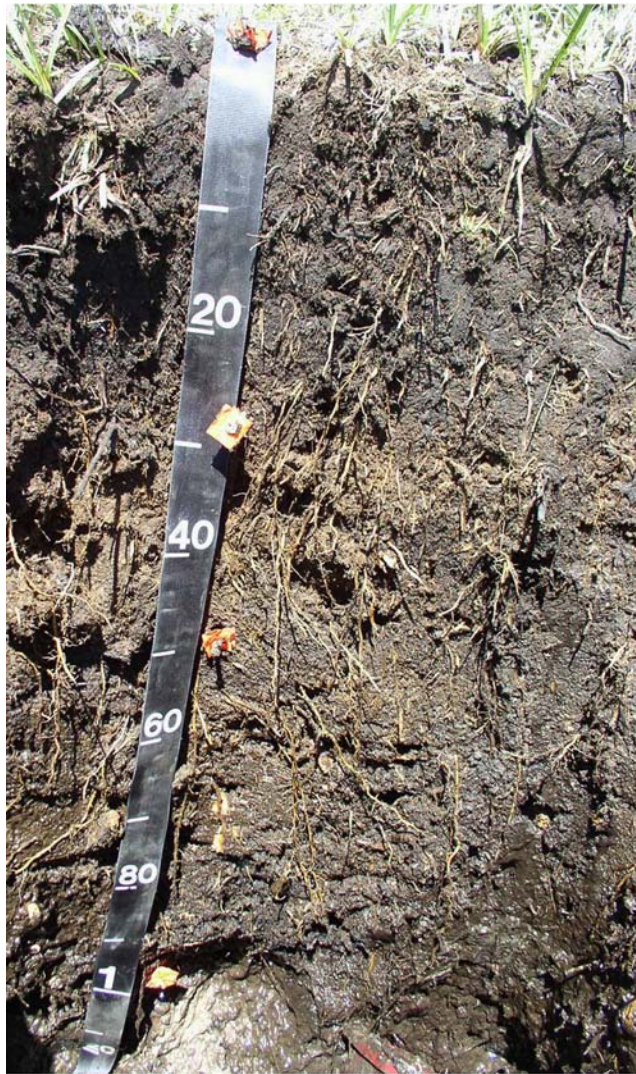


Figure 30.—Typical profile of Tepete mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

- roots; fibers primarily sedges and rushes; moderately acid (pH 5.6); clear smooth boundary.
- Oe2—7 to 14 inches; black (10YR 2/1) mucky peat; about 40 percent unrubbed fiber, 35 percent rubbed; massive; many very fine and common fine and medium roots; fibers primarily sedges and rushes; moderately acid (pH 5.6); clear smooth boundary.
- Oe3—14 to 25 inches; black (10YR 2/1) mucky peat, black (10YR 2/1) dry; about 75 percent unrubbed fiber, 60 percent rubbed; massive; extremely hard, very friable; few very fine and fine roots; fibers primarily sedges and rushes; neutral (pH 6.8); clear smooth boundary.
- Oe4—25 to 29 inches; 95 percent black (10YR 2/1) and 5 percent very dark gray (N 3/0) mucky peat, 95 percent black (10YR 2/1) and 5 percent dark gray (N 4/0) dry; about 75 percent unrubbed fiber, 60 percent rubbed; massive; extremely hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; fibers primarily sedges and rushes; neutral (pH 6.8); clear smooth boundary.
- A—29 to 34 inches; black (N 2/0) silty clay loam, dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) dry; massive; extremely hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; common very fine tubular pores; common partially decomposed plant remains; neutral (pH 6.8); clear smooth boundary.
- Cg1—34 to 43 inches; dark gray (5Y 4/1) silty clay loam, gray (5Y 6/1) dry; massive; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; few very fine tubular pores; common fine prominent black (10YR 2/1) and few fine distinct very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) irregular masses of oxidized iron along root channels; pockets of very fine sand and silt with common coarse prominent irregular masses of oxidized iron that are yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) dry, in lower 8 to 15 centimeters; common partially decomposed plant remains; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); clear wavy boundary.
- 2Cg2—43 to 58 inches; grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) gravelly loamy sand, light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) dry; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 30 percent gravel; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0).
- 2Cg3—58 to 60 inches; very gravelly sand; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 50 percent gravel; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of organic soil material: 16 to 55 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 10 inches in September through June

Flooding: Frequent, long or very long periods in September through July

Tetonia Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high

Landscape: Alluvial plains, plateaus

Landform: Loess hills, some of which are on fan remnants

Parent material: Loess

Slope range: 8 to 20 percent

Elevation: 5,580 to 6,720 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 26 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 41 degrees F

Frost-free period: 40 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive Calcic Pachic Haplocryolls

Typical Pedon

Tetonia silt loam in an area of Iphil-Lostine-Tetonia complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 9.9 miles northwest of Tetonia; about 1,463 feet north and 1,591 feet east of the southwest corner of section 36, T. 7 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Drummond, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 53 minutes, 12.5 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 19 minutes, 58.1 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- Ap—0 to 9 inches; grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; common very fine irregular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); clear wavy boundary.
- AB—9 to 22 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; moderately hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine irregular and tubular pores; many organic stains on all faces of peds; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bw—22 to 28 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); clear wavy boundary.
- Bk1—28 to 39 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine tubular pores; common calcium carbonate masses in matrix and along pores; many insect casts; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bk2—39 to 50 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure; hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few very fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; common calcium carbonate masses and insect casts; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3); gradual wavy boundary.
- Bk3—50 to 60 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam, brown (10YR 5/3) moist; massive; slightly hard, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine tubular pores; common calcium carbonate masses; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.3).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 16 to 25 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 16 to 32 inches

Trude series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): High

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Stream terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 12 percent

Elevation: 6,000 to 7,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 36 inches

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Mean annual air temperature: 34 to 39 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 60 days

Taxonomic class: Sandy-skeletal, mixed Xeric Dystrocryepts

Typical Pedon

Trude gravelly sandy loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 0.2 mile west of Island Park Siding; about 2,000 feet north and 1,000 feet west of the southeast corner of section 1, T. 12 N., R. 43 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Island Park, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 44 degrees, 23 minutes, 34.1 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 19 minutes, 34.1 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 8 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly sandy loam, dark brown (10YR 3/3) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots; many very fine irregular pores and few fine tubular pores; 20 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 6.0); clear smooth boundary.

Bw—8 to 21 inches; light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) gravelly coarse sandy loam, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) moist; moderate medium subangular blocky structure; soft, very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine and fine roots; few fine irregular pores; 30 percent gravel; moderately acid (pH 6.0); gradual wavy boundary.

2C—21 to 60 inches; variegated, stratified coarse sand to extremely gravelly coarse sand; single grain; loose; few very fine and fine roots; many coarse irregular pores; few medium prominent bands of soft iron accumulations; 50 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6/2).

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 25 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Yodal Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Mountains

Landform: Mountain slopes

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or colluvium

Slope range: 40 to 70 percent

Elevation: 6,400 to 8,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 20 to 36 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 26 to 34 degrees F

Frost-free period: 10 to 40 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, siliceous, active Typic Palecryalfs

Typical Pedon

Yodal gravelly loam; Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming; about 4.5 miles southwest of Wilson, Wyoming; about 400 feet north and 500 feet east of the southwest corner of section 15, T. 41 N., R. 118 W.; U.S. Geological Survey Teton Pass, Wyoming, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 28 minutes, 52 seconds north and longitude 110 degrees, 57 minutes, 42 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

- A—0 to 3 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) gravelly loam, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3) moist, weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; many very fine vesicular pores; 30 percent gravel; slightly acid (pH 6.5); clear smooth boundary.
- AE—3 to 17 inches; brown (7.5YR 5/3) gravelly loam, brown (7.5YR 4/3) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to weak medium subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many fine and common medium and coarse roots; many fine and medium tubular pores; 20 percent gravel; strongly acid (pH 5.5); clear smooth boundary.
- E—17 to 38 inches; light brown (7.5YR 6/4) gravelly loam, brown (7.5YR 4/4) moist; weak coarse subangular blocky structure parting to moderate medium subangular blocky; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine and medium roots; many fine and medium tubular pores; 15 percent distinct skeletalans on all faces of peds; 20 percent gravel and 5 percent cobbles; strongly acid (pH 5.5); clear smooth boundary.
- E/B—38 to 55 inches; 95 percent reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) and 5 percent light red (2.5YR 6/6) very gravelly very fine sandy loam, 95 percent yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and 5 percent red (2.5YR 5/6) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; common medium tubular pores; 30 percent gravel and 20 percent cobbles; strongly acid (pH 5.1); clear wavy boundary.
- Bt/E—55 to 70 inches; 90 percent red (2.5YR 5/8) and 10 percent white (10YR 8/1) silty clay, 90 percent red (2.5YR 4/8) and 10 percent light gray (10YR 7/2) moist; moderate coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate coarse subangular blocky; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and very plastic; common very fine and fine roots; many very fine and common fine and medium tubular pores; 10 percent faint skeletalans on all faces of peds and 15 percent faint clay films on all faces of peds and along pores; 5 percent gravel; strongly acid (pH 5.2).

Range in Characteristics

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to abrupt textural change

Zohner Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,110 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy, carbonatic Calcic Cryaquolls

Typical Pedon

Zohner silt loam ([fig. 31](#)) in an area of Zohner-Zohner, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 1.2 miles west of Driggs; about 761 feet south and 1,430 feet east of the northwest corner of section 34, T. 5 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Bates, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees,

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43 minutes, 16.0 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 8 minutes, 7.6 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A—0 to 2 inches; gray (10YR 5/1) and dark gray (10YR 4/1) silt loam, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and black (10YR 2/1) moist; strong very fine granular structure; very friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; few fine distinct brown (10YR 4/3) masses of oxidized iron; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.5); abrupt wavy boundary.

Ak—2 to 10 inches; gray (2.5Y 6/1) silty clay loam, dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) moist; weak thin platy structure parting to weak very fine granular; slightly hard, firm, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine roots; common very fine pores; few fine distinct dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) masses of oxidized iron; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear smooth boundary.

Bkg1—10 to 13 inches; white (2.5Y 8/1) silty clay loam, gray (5Y 6/1) moist; weak thin platy structure parting to weak very fine granular; very hard, firm, slightly sticky and moderately plastic; many fine roots; few very fine pores; few medium root channels; many fine prominent brown (10YR 4/3) masses of oxidized iron along root channels; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.1); clear irregular boundary.

Bkg2—13 to 18 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) silty clay loam, dark gray (N 4/0) moist; weak very fine angular blocky structure parting to weak fine granular; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; many fine roots; few very fine pores; few fine faint dark olive gray (5Y 3/2) masses of oxidized iron; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); abrupt wavy boundary.

Bkg3—18 to 27 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) clay loam, gray (N 5/0) moist; massive; very hard, firm, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; many fine roots; many



Figure 31.—Typical profile of Zohner silt loam in an area of Zohner-Zohner, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

medium distinct light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) masses of oxidized iron; few medium strongly cemented calcium carbonate concretions; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); clear wavy boundary.

2Bkg4—27 to 39 inches; gray (5Y 6/1) gravelly coarse sandy loam, dark gray (5Y 4/1) moist; massive; very hard, friable, moderately sticky and moderately plastic; many fine roots; many coarse faint masses of oxidized iron that are light olive gray (5Y 6/2) dry and common medium distinct masses of oxidized iron that are light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) dry; 20 percent gravel; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); clear smooth boundary.

3Bg—39 to 45 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) very gravelly loamy coarse sand, dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; common fine roots; 40 percent gravel; very slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8); gradual wavy boundary.

3Cg—45 to 60 inches; light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) extremely gravelly sand, dark grayish brown (2.5Y 4/2) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 65 percent gravel; very slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.8).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 7 to 18 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 2 to 5 inches

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 10 inches in March, May, and October

Flooding: Occasional or frequent, long periods in May through July

Zufelt Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 2 percent

Elevation: 5,930 to 6,220 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, calcareous Calcic Cryaquolls

Typical Pedon

Zufelt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Teton County, Idaho; about 1.7 miles northwest of Teton; about 131 feet south and 2,545 feet east of the northwest corner of section 30, T. 6 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Teton, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 49 minutes, 28.9 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 11 minutes, 25.5 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 7 inches; gray (2.5Y 5/1) silt loam, very dark gray (2.5Y 3/1) moist; weak medium and thin platy structure parting to weak fine granular; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine and medium roots; common very fine tubular pores; few distinct organic stains that are brown (10YR 4/3) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry and are along root channels; 5 percent fine gravel; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); abrupt smooth boundary.

- A2—7 to 14 inches; gray (2.5Y 5/1) loam, very dark gray (2.5Y 3/1) moist; weak medium and fine subangular blocky structure parting to weak very fine granular; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine and medium roots; many very fine tubular pores; few distinct organic stains that are brown (10YR 4/3) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry and are along root channels; 5 percent fine gravel; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.6); clear smooth boundary.
- Bkg1—14 to 22 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) moist; weak medium subangular blocky structure parting to weak thin and thick platy; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine and medium roots; many very fine tubular pores; 30 percent medium distinct masses of oxidized iron that are yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) dry; many irregular and threadlike calcium carbonate masses and few indurated cemented calcium carbonate nodules; slightly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); clear smooth boundary.
- Bkg2—22 to 29 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) loam, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine tubular pores; few medium distinct masses of oxidized iron that are dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; many irregular calcium carbonate masses; strongly effervescent; slightly alkaline (pH 7.7); clear smooth boundary.
- Bkg3—29 to 33 inches; very pale brown (10YR 8/2) loam, light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) moist; massive; hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common coarse prominent masses of oxidized iron that are yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) dry; common irregular calcium carbonate masses; 10 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); clear smooth boundary.
- 2Bk—33 to 37 inches; light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) gravelly sand, olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 50 percent calcium carbonate coatings on bottom of rock fragments; 20 percent gravel; slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9); gradual wavy boundary.
- 2Cg—37 to 60 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) very gravelly sand, grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 40 percent gravel; very slightly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 7.9).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 7 to 17 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 7 to 17 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Depth to seasonal high water table: At the surface to a depth of 10 inches in March, May, and October

Flooding: Occasional, long periods in May through July

Zundell Series

Depth class: Very deep

Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting soil layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low

Landscape: Alluvial plains, outwash plains

Landform: Fan remnants, terraces

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Slope range: 0 to 5 percent

Elevation: 5,830 to 6,130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 18 inches

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Mean annual air temperature: 38 to 44 degrees F

Frost-free period: 20 to 50 days

Taxonomic class: Coarse-silty, carbonatic Xeric Calcicryolls

Typical Pedon

Zundell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes (fig. 32); Teton County, Idaho; about 3.6 miles northwest of Driggs; about 1,545 feet south and 45 feet west of the northeast corner of section 30, T. 5 N., R. 45 E.; U.S. Geological Survey Bates, Idaho, quadrangle; latitude 43 degrees, 44 minutes, 2 seconds north and longitude 111 degrees, 10 minutes, 51 seconds west; NAD 83. (Colors are for dry soil unless otherwise noted.)

A1—0 to 6 inches; light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty clay loam, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; moderate thin platy structure parting to moderate fine granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; many very fine and fine roots; common fine tubular pores; violently effervescent; strongly alkaline (pH 8.6); clear smooth boundary.



Figure 32.—Typical profile of Zundell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes. Numerals on tape indicate centimeters.

- A2—6 to 12 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) silty clay loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; weak thin platy structure parting to moderate fine granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores and common medium dendritic tubular pores; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.2); clear smooth boundary.
- AB—12 to 17 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) silty clay loam, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) moist; weak thin platy structure parting to moderate fine granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; many very fine and fine tubular pores and common medium dendritic tubular pores; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.1); clear smooth boundary.
- Bw—17 to 27 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/1) silty clay loam, light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) moist; weak coarse prismatic structure parting to moderate fine granular; slightly hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common fine roots; many very fine and fine and common medium tubular pores; violently effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.1); abrupt wavy boundary.
- Bk1—27 to 37 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) gravelly silt loam, light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) moist; weak fine granular structure; extremely hard, friable, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; 15 percent irregular cemented calcium carbonate nodules; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); clear wavy boundary.
- Bk2—37 to 42 inches; light gray (2.5Y 7/2) gravelly silt loam, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3) moist; massive; very hard, firm, slightly sticky and slightly plastic; common very fine roots; common very fine and fine tubular pores; many coarse faint yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and few coarse faint dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) masses of oxidized iron; 5 percent irregular cemented calcium carbonate nodules; 10 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.0); abrupt broken boundary.
- 2C—42 to 60 inches; pale brown (10YR 6/3) very gravelly loamy sand, brown (10YR 4/3) moist; single grain; loose, nonsticky and nonplastic; 40 percent gravel; strongly effervescent; moderately alkaline (pH 8.1).

Range in Characteristics

Thickness of mollic epipedon: 8 to 17 inches

Depth to calcic horizon: 10 to 27 inches

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to strongly contrasting textural stratification

Depth to seasonal high water table: 20 to 40 inches in March through May and in October and November

Flooding: Rare in May and June

Formation of the Soils

By Carla B. Rebernak, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Soil is a natural, three-dimensional body on the earth's surface that supports or is capable of supporting plants. It is a fundamental part of the ecosystem and exists in balance with other components of the environment (USDA, 1938). It is a mixture of minerals, organic matter, water, and air, all of which occur in varying proportions (USDA, 1957).

Soils are characterized by a vertical sequence of layers, or horizons, that vary in color, texture, chemistry, or structure, or a combination of these properties. Horizons continually form and evolve, generally over long periods of time, as a result of environmental forces.

Soils differ in their appearance, productivity, and management requirements in different areas and within short distances. The characteristics of soil are determined by the interaction of five factors: (1) parent material; (2) climate in which the soil material has accumulated and has existed since accumulation; (3) relief, which influences the drainage, moisture content, and aeration of the soil, the susceptibility of the soil to erosion, and the exposure of the soil to sun and wind; (4) living organisms, or the plants and animals living on and in the soil, that act on the soil material; and (5) length of time the climate and plants and animals have acted on the soil material (Jenny, 1941).

This section discusses how these soil-forming factors have influenced soil development on the three major landscapes in the survey area—mountains, plateaus, and alluvial and outwash plains.

Mountains

The mountainous areas are comprised of three adjoining mountain ranges. The Teton Range is on the eastern and southeastern sides of the survey area. Along the southeastern side of the survey area, near Victor, the dominant geologic formations are the Phosphoria Formation, consisting of chert, limestone, dolomite, sandstone, and shale, and the Tensleep Formation, consisting of fine-grained sandstone and quartzite.

Parent material is the unconsolidated mineral or organic matter from which soils develop. Soils that are derived from bedrock are greatly influenced by the characteristics of the bedrock and have formed in what is called residuum. Unconsolidated material derived from other sources and then transported on side slopes is called colluvium. Many soils in the mountains formed in colluvium and residuum from material of the Phosphoria and Tensleep Formations. Soils of the Pinochle series formed in residuum. Soils such as the Beehunt, Coldfeet, Dra, Ezbin, and Sweethollow series formed in colluvium.

The Snake River Range to the south and the southern end of the Big Hole Range to the west consist of similar types of rock, but the range in the age of the rock is much greater. The Mission Canyon Limestone Formation also occurs in these ranges. Soils of the Firading, Fritz, and Ridgecrest series formed in colluvium and residuum derived from limestone.

In some areas of the mountains, the older sedimentary rock has been buried by younger volcanic tuff deposits. Soils of the Rapid series formed in colluvium derived from the Kilgore tuff at the northern end of the Big Hole Mountains. Soils of the Conner series formed in residuum and those of the Ezbin series formed in colluvium derived from rhyolite of the Kirkam Hollow Volcanics, in the southern part of the Teton and Big Hole Ranges.

The most recent volcanic material in which soils in the survey area formed is the Huckleberry Ridge tuff. This deposit blanketed much of the northeastern part of the survey area with ash. In some areas, the ash was hot and welded into a rhyolitic tuff called ignimbrite. In other areas, the ash was cool enough that it accumulated as unconsolidated material. In places, the unconsolidated ash was reworked locally by wind and deposited as loess. Soils of the Grouse series formed in these loess deposits in the mountains northeast of Felt and Tetonia.

Precipitation and temperature are the primary climatic factors affecting soil development in the mountains. The climate in the mountains is characterized by cold, moist winters and warm summers with frequent thunderstorms. Generally, precipitation increases as elevation increases. The majority of the precipitation in the mountains falls as snow. The snowpack that accumulates in winter is the dominant source of water for the basin. The temperatures in spring determine the rate at which the snowpack melts, affecting the infiltration rate into the soil, risk of flooding, groundwater recharge, and timing of available surface water for irrigation of pastureland and cropland. The amount of moisture entering the soil influences the physical, chemical, and biological processes of soil formation. These processes include the weathering of minerals, production and decomposition of organic matter, movement of minerals and nutrients in the soil, and rate of soil erosion.

The soil temperature influences the rate of these processes, especially the weathering of minerals and production and decomposition of organic matter. Even with the frequent thunderstorms in summer, the amount of rainfall received is less than the amount of water that evaporates from the soil and is used by plants. Lower air temperatures at the higher elevations and shade from tree canopies, which lower temperatures and slow the evaporation rate, create a micro-climate of higher effective precipitation in the mountains, especially on north aspects. The soil moisture regime commonly is udic at the higher elevations and xeric at the lower elevations and in areas of rangeland. The higher actual and effective precipitation in the mountains combined with the particular parent material commonly lead to development of soils that have an argillic horizon, or a layer of illuvial clay accumulation. Soils such as the Ezbin, Grouse, and Mikesell series are examples. Soils of the Coldfeet series consistently have the highest effective precipitation; therefore, they also have an argillic horizon that begins lower in the soil profile. Above the argillic horizon in the Coldfeet soils is a thick eluvial horizon, where silicate clay and iron and aluminum oxides have been leached out and deposited in the argillic horizon below.

The relief, or differences in elevation, and topography, or the shape of the landscape, are very influential in the formation of soils in the mountains. Uplift and subsequent erosion of the landscape have created a network of landforms ranging from ridges and mountain slopes to swales and drainageways. The position of a soil on these landforms in part determines the characteristics of the soil as a result of the rate of erosion, the amount of effective precipitation, soil drainage, and aspect (exposure to the sun and wind). Conner soils, for example, commonly are on south-facing shoulders of ridges, where water sheds from the convex slopes, preventing calcium carbonates from leaching out of the profile. The higher rate of erosion in these positions has also decreased the depth to bedrock, resulting in the moderately deep soils. The plant community also is affected by position; these soils support sage and grass species rather than conifers because of their depth and the lower effective precipitation. The south-facing aspect allows for the soil to absorb more

solar radiation, which raises the soil temperature and results in a frigid soil temperature regime. Ezbin soils, in contrast, commonly are on backslopes, footslopes, and toeslopes of mountain slopes or in swales on mountain slopes. Water accumulates in these areas because of their linear or concave shape. Because of the higher effective precipitation, these soils support conifer forests and are shaded under the canopy. The shade and additional soil moisture keep the soil temperature cooler and results in a cryic soil temperature regime.

The effect of living organisms on the soils in the mountains is mainly from the vegetation. Heavily forested soils typically have a less productive understory canopy; thus, less organic matter is returned to the soil. These areas commonly have an ochric epipedon, or a surface layer that is relatively low in organic carbon. Examples are the Coldfeet and Mikesell soils. In comparison, areas in the mountains that have a more open canopy or range plant community typically support more grasses and forbs; thus, more organic matter is returned to the soil because of the shorter growth cycle of these plants. The soils in these areas accumulate more organic carbon and are characterized by a thick, dark-colored surface layer. Examples are the Beehunt and Sweethollow soils.

The length of time that landforms in the mountains have been exposed and the variability of the parent material, relief, and vegetation all contribute to the wide variety of soils; however, the different horizons in a soil profile and the degree of development is directly related to time. The Beehunt soils are an example of relatively young soils that formed on linear to concave backslopes and toeslopes, where colluvium continues to accumulate. No significant soil features have had time to develop other than the thick, dark-colored surface layer that is a result of material accumulated from higher lying eroded surfaces. Older soils, such as the Mikesell series, formed on more stable backslopes. These soils have a strongly expressed argillic horizon.

Plateaus

The relatively flat area in the northern part of the survey area, bordering the Snake River Plain, is a plateau landscape that formed subsequent to the tectonic deformation of the area. The volcanic deposits of the Heise eruption that covered the northern end of the Big Hole Range also filled the adjacent basin and formed the plateaus. Calcareous eolian deposits from various sources, including the Snake River Plain and localized glacial outwash, and non-calcareous volcanic ash subsequently blanketed the plateaus. Soils that formed in this area have parent material ranging from rhyolite residuum and/or colluvium to loess. The Ard, Chokecherry, Clementsville, Conner, Milk, and Parkalley soils formed in residuum derived from rhyolite and are influenced by loess to varying degrees. The Bailey and Rapid soils formed in colluvium derived from rhyolite. The Bull soils formed in loess over residuum derived from rhyolite. Rhyolite tends to fracture along natural horizontal planes of weakness, resulting in the presence of many flat channers and flagstones in the soils. Soils such as the Bancroft, Greys, Iphil, Kucera, and Tetonia series formed entirely in deep loess deposits, where the underlying rhyolite does not occur within the soil profile.

Relief on the plateau landscape consists of rolling loess hills dissected by a deep canyon incised into the underlying rhyolite by the Teton River, which flows north out of the basin. The relief, combined with climate, is very influential in the soil-forming process. Annual precipitation is about 17 inches in most of this area. The amount of precipitation on most of the hillslopes and south-facing aspects allows for the growth of range vegetation. The soils have a xeric moisture regime and a frigid temperature regime. Soils that formed in these positions include the whole catena as shown in the illustration ([fig. 33](#)). Calcium carbonates have been leached deeper into the soil profile, the depth depending on the amount of effective precipitation. The Iphil soils are on convex summits and shoulders of loess hills, where the upper part of the soil

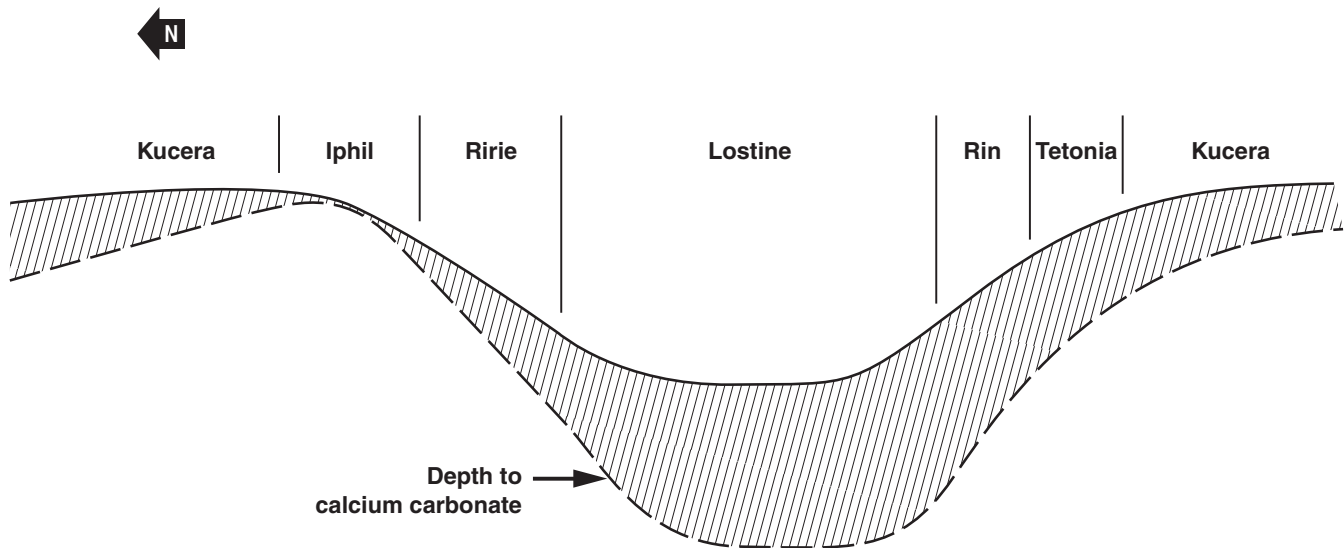


Figure 33.—The soils in detailed soil map unit 13515 demonstrate how positions that have low effective precipitation have calcium carbonate closer to the surface than those with higher effective precipitation.

has eroded and calcium carbonates are close to the surface. The Lostine soils are on concave footslopes and toeslopes, where calcium carbonates have been leached out entirely and the surface material eroded from upslope positions has accumulated. On north-facing aspects and in areas where the slope is more than about 8 percent, the air and soil temperatures are cooler. The soils on these positions have a cryic temperature regime and support range vegetation. Examples are soils such as the Tetonia and Rin series. In protected areas on the steeper leeward side of loess hills and on north-facing aspects, the effective precipitation is high enough to support aspen stands. The soils in these positions have a udic moisture regime. Calcium carbonates have been leached below an observable depth and illuvial clay has accumulated in an argillic horizon. An example is the Greys soils.

Bioturbation is the main effect of living organisms on the formation of soils on the plateau landscape. Some loess hillslopes are so inundated with badger holes and piles of spoil that an undisturbed soil surface is difficult to find. The spoil contains material from the subsoil, which commonly is higher in content of calcium carbonates than the surface layer, and may contain rhyolite fragments from the underlying bedrock. The addition of this material to the surface horizon can result in adverse rooting conditions for plants because of the higher soil pH and the content of rock fragments. The holes and tunnels excavated by burrowing animals can also be backfilled with soil material from the surface layer, resulting in a channel or pocket of material deep in the subsoil that is higher in content of organic matter. These channels or pockets of material are called *krotovinas* (fig. 34). Another feature frequently observed in the soils on plateaus is nodules of weakly cemented calcium carbonates around cicada burrows. After the cicada nymph returns to the surface, the void is backfilled with surrounding material (fig. 35).

Time has allowed for moderate soil development on the plateau landscape. A mollic epipedon has developed in most of the soils because of the grass and sagebrush plant communities, and calcium carbonates have been transported to varying depths in the profile. A weak argillic horizon has formed in the Greys soils. The soils are too young to exhibit development other than these features.



Figure 34.—Krotovinas are irregular tubular streaks of soil material transported from one soil layer to another. They are the result of the filling of tunnels made by burrowing animals and are common in soils that formed in loess.

Alluvial and Outwash Plains

Weathering and erosion of the uplifted areas following faulting in the region caused extensive basin fill deposits to accumulate at the lower elevations. Streams flowing from the mountains carried sediment and deposited it on the plains. As this sediment accumulated, the elevation of the streambed rose, causing the channel to migrate and creating alluvial fans. Leigh, Teton, Darby, and Fox Creeks drained the large mountain valleys at high elevations, which probably contained small mountain glaciers at one time. The fans built by these streams are called outwash fans. The deposited material consisted of stratified and sorted sediment of mixed mineralogy. The material commonly is coarse in size and includes rounded gravel, cobbles, and stones as well as sand, silt, and some clay particles. The sediment followed a rough fining sequence as it moved away from its source, leaving the largest material closest to the mountain valleys. Over time, the rate of erosion decreased and the stream channels stabilized.



Figure 35.—A nodule of weakly cemented calcium carbonate that formed around a cicada burrow.

Human activities, such as channelization and flood control, have also prevented further stream migration. The remaining parts of the alluvial and outwash fans are called fan remnants. They flank the mountains around the basin in all directions from Driggs, extending north to the plateaus.

Soils that formed in the well drained alluvial material on fan remnants include the Snyderville and St. Anthony series. In areas where the stream source drained a mountain valley that is dominantly underlain by limestone, the soils classify as Calcixerolls, such as the Felt soils, or as Calcixerolls with carbonatic mineralogy, such as the Alpine soils. In other areas, loess has capped the fan remnants, forming soils such as the Arimo and Feltonia series. The cap is thin and somewhat mixed with the underlying alluvium in these soils. The Altaby, Driggs, Petzel, and Richvale soils formed in areas where there was a thicker loess cap over the alluvium. The Bustle soils formed entirely in loess, in areas where the underlying alluvium is below the described soil profile.

Water from precipitation or irrigation infiltrates the fan remnants and moves laterally through the porous sediment downslope toward the Teton River. High concentrations of calcium carbonates dissolved from limestone and loess are mobilized in the water.

Some calcium carbonates precipitate out in the soils on fan remnants as masses in the matrix and coatings on the rock fragments. As the elevation decreases, the stratigraphy of the sediment causes the water table to rise in the soil profile. In some areas, finer textured soil material has been deposited over the coarser sediment by meandering streams or as a result of deposits of loess. Capillary forces draw water out of the larger pores and into the smaller pores in these areas, raising the water table in the soils. As the water evaporates, calcium carbonates precipitate out into the soil matrix. Soils that formed in this alluvial material that is high in content of calcium carbonates include the Cedron, Zohner, Zufelt, and Zundell series (fig. 36). In areas that do not have the finer textured soil material, there is less capillary action and fewer calcium carbonates have accumulated. Soils such as the Foxcreek and Redfish series are examples. Areas at the lowest elevations are discharge sites for the through-flow water. The soils in these areas rarely dry out and therefore have little rise in the content of calcium carbonates as a result of capillary action. Examples are the Furniss, Boquet, and Tepete series. This capillary action along with relief and parent material have the greatest effects on the soil-forming processes on the alluvial and outwash plains.

Landforms of smaller extent have formed on top of the fan remnants. Convex ridges on the fan remnants have eroded, exposing soil layers that have a high content of calcium carbonates, as expressed in the Felt soils. Discreet swales on the fan remnants concentrate overland flow during periods of high precipitation, forming soils such as those of the St. Anthony series surrounded by Alpine soils in the higher linear and convex positions. Extensive stream terraces border the drainageways flowing from the mountains, and soils such as the Badgerton series form on these terraces. The Foxcreek and Redfish soils formed on narrow flood plains between the terraces. More extensive flood plains and marshes border the Teton River, and the Tepete soils formed in complex with open water in these areas.

As on the mountains and plateaus, precipitation and temperature are the primary climatic factors affecting soil development on the alluvial and outwash plains. The dominant soil moisture regime is xeric, and the dominant soil temperature regime is

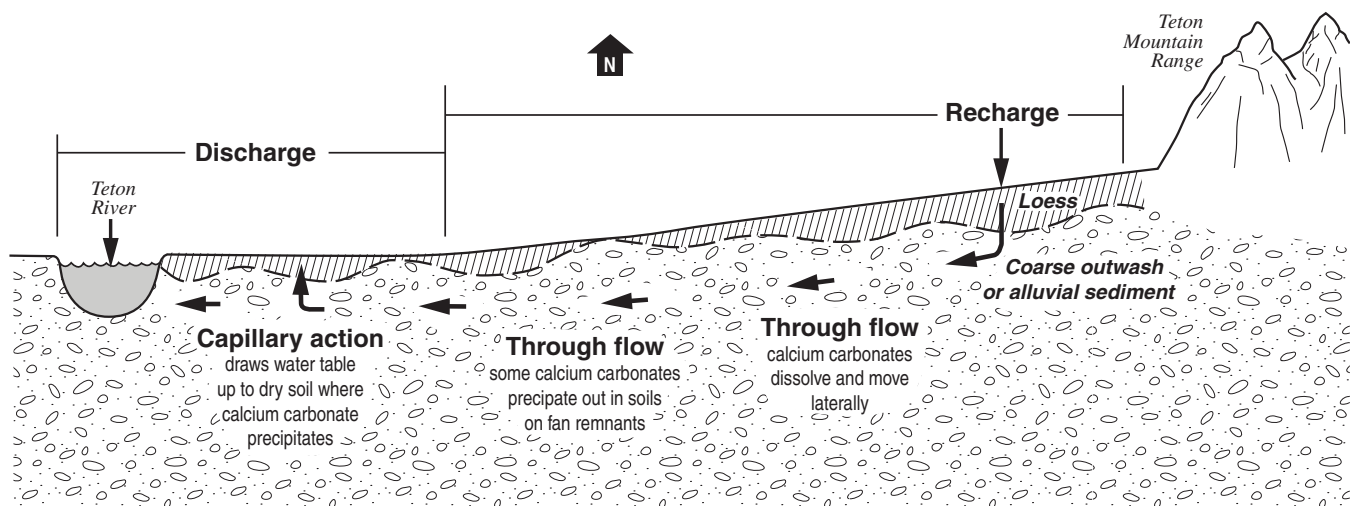


Figure 36.—Cycle of water and calcium carbonates on the alluvial and outwash plains. Water infiltrates the fan remnants, dissolves calcium carbonates, and moves laterally. Some calcium carbonates precipitate out in the soils on the fan remnants as masses in the matrix and coatings on rock fragments. Low-elevation areas become discharge sites. Capillary action draws the water table higher in the soil profile where calcium carbonate precipitates.

frigid. Effective precipitation is less of a factor on the plains because of the relatively low relief. The Bustle soils are an exception. These soils formed at elevations similar to those of the mountains, where the annual precipitation is higher and an argillic horizon has formed in the soils. The loess cap is thicker, and the north-facing slopes are cool and moist enough to support stands of aspen. In the areas of lowest relief, where the water table is nearly always present at the surface, the cool temperatures slow the rate of decomposition. Organic matter from the wetland plants breaks down so slowly that it accumulates as an organic layer thick enough to form a histic epipedon, as in the Boquet soils. The Tepete soils have an organic layer 16 to 40 inches thick; thus, they are classified as Histosols.

Other living organisms that affect soil formation include crawfish. These small crustaceans excavate tunnels in the wetter soils and build small chimneys above the surface with the displaced soil material. Bioturbation and increased oxygen are effects of these organisms on the soils. They also ingest and break down organic matter.

The soils on the alluvial and outwash plains are the youngest in the survey area. The basin fill deposits making up the parent material have had the least amount of time to develop diagnostic features and horizons. In fact, periods of high precipitation or changes in streamcourses can add more material over the current soil surface.

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Glossary

Many of the terms relating to landforms, geology, and geomorphology are defined in more detail in the “National Soil Survey Handbook” (available in local offices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service or on the Internet).

ABC soil. A soil having an A, a B, and a C horizon.

Abrupt textural change. A soil horizon boundary or thin transitional zone characterized by a considerable increase in clay that occurs at the contact between a surface layer, subsurface layer, subsoil, or substratum.

AC soil. A soil having only an A and a C horizon. Commonly, such soil formed in recent alluvium or on steep, rocky slopes.

Aeration, soil. The exchange of air in soil with air from the atmosphere. The air in a well aerated soil is similar to that in the atmosphere; the air in a poorly aerated soil is considerably higher in carbon dioxide and lower in oxygen.

Aggregate, soil. Many fine particles held in a single mass or cluster. Natural soil aggregates, such as granules, blocks, or prisms, are called peds. Clods are aggregates produced by tillage or logging.

Albic horizon. An eluvial horizon that is at least 1 centimeter thick or more. The color of the soil material is largely determined by the color of primary sand and silt particles rather than by the color of their coatings.

Alluvial fan. A low, outspread mass of loose materials and/or rock material, commonly with gentle slopes. It is shaped like an open fan or a segment of a cone. The material was deposited by a stream at the place where it issues from a narrow mountain valley or upland valley or where a tributary stream is near or at its junction with the main stream. The fan is steepest near its apex, which points upstream, and slopes gently and convexly outward (downstream) with a gradual decrease in gradient.

Alluvium. Unconsolidated material, such as gravel, sand, silt, clay, and various mixtures of these, deposited on land by running water.

Alpha, alpha-dipyridyl. A compound that when dissolved in ammonium acetate is used to detect the presence of reduced iron (Fe II) in the soil. A positive reaction implies reducing conditions and the likely presence of redoximorphic features.

Alpine. Characteristic of or resembling the European Alps, or any lofty mountain or mountain system, especially one so modified by intense glacial erosion as to contain cirques, horns, etc. Sometimes used to designate areas above or near timberline.

Andesite. A fine-grained volcanic rock consisting mainly of plagioclase feldspar with small amounts of pyroxene, hornblende, or biotite. It is dark colored, mainly shades of gray or green.

Andic soil properties. A collection of physical and chemical properties that define the criteria for the Andisol order.

Animal unit month (AUM). The amount of forage required by one mature cow of approximately 1,000 pounds weight, with or without a calf, for 1 month.

Aquic conditions. Current soil wetness characterized by saturation, reduction, and redoximorphic features.

- Argillic horizon.** A subsoil horizon characterized by an accumulation of illuvial clay.
- Aridic.** A soil moisture regime common to a climate that lacks soil moisture available for plant growth during the growing season. The soils are dry for more than 50 percent of the growing season.
- Ash (volcanic).** Unconsolidated, pyroclastic material less than 2 millimeters in all dimensions; commonly called volcanic ash.
- Ashy (family particle-size class).** A substitute class term used for the family particle-size in mineral soils.
- Ashy** (textural modifier; for example, ashy sandy loam). A term used to describe material in which the fine-earth fraction has 30 percent or more particles that are 0.02 to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Of this, 5 percent or more is volcanic glass and the ammonium oxalate extractable aluminum plus $\frac{1}{2}$ the ammonium oxalate extractable iron times 60 added to the percentage of volcanic glass are equal to or more than 30.
- Aspect.** The direction toward which a slope faces. Also called slope aspect.
- Aspect, north.** All compass directions with a northerly aspect, including west-northwest, northwest, north-northwest, north, north-northeast, northeast, and east-northeast. North aspects have less solar radiation than south aspects and consequently are cooler and more moist.
- Aspect, south.** All compass directions with a southerly aspect, including east-southeast, southeast, south-southeast, south, south-southwest, southwest, and west-southwest. South aspects have more solar radiation than north aspects and consequently are warmer and more droughty.
- Association, soil.** A group of soils or miscellaneous areas geographically associated in a characteristic repeating pattern and defined and delineated as a single map unit.
- Available water capacity (available moisture capacity).** The capacity of soils to hold water available for use by most plants. It is commonly defined as the difference between the amount of soil water at field moisture capacity and the amount at wilting point. It is commonly expressed as inches of water per inch of soil. The capacity, in inches, in a 60-inch profile or to a limiting layer is expressed as:
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Very low | 0 to 3 |
| Low | 3 to 6 |
| Moderate..... | 6 to 9 |
| High | 9 to 12 |
| Very high..... | more than 12 |
- Backslope.** The position that forms the steepest and generally linear, middle portion of a hillslope. In profile, backslopes are commonly bounded by a convex shoulder above and a concave footslope below.
- Basal area.** The area of a cross section of a tree, generally referring to the section at breast height and measured outside the bark. It is a measure of stand density, commonly expressed in square feet.
- Basalt.** A fine-grained, dark-colored extrusive igneous rock composed primarily of calcic plagioclase and pyroxene, with or without olivine.
- Base saturation.** The degree to which material having cation-exchange properties is saturated with exchangeable bases (sum of Ca, Mg, Na, and K), expressed as a percentage of the total cation-exchange capacity.
- Base slope** (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the concave to linear (perpendicular to the contour) slope that, regardless of the lateral shape, forms an apron or wedge at the bottom of a hillside dominated by colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).
- Basin.** A low area in the earth's crust, of tectonic origin, in which sediment has accumulated.
- Bedrock.** The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

- Bedrock-controlled topography.** A landscape where the configuration and relief of the landforms are determined or strongly influenced by the underlying bedrock.
- Boulders.** Rock fragments larger than 2 feet (60 centimeters) in diameter.
- Breast height.** An average height of 4.5 feet above the ground surface; the point on a tree where diameter measurements are ordinarily taken.
- Brush management.** Use of mechanical, chemical, or biological methods to make conditions favorable for reseeding or to reduce or eliminate competition from woody vegetation and thus allow understory grasses and forbs to recover. Brush management increases forage production and thus reduces the hazard of erosion. It can improve the habitat for some species of wildlife.
- Bulk density.** The mass of soil per unit bulk volume. Moist bulk density refers to the oven-dry weight of a given volume of soil with moisture content at or near field moisture capacity.
- Calcareous soil.** A soil containing enough calcium carbonate (commonly combined with magnesium carbonate) to effervesce visibly when treated with cold, dilute hydrochloric acid.
- Calcic horizon.** An illuvial horizon in which secondary calcium carbonate or other carbonates have accumulated to a significant extent (Soil Survey Staff, 1999).
- Calcium carbonate equivalent.** The quantity of carbonates (CO_3) in the soil, expressed as CaCO_3 and as a percentage by weight of the fraction less than 2 millimeters in size.
- Caldera.** A large, more or less circular depression formed by explosion and/or collapse that surrounds a volcanic vent or vents and the diameter of which is many times greater than that of the vent or vents.
- Cambic horizon.** A mineral soil horizon that is loamy very fine sand or finer textured and has soil structure rather than rock structure. The cambic horizon contains some weatherable minerals, and it is characterized by alterations or removals as indicated by redoximorphic features or by stronger chroma or redder hue than that of the underlying horizons.
- Canopy.** The leafy crown of trees or shrubs. (See Crown.)
- Canyon.** A long, deep, narrow valley with high, precipitous walls in an area of high local relief.
- Capillary water.** Water held as a film around soil particles and in tiny spaces between particles. Surface tension is the adhesive force that holds capillary water in the soil.
- Carbonates.** Chemical compounds containing the carbonate ion CO_3 in combination with bases such as calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium.
- Catena.** A sequence, or "chain," of soils on a landscape that formed in similar kinds of parent material and under similar climatic conditions but that have different characteristics as a result of differences in relief and drainage.
- Cation.** An ion carrying a positive charge of electricity. The common soil cations are calcium, potassium, magnesium, sodium, and hydrogen.
- Cation-exchange capacity.** The total amount of exchangeable cations that can be held by the soil, expressed in terms of milliequivalents per 100 grams of soil at neutrality (pH 7.0) or at some other stated pH value. The term, as applied to soils, is synonymous with base-exchange capacity but is more precise in meaning.
- Channery soil material.** Soil material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent thin, flat fragments of sandstone, shale, slate, limestone, or schist as much as 6 inches (15 centimeters) along the longest axis. A single piece is called a channer.
- Chemical treatment.** Control of unwanted vegetation through the use of chemicals.
- Chiseling.** Tillage with an implement having one or more soil-penetrating points that shatter or loosen hard, compacted layers to a depth below normal plow depth.
- Cinder.** A glassy vesicular pyroclastic volcanic fragment that is 2 millimeters or more in all dimensions and is strongly cemented or stronger.

- Clay.** As a soil separate, the mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. As a soil textural class, soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.
- Clay depletions.** See Redoximorphic features.
- Clay film.** A thin coating of oriented clay on the surface of a soil aggregate or lining pores or root channels. Synonyms: clay coating, clay skin.
- Climax forest stage.** The culminating forest succession stage. Overstory vegetation is dominated by trees that are climax for the site. Vertical depth of the understory and overstory canopies is at a maximum. Seedlings to maximum-size, mature trees are present in varying amounts, resulting in an uneven-aged stand.
- Climax plant community.** The stabilized plant community on a particular site. The plant cover reproduces itself and does not change so long as the environment remains the same.
- Coarse textured soil.** Sand or loamy sand.
- Coarse-loamy.** A loamy particle-size class that is 15 percent or more fine sand or coarser, including fragments as much as 3 inches in diameter, and is less than 18 percent clay in the fine-earth fraction.
- Coarse-silty.** A loamy particle-size class that is less than 15 percent fine sand or coarser, including fragments as much as 3 inches in diameter, and is less than 18 percent clay in the fine-earth fraction.
- Cobble (or cobblestone).** A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter.
- Cobbly soil material.** Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or partially rounded rock fragments 3 to 10 inches (7.6 to 25 centimeters) in diameter. Very cobbly soil material has 35 to 60 percent of these rock fragments, and extremely cobbly soil material has more than 60 percent.
- COLE (coefficient of linear extensibility).** See Linear extensibility.
- Colluvium.** Unconsolidated, unsorted earth material being transported or deposited on side slopes and/or at the base of slopes by mass movement (for example, direct gravitational action) and by local, unconcentrated runoff.
- Commercial forestland.** Land suitable for producing timber crops and not restricted for use as timber by statute or administrative regulation. The minimum level of productivity set by Federal land management agencies commonly is 20 cubic feet per acre per year (1.4 cubic meters per hectare per year).
- Compaction.** The increase in soil bulk density as a result of applied loads or pressure. Compaction reduces porosity, water infiltration, and root penetration.
- Complex slope.** Irregular or variable slope. Planning or establishing terraces, diversions, and other water-control structures on a complex slope is difficult.
- Complex, soil.** A map unit of two or more kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or so small in area that it is not practical to map them separately at the selected scale of mapping. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas.
- Concretions.** See Redoximorphic features.
- Coniferous.** Pertaining to plants of the *Coniferales* order of the *Gymnospermae* subdivision. Coniferous plants have cone fruit and are commonly, but not always, evergreen. Examples include ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and western larch.
- Conservation cropping system.** Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management practices. In a good conservation cropping system, the soil-improving crops and practices more than offset the effects of the soil-depleting crops and practices. Cropping systems are needed on all tilled soils. Soil-improving practices in a conservation cropping system include the use of rotations that contain grasses and legumes and the return of crop residue to the soil. Other practices include the use of green manure crops of grasses and legumes, proper tillage, adequate fertilization, and weed and pest control.

- Conservation tillage.** A tillage system that does not invert the soil and that leaves a protective amount of crop residue on the surface throughout the year.
- Consistence, soil.** Refers to the degree of cohesion and adhesion of soil material and its resistance to deformation when ruptured. Consistence includes resistance of soil material to rupture and to penetration; plasticity, toughness, and stickiness of puddled soil material; and the manner in which the soil material behaves when subject to compression. Terms describing consistence are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."
- Consociation.** A kind of soil map unit that is dominantly a single soil or miscellaneous area and similar soils.
- Contour stripcropping.** Growing crops in strips that follow the contour. Strips of grass or close-growing crops are alternated with strips of clean-tilled crops or summer fallow.
- Control section.** The part of the soil on which classification is based. The thickness varies among different kinds of soil, but for many it is that part of the soil profile between depths of 10 inches and 40 or 80 inches.
- Corrosion** (geomorphology). A process of erosion whereby rocks and soil are removed or worn away by natural chemical processes, especially by the solvent action of running water, but also by other reactions, such as hydrolysis, hydration, carbonation, and oxidation.
- Corrosion** (soil survey interpretations). Soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that dissolves or weakens concrete or uncoated steel.
- Cover crop.** A close-growing crop grown primarily to improve and protect the soil between periods of regular crop production, or a crop grown between trees and vines in orchards and vineyards.
- Creep.** Gradual downslope movement of soil material. It is caused by gravity but is facilitated by saturation of the material with water and by alternate freezing and thawing.
- Crop residue management.** Returning crop residue to the soil, which helps to maintain soil structure, organic matter content, and fertility and helps to control erosion.
- Cropping system.** Growing crops according to a planned system of rotation and management practices.
- Cross-slope farming.** Deliberately conducting farming operations on sloping farmland in such a way that tillage is across the general slope.
- Crown.** The upper part of a tree or shrub, including the living branches and their foliage.
- Cryic.** A soil temperature regime in which the mean annual soil temperature at a depth of 20 inches ranges from 33 to 46 degrees F. The mean summer soil temperature is less than 47 degrees for soils that have an O horizon, and it is less than 59 degrees for soils that do not have an O horizon.
- Culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI).** The average annual increase per acre in the volume of a stand. Computed by dividing the total volume of the stand by its age. As the stand increases in age, the mean annual increment continues to increase until mortality begins to reduce the rate of increase. The point where the stand reaches its maximum annual rate of growth is called the culmination of the mean annual increment.
- Cutbanks cave** (in tables). The walls of excavations tend to cave in or slough.
- Dacite.** Igneous volcanic rock intermediate in composition between andesite and rhyolite, consisting mostly of plagioclase feldspar with biotite, hornblende, and pyroxene.
- Decreasers.** The most heavily grazed climax range plants. Because they are the most palatable, they are the first to be destroyed by overgrazing.
- Deferred grazing.** Postponing grazing or resting grazing land for a prescribed period.

- Dense layer** (in tables). A very firm, massive layer that has a bulk density of more than 1.8 grams per cubic centimeter. Such a layer affects the ease of digging and can affect filling and compacting.
- Depth, soil.** Generally, the thickness of the soil over bedrock. Very deep soils are more than 60 inches deep; deep soils, 40 to 60 inches; moderately deep, 20 to 40 inches; shallow, 10 to 20 inches; and very shallow, less than 10 inches.
- Depression.** Any relatively sunken part of the earth's surface, especially a low-lying area surrounded by higher ground, that has few, if any, surface drainage outlets.
- Diagnostic horizons.** Combinations of specific soil characteristics that are indicative of certain classes of soils. Those that occur at the soil surface are called epipedons, and those that occur below the soil surface are called diagnostic subsurface horizons.
- Dissimilar soils.** Soils that behave differently and require different management than the named soils and similar soils in a map unit.
- Diversion (or diversion terrace).** A ridge of earth, generally a terrace, built to protect downslope areas by diverting runoff from its natural course.
- Divided-slope farming.** A form of field stripcropping in which crops are grown in a systematic arrangement of two strips, or bands, across the slope to reduce the hazard of water erosion. One strip is in a close-growing crop that provides protection from erosion, and the other strip is in a crop that provides less protection from erosion. This practice is used where slopes are not long enough to permit a full stripcropping pattern to be used.
- Dolomite.** A sedimentary rock consisting mainly of the mineral dolomite, which is a carbonate of magnesium.
- Drainage class** (natural). Refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized—*excessively drained*, *somewhat excessively drained*, *well drained*, *moderately well drained*, *somewhat poorly drained*, *poorly drained*, and *very poorly drained*. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."
- Drainage, surface.** Runoff, or surface flow of water, from an area.
- Drainageway.** A general term for a course or channel along which water moves in draining an area. A term restricted to relatively small, linear depressions that at some time move concentrated water and either do not have a defined channel or have only a small defined channel.
- Duff.** A generally firm organic layer on the surface of mineral soils. It consists of fallen plant material that is in the process of decomposition and includes everything from the litter on the surface to underlying pure humus.
- Earthy fill.** See Mine spoil.
- Ecological site.** An area where climate, soil, and relief are sufficiently uniform to produce a distinct natural plant community. An ecological site is the product of all the environmental factors responsible for its development. It is typified by an association of species that differ from those on other ecological sites in kind and/or proportion of species or in total production.
- Ecological site description.** Description of a particular ecological site.
- Effervescence.** The gaseous response exhibited as bubbles on the soil ped when drops of dilute (1:10) hydrochloric acid (HCl) are applied. This response typically indicates the presence of calcium carbonates (CaCO₃).
- Eluviation.** The movement of material in true solution or colloidal suspension from one place to another within the soil. Soil horizons that have lost material through eluviation are eluvial; those that have received material are illuvial.
- Endosaturation.** A type of saturation of the soil in which all horizons between the upper boundary of saturation and a depth of 2 meters are saturated.

- Eolian deposit.** Sand-, silt-, or clay-sized clastic material transported and deposited primarily by wind, commonly in the form of a dune or a sheet of sand or loess.
- Ephemeral stream.** A stream, or reach of a stream, that flows only in direct response to precipitation. It receives no long-continued supply from melting snow or other source, and its channel is above the water table at all times.
- Episaturation.** A type of saturation indicating a perched water table in a soil in which saturated layers are underlain by one or more unsaturated layers within 2 meters of the surface.
- Erosion.** The wearing away of the land surface by water, wind, ice, or other geologic agents and by such processes as gravitational creep.
- Erosion* (geologic). Erosion caused by geologic processes acting over long geologic periods and resulting in the wearing away of mountains and the building up of such landscape features as flood plains and coastal plains. Synonym: natural erosion.
- Erosion* (accelerated). Erosion much more rapid than geologic erosion, mainly as a result of human or animal activities or of a catastrophe in nature, such as a fire, that exposes the surface.
- Erosion surface.** A land surface shaped by the action of erosion, especially by running water.
- Escarpment.** A relatively continuous and steep slope or cliff breaking the general continuity of more gently sloping land surfaces and resulting from erosion or faulting. Most commonly applied to cliffs produced by differential erosion. Synonym: scarp.
- Extrusive rock.** Igneous rock derived from deep-seated molten matter (magma) deposited and cooled on the earth's surface.
- Fallow.** Cropland left idle in order to restore productivity through accumulation of moisture. Summer fallow is common in regions of limited rainfall where cereal grain is grown. The soil is tilled for at least one growing season for weed control and decomposition of plant residue.
- Fan remnant.** A general term for landforms that are the remaining parts of older fan landforms, such as alluvial fans, that have been either dissected or partially buried.
- Fault.** A fracture or fracture zone of the earth with displacement along one side in respect to the other.
- Fertility, soil.** The quality that enables a soil to provide plant nutrients, in adequate amounts and in proper balance, for the growth of specified plants when light, moisture, temperature, tilth, and other growth factors are favorable.
- Fibric soil material (peat).** The least decomposed of all organic soil material. Peat contains a large amount of well preserved fiber that is readily identifiable according to botanical origin. Peat has the lowest bulk density and the highest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.
- Field moisture capacity.** The moisture content of a soil, expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry weight, after the gravitational, or free, water has drained away; the field moisture content 2 or 3 days after a soaking rain; also called *normal field capacity*, *normal moisture capacity*, or *capillary capacity*.
- Fill slope.** A sloping surface consisting of excavated soil material from a road cut. It commonly is on the downhill side of the road.
- Fine textured soil.** Sandy clay, silty clay, or clay.
- Fine-loamy.** A loamy particle-size class that is 15 percent or more fine sand or coarser, including fragments as much as 3 inches in diameter, and is 18 to 34 percent clay in the fine-earth fraction.
- Fine-silty.** A loamy particle-size class that is less than 15 percent fine sand or coarser, including fragments as much as 3 inches in diameter, and is 18 to 34 percent clay in the fine-earth fraction.
- Firebreak.** An area cleared of flammable material to stop or help control creeping or running fires. It also serves as a line from which to work and to facilitate

the movement of firefighters and equipment. Designated roads also serve as firebreaks.

Flaggy soil material. Material that has, by volume, 15 to 35 percent flagstones. Very flaggy soil material has 35 to 60 percent flagstones, and extremely flaggy soil material has more than 60 percent flagstones.

Flagstone. A thin fragment of sandstone, limestone, slate, shale, or (rarely) schist 6 to 15 inches (15 to 38 centimeters) long.

Flood plain. The nearly level plain that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.

Flood-plain landforms. A variety of constructional and erosional features produced by stream channel migration and flooding. Examples include backswamps, flood-plain splays, meanders, meander belts, meander scrolls, oxbow lakes, and natural levees.

Fluvial. Of or pertaining to rivers or streams; produced by stream or river action.

Foothills. A region of steeply sloping hills that fringes a mountain range or high-plateau escarpment. The hills have relief of as much as 1,000 feet (300 meters).

Footslope. The concave surface at the base of a hillslope. A footslope is a transition zone between upslope sites of erosion and transport (shoulders and backslopes) and downslope sites of deposition (toeslopes).

Forb. Any herbaceous plant not a grass or a sedge.

Forest cover. All trees and other woody plants (underbrush) covering the ground in a forest.

Forestland. Land on which the historic vegetation was dominated by a 25 percent overstory canopy cover of trees, as determined by crown perimeter-vertical projection. A tree is defined as a woody-stemmed plant that can grow to 4 meters (about 13 feet) in height at maturity.

Fragmental. A particle-size class used to classify mineral soils that have less than 10 percent by volume fine-earth soil material.

Frigid. A soil temperature regime in which the mean annual soil temperature at a depth of 20 inches ranges from 33 to 46 degrees F. The mean summer soil temperature is more than 47 degrees for soils that have an O horizon. The difference between the mean winter soil temperature and the mean summer soil temperature is more than 9 degrees F.

Genesis, soil. The mode of origin of the soil. Refers especially to the processes or soil-forming factors responsible for the formation of the solum, or true soil, from the unconsolidated parent material.

Geomorphic surface. A mappable area of the earth's surface that has a common history; the area is of similar age and is formed by a set of processes during an episode of landscape evolution.

Geomorphology. The science of the general configuration of the earth's surface; specifically, the study of the classification, description, nature, origin, and development of landforms and their relationships to underlying structures and of the history of geologic changes as recorded by the surface features. The term is particularly applied to the genetic interpretation of landforms.

Glaciation. The formation, movement, and recession of glaciers or ice sheets. A collective term for the geologic processes of glacial activity, including erosion and deposition, and the resulting effects of this action on the earth's surface.

Glaciofluvial deposits. Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. The deposits are stratified and occur in the form of outwash plains, valley trains, deltas, kames, eskers, and kame terraces.

Gleyed soil. Soil that formed under poor drainage, resulting in the reduction of iron and other elements in the profile and in gray colors.

Graded stripcropping. Growing crops in strips that grade toward a protected waterway.

- Granite.** A coarse-grained igneous rock consisting mainly of quartz and feldspar, with more orthoclase than plagioclase. (See Granodiorite.)
- Granitic.** Term generally applied to granite or granitelike rock. It is used when referring to granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite, diorite, and granitic gneiss.
- Grassed waterway.** A natural or constructed waterway, typically broad and shallow, seeded to grass as protection against erosion. Conducts surface water away from cropland.
- Gravel.** Rounded or angular fragments of rock as much as 3 inches (2 millimeters to 7.6 centimeters) in diameter. An individual piece is a pebble.
- Gravelly soil material.** Material that has 15 to 35 percent, by volume, rounded or angular rock fragments, not prominently flattened, as much as 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) in diameter.
- Grazing system, planned.** A system for managing rangeland in which three or more fields are alternately grazed and then rested in a planned sequence for a period of years.
- Green manure crop** (agronomy). A soil-improving crop grown to be plowed under in an early stage of maturity or soon after maturity.
- Ground water.** Water filling all the unblocked pores of the material below the water table.
- Gully.** A small channel with steep sides caused by erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. The distinction between a gully and a rill is one of depth. A gully generally is an obstacle to farm machinery and is too deep to be obliterated by ordinary tillage; a rill is of lesser depth and can be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.
- Gypsum.** A mineral consisting of hydrous calcium sulfate.
- Habitat type.** The collective area occupied by a single plant association. It is defined and described on the basis of the vegetation and its associated environment.
- Hard bedrock.** Bedrock that cannot be excavated except by blasting or by the use of special equipment that is not commonly used in construction.
- Hard to reclaim** (in tables). Reclamation is difficult after the removal of soil for construction and other uses. Revegetation and erosion control are extremely difficult.
- Hardpan.** A hardened or cemented soil horizon, or layer. The soil material is sandy, loamy, or clayey and is cemented by iron oxide, silica, calcium carbonate, or other substance.
- Head slope** (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally concave area of a hillside, especially at the head of a drainageway. The overland waterflow is converging.
- Hemic soil material (mucky peat).** Organic soil material intermediate in degree of decomposition between the less decomposed fibric material and the more decomposed sapric material.
- High-residue crops.** Such crops as small grain and corn used for grain. If properly managed, residue from these crops can be used to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return large amounts of organic matter to the soil.
- Hill.** A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising as much as 1,000 feet above surrounding lowlands, commonly of limited summit area and having a well defined outline. Slopes are generally more than 15 percent. The distinction between a hill and a mountain is arbitrary and may depend on local usage.
- Hillslope.** A generic term for the steeper part of a hill between its summit and the drainage line, valley flat, or depression floor at the base of a hill.
- Histic epipedon.** A thin, organic soil horizon that is saturated with water at some time during the year unless it is artificially drained. This horizon is at or near the surface of a mineral soil. It contains more than 12 percent organic carbon.

Historic climax plant community. The plant community that was best adapted to the unique combination of factors associated with the ecological site. It was in a natural dynamic equilibrium with the historic biotic, abiotic, and climatic factors on its ecological site in North America at the time of European immigration and settlement.

Holocene. The epoch of the Quaternary period of geologic time, extending from the end of the Pleistocene (about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago) to the present.

Horizon, soil. A layer of soil, approximately parallel to the surface, having distinct characteristics produced by soil-forming processes. In the identification of soil horizons, an uppercase letter represents the major horizons. Numbers or lowercase letters that follow represent subdivisions of the major horizons. An explanation of the subdivisions is given in the "Soil Survey Manual." The major horizons of mineral soil are as follows:

O horizon.—An organic layer of fresh and decaying plant residue.

A horizon.—The mineral horizon at or near the surface in which an accumulation of humified organic matter is mixed with the mineral material. Also, a plowed surface horizon, most of which was originally part of a B horizon.

E horizon.—The mineral horizon in which the main feature is loss of silicate clay, iron, aluminum, or some combination of these.

B horizon.—The mineral horizon below an A horizon. The B horizon is in part a layer of transition from the overlying A to the underlying C horizon. The B horizon also has distinctive characteristics, such as (1) accumulation of clay, sesquioxides, humus, or a combination of these; (2) prismatic or blocky structure; (3) redder or browner colors than those in the A horizon; or (4) a combination of these.

C horizon.—The mineral horizon or layer, excluding indurated bedrock, that is little affected by soil-forming processes and does not have the properties typical of the overlying soil material. The material of a C horizon may be either like or unlike that in which the solum formed. If the material is known to differ from that in the solum, an Arabic numeral, commonly a 2, precedes the letter C.

Cr horizon.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil that has an extremely weakly cemented to moderately cemented rupture-resistance class.

R horizon.—Consolidated bedrock beneath the soil that has a strongly cemented or stronger rupture-resistance class.

Humus. The well decomposed, more or less stable part of the organic matter in mineral soils.

Hydrologic soil groups. Refers to soils grouped according to their runoff potential.

The soil properties that influence this potential are those that affect the minimum rate of water infiltration on a bare soil during periods after prolonged wetting when the soil is not frozen. These properties include depth to a seasonal high water table, the infiltration rate, and depth to a layer that significantly restricts the downward movement of water. The slope and the kind of plant cover are not considered but are separate factors in predicting runoff.

Hydrophytic plants. Plants adapted to growth in water.

Igneous rock. Rock that was formed by cooling and solidification of magma and that has not been changed appreciably by weathering since its formation. Major varieties include plutonic and volcanic rock (e.g., andesite, basalt, and granite).

Ignimbrite. A deposit of poorly sorted volcanic ash and pumice, with commonly scattered lithic fragments, that flows rapidly from a volcano in a very hot suspension of particles and gases.

Illuviation. The movement of soil material from one horizon to another in the soil profile. Generally, material is removed from an upper horizon and deposited in a lower horizon.

Impervious soil. A soil through which water, air, or roots penetrate slowly or not at all. No soil is absolutely impervious to air and water all the time.

Increasers. Species in the climax vegetation that increase in amount as the more desirable plants are reduced by close grazing. Increasers commonly are the shorter plants and the less palatable to livestock.

Indurated. Refers to having a hard, brittle consistency as a result of particles being held together by cementing substances such as silica, calcium carbonate, and iron. An indurated layer can be broken by a sharp blow of a hammer.

Infiltration. The downward entry of water into the immediate surface of soil or other material, as contrasted with percolation, which is movement of water through soil layers or material.

Infiltration rate. The rate at which water penetrates the surface of the soil at any given instant, usually expressed in inches per hour. The rate can be limited by the infiltration capacity of the soil or the rate at which water is applied at the surface.

Intake rate. The average rate of water entering the soil under irrigation. Most soils have a fast initial rate; the rate decreases with application time. Therefore, intake rate for design purposes is not a constant but is a variable depending on the net irrigation application. The rate of water intake, in inches per hour, is expressed as follows:

Less than 0.2	very low
0.2 to 0.4	low
0.4 to 0.75	moderately low
0.75 to 1.25	moderate
1.25 to 1.75	moderately high
1.75 to 2.5	high
More than 2.5	very high

Interfluve. A landform composed of the relatively undissected upland or ridge between two adjacent valleys containing streams flowing in the same general direction. An elevated area between two drainageways that sheds water to those drainageways.

Intermittent stream. A stream, or reach of a stream, that does not flow year-round but that is commonly dry for 3 or more months out of 12 and whose channel is generally below the local water table. It flows only during wet periods or when it receives ground-water discharge or long, continued contributions from melting snow or other surface and shallow subsurface sources.

Intermontane basin. A generic term for a wide structural depression between mountain ranges that is partly filled with alluvium.

Intrusive rock. Igneous rock derived from molten matter (magmas) that invaded pre-existing rock and cooled below the surface of the earth.

Invaders. On range, plants that encroach into an area and grow after the climax vegetation has been reduced by grazing. Generally, plants invade following disturbance of the surface.

Iron accumulations. See Redoximorphic features.

Iron depletions. See Redoximorphic features.

Irrigation. Application of water to soils to assist in production of crops. Methods of irrigation are:

Basin.—Water is applied rapidly to nearly level plains surrounded by levees or dikes.

Drip (or trickle).—Water is applied slowly and under low pressure to the surface of the soil or into the soil through such applicators as emitters, porous tubing, or perforated pipe.

Furrow.—Water is applied in small ditches made by cultivation implements. Furrows are used for tree and row crops.

Sprinkler.—Water is sprayed over the soil surface through pipes or nozzles from a pressure system.

Subirrigation.—Water is applied in open ditches or tile lines until the water table is raised enough to wet the soil.

Knoll. A small, low, rounded hill rising above adjacent landforms.

Krotovinas. Irregular tubular streaks within one layer of soil material transported from another layer. They are caused by the filling of tunnels made by burrowing animals.

Ksat. See Saturated hydraulic conductivity.

Lacustrine deposit. Material deposited in lake water and exposed when the water level is lowered or the elevation of the land is raised.

Lake terrace. A narrow shelf, partly cut and partly built, produced along a lakeshore in front of a scarp line of low cliffs and later exposed when the water level falls.

Lamella. A thin, discontinuous or continuous, generally horizontal layer of fine material (especially clay and iron oxides) that has been pedogenically concentrated (illuviated) within a coarser (e.g., sandy), eluviated layer.

Landform. Any physical, recognizable form or feature on the earth's surface that has a characteristic shape and range in composition and is produced by natural causes; it can span a wide range in size. Landforms provide an empirical description of similar portions of the earth's surface.

Landscape (soils). An assemblage, group, or family of spatially related, natural landforms over a relatively large area; the land surface which the eye can comprehend in a single view.

Landslide. A general, encompassing term for most types of mass movement landforms and processes involving the downslope transport and outward deposition of soil and rock materials caused by gravitational forces; the movement may or may not involve saturated materials. The speed and distance of movement, as well as the amount of soil and rock material, vary greatly.

Large stones (in tables). Rock fragments 3 inches (7.6 centimeters) or more across. Large stones adversely affect the specified use of the soil.

Leaching. The removal of soluble material from soil or other material by percolating water.

Leeward. Being in or facing the direction toward which the wind is blowing.

Limestone. Sedimentary rock consisting mainly of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3).

Linear extensibility. Refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at $1/3$ - or $1/10$ -bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. Volume change is influenced by the amount and type of clay minerals in the soil. The volume change is the percent change for the whole soil. If it is expressed as a fraction, the resulting value is COLE, coefficient of linear extensibility.

Liquid limit. The moisture content at which the soil passes from a plastic to a liquid state.

Lithic contact. A boundary between soil and coherent underlying material, typically bedrock. The bedrock has a cementation class of strongly cemented or stronger and is typically referred to as an R horizon.

Lithologic discontinuity. A significant change in particle-size distribution or mineralogy that indicates a difference in the material from which the soil horizons have formed.

Loam. Soil material that is 7 to 27 percent clay particles, 28 to 50 percent silt particles, and less than 52 percent sand particles.

Loamy-skeletal. A particle-size class in which rock fragments 2 millimeters in diameter or larger make up 35 percent or more by volume. The fine-earth fraction is loamy.

Loess. Material transported and deposited by wind and consisting dominantly of silt-sized particles.

Loess hill. A hill composed of thick deposits of loess.

Low strength. The soil is not strong enough to support loads.

Low-residue crops. Such crops as corn used for silage, peas, beans, and potatoes. Residue from these crops is not adequate to control erosion until the next crop in the rotation is established. These crops return little organic matter to the soil.

Magma. Liquid or molten rock material that is referred to as lava when it reaches the earth's surface.

Major Land Resource Area (MLRA). A broad geographic land area characterized by a particular pattern of soils, geology, climate, water resources, and land use. An area is typically continuous, but small separate areas can occur.

Mass movement. A generic term for the dislodgment and downslope transport of soil and rock material as a unit under direct gravitational stress.

Masses. See Redoximorphic features.

Mean annual increment (MAI). The total increment of a tree or stand (standing crop plus thinnings) up to a given age divided by that age. The MAI for a whole rotation is referred to as the final MAI.

Mechanical treatment. Use of mechanical equipment for seeding, brush management, and other management practices.

Medium textured soil. Very fine sandy loam, loam, silt loam, or silt.

Metamorphic rock. Rock of any origin altered in mineralogical composition, chemical composition, or structure by heat, pressure, and movement at depth in the earth's crust. Nearly all such rocks are crystalline.

Metasedimentary rock. A sedimentary rock that has been subject to metamorphic processes. The degree of metamorphic alteration is not implied by the term.

Microclimate. The climate of a small distinct area, as of a forest or city, or a confined space, as of a building or greenhouse.

Mine spoil. An accumulation of displaced earthy material, rock, or other waste material removed during mining or excavation. Also called earthy fill.

Mineral soil. Soil that is mainly mineral material and low in organic material. Its bulk density is more than that of organic soil.

Minimum tillage. Only the tillage essential to crop production and prevention of soil damage.

Miscellaneous area. A kind of map unit component that has little or no natural soil and supports little or no vegetation.

Moderately coarse textured soil. Coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, or fine sandy loam.

Moderately fine textured soil. Clay loam, sandy clay loam, or silty clay loam.

Moisture control section. The layer within a soil profile used to determine the soil moisture regime. The upper boundary is the depth to which a dry soil is moistened by 1 inch of water in 24 hours. The lower boundary is the depth to which a dry soil is moistened by 3 inches of water in 48 hours.

Mollic epipedon. A thick, dark, humus-rich surface horizon (or horizons) that has high base saturation and pedogenic soil structure. It may include the upper part of the subsoil.

Morphology, soil. The physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistence, color, and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various horizons, and the thickness and arrangement of those horizons in the soil profile.

Mottling, soil. Irregular spots of different colors that vary in number and size.

Descriptive terms are as follows: abundance—*few*, *common*, and *many*; size—*fine*, *medium*, and *coarse*; and contrast—*faint*, *distinct*, and *prominent*. The size measurements are of the diameter along the greatest dimension. *Fine* indicates less than 5 millimeters (about 0.2 inch); *medium*, from 5 to 15 millimeters (about 0.2 to 0.6 inch); and *coarse*, more than 15 millimeters (about 0.6 inch).

- Mountain.** A generic term for an elevated area of the land surface, rising more than 1,000 feet (300 meters) above surrounding lowlands, commonly of restricted summit area (relative to a plateau) and generally having steep sides. A mountain can occur as a single, isolated mass or in a group forming a chain or range. Mountains are formed primarily by tectonic activity and/or volcanic action but can also be formed by differential erosion.
- Mountain slope.** The part of a mountain between the summit and the foot.
- Mountain valleys.** Any small, externally drained depression floored with either till or alluvium, that occurs on a mountain or within mountains. (See intermontane basins.)
- Muck.** Dark, finely divided, well decomposed organic soil material. (See Sapric soil material.)
- Mucky peat.** A USDA texture associated with organic soils that meet the degree of organic matter decomposition associated with hemic soil material.
- Munsell notation.** A designation of color by degrees of three simple variables—hue, value, and chroma. For example, a notation of 10YR 6/4 is a color with hue of 10YR, value of 6, and chroma of 4.
- Neutral soil.** A soil having a pH value of 6.6 to 7.3. (See Reaction, soil.)
- Nodules.** See Redoximorphic features.
- Nose slope** (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of the projecting end (laterally convex area) of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly divergent. Nose slopes consist dominantly of colluvium and slope-wash sediments (for example, slope alluvium).
- Nutrient, plant.** Any element taken in by a plant essential to its growth. Plant nutrients are mainly nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, boron, and zinc obtained from the soil and carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen obtained from the air and water.
- Ochric epipedon.** A surface horizon of mineral soil that is too light in color, too high in chroma, too low in organic carbon, or too thin to be a mollic, umbric, or histic epipedon.
- Organic matter.** Plant and animal residue in the soil in various stages of decomposition. The content of organic matter in the surface layer is described as follows:
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Very low | less than 0.5 percent |
| Low | 0.5 to 1.0 percent |
| Moderately low..... | 1.0 to 2.0 percent |
| Moderate..... | 2.0 to 4.0 percent |
| High | 4.0 to 8.0 percent |
| Very high..... | more than 8.0 percent |
- Orogenic.** Of or pertaining to the process of mountain formation.
- Outwash.** Stratified and sorted sediment (mainly sand and gravel) removed or “washed out” from a glacier by meltwater streams and deposited in front of or beyond the end moraine or the margin of a glacier. The coarser material is deposited nearer to the ice.
- Outwash fan.** An accumulation of outwash material deposited by meltwater streams in front of the end or recessional moraine of a glacier.
- Outwash plain.** An extensive lowland area of coarse textured glaciofluvial material. An outwash plain is commonly smooth; where pitted, it generally is low in relief.
- Outwash terrace.** A valley train deposit extending along a valley downstream from an outwash plain or terminal moraine; a flat-topped bank of outwash with an abrupt outer face.
- Overland flow.** Water that runs across the land after rainfall, either before it enters a watercourse or after it leaves a watercourse as floodwater or after it rises to the surface naturally from underground.

Overstory. The trees in a forest stand that form the upper crown cover. (See Understory.)

Oxidation. Any chemical reaction that removes electrons from a molecule or atom.

Pan. A compact, dense layer in a soil that impedes the movement of water and the growth of roots. For example, *hardpan*, *fragipan*, *claypan*, *duripan*, *placic horizon*, *plowpan*, and *traffic pan*.

Paralithic contact. A boundary between soil and coherent underlying material that can be dug with difficulty with a spade. It is referred to as weathered bedrock, has a cementation class of moderately cemented or weaker, and is typically referred to as a Cr horizon.

Pararock fragments. Fragments of rock that are 2 millimeters in diameter or more (e.g., paragravel, paracobble, or parastone). Pararock fragments have a moderately cemented to extremely weakly cemented rupture-resistance class.

Parent material. The unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms.

Peat. Unconsolidated material, largely undecomposed organic matter, that has accumulated under excess moisture. (See Fibric soil material.)

Ped. An individual natural soil aggregate, such as a granule, a prism, or a block.

Pedogenesis. The processes of formation and development of soils.

Pedologic. Of or pertaining to the processes of soil formation.

Pedon. The smallest volume that can be called “a soil.” A pedon is three dimensional and large enough to permit study of all horizons. Its area ranges from about 10 to 100 square feet (1 square meter to 10 square meters), depending on the variability of the soil.

Periodic annual increment. The growth of a tree or stand observed over a specific period of time divided by the length of the period.

Permeability. The quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality. In soil physics, the rate is referred to as “saturated hydraulic conductivity,” which is defined in the “Soil Survey Manual” and in this glossary. Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Impermeable.....	less than 0.0015 inch
Very slow	0.0015 to 0.06 inch
Slow	0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow.....	0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate.....	0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid	6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid.....	more than 20 inches

See “Saturated hydraulic conductivity” for conversions of inches per hour to micrometers per second.

pH value. A numerical designation of acidity and alkalinity in soil. (See Reaction, soil.)

Phase, soil. A subdivision of a soil series based on features that affect its use and management, such as slope, stoniness, and flooding.

Piping (in tables). Formation of subsurface tunnels or pipelike cavities by water moving through the soil.

Pitting (in tables). Pits caused by melting around ice. They form on the soil after plant cover is removed.

Plant association. A kind of climax plant community consisting of stands with essentially the same dominant species in corresponding layers.

Plant community. An assemblage of plants living together, reflecting no particular ecological status; a vegetative complex unique in its combination of plants.

Plastic limit. The moisture content at which a soil changes from semisolid to plastic.

Plasticity index. The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit; the range of moisture content within which the soil remains plastic.

Plateau (geomorphology). A comparatively flat area of great extent and elevation; specifically, an extensive land region that is considerably elevated (more than 100 meters) above the adjacent lower lying terrain, is commonly limited on at least one side by an abrupt descent, and has a flat or nearly level surface. A comparatively large part of a plateau surface is near summit level.

Pleistocene. The epoch of geologic time from approximately 10,000 to 2 million years ago. The earlier of the two epochs comprising the Quaternary period. Also called the Glacial epoch.

Plowpan. A compacted layer formed in the soil directly below the plowed layer.

Ponding. Standing water on soils in closed depressions. Unless the soils are artificially drained, the water can be removed only by percolation or evapotranspiration.

Poorly graded. Refers to a coarse grained soil or soil material consisting mainly of particles of nearly the same size. Because there is little difference in size of the particles, density can be increased only slightly by compaction.

Pore linings. See Redoximorphic features.

Potential native plant community. See Climax plant community.

Potential rooting depth (effective rooting depth). Depth to which roots could penetrate if the content of moisture in the soil were adequate. The soil has no properties restricting the penetration of roots to this depth.

Prescribed burning. Deliberately burning an area for specific management purposes, under the appropriate conditions of weather and soil moisture and at the proper time of day.

Productivity, soil. The capability of a soil for producing a specified plant or sequence of plants under specific management.

Profile, soil. A vertical section of the soil extending through all its horizons and into the parent material.

Proper grazing use. Grazing at an intensity that maintains enough cover to protect the soil and maintain or improve the quantity and quality of the desirable vegetation. This practice increases the vigor and reproduction capacity of the key plants and promotes the accumulation of litter and mulch necessary to conserve soil and water.

Puddling. Compaction of the soil surface during wet periods to the point that the soil particles are rearranged to a massive state.

Pumice. A light-colored, vesicular, glassy pararock fragment. The fragments are more than 2 millimeters in diameter and commonly have the composition of rhyolite. Pumice commonly has a specific gravity of less than 1.0 and is thereby sufficiently buoyant to float on water.

Pyroclastic. Pertaining to fragmental material produced by commonly explosive, aerial ejection of clastic particles from a volcanic vent.

Quartzite. A nonfoliated metamorphic rock consisting mainly of quartz sand cemented with quartz.

Quaternary. The period of the Cenozoic era of geologic time, extending from the end of the Tertiary (about 2 million years ago) to the present and comprising two epochs, the Pleistocene (Ice Age) and the Holocene (Recent).

Rangeland. Land on which the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grasslike plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing. It includes natural grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, tundras, and areas that support certain forb and shrub communities.

Reaction, soil. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a soil, expressed as pH values. A soil that tests to pH 7.0 is described as precisely neutral in reaction because it

is neither acid nor alkaline. The degrees of acidity or alkalinity, expressed as pH values, are:

Ultra acid.....	less than 3.5
Extremely acid	3.5 to 4.4
Very strongly acid	4.5 to 5.0
Strongly acid	5.1 to 5.5
Moderately acid	5.6 to 6.0
Slightly acid.....	6.1 to 6.5
Neutral	6.6 to 7.3
Slightly alkaline	7.4 to 7.8
Moderately alkaline.....	7.9 to 8.4
Strongly alkaline	8.5 to 9.0
Very strongly alkaline.....	9.1 and higher

Redoximorphic concentrations. See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic depletions. See Redoximorphic features.

Redoximorphic features. Redoximorphic features are associated with wetness and result from alternating periods of reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil. Reduction occurs during saturation with water, and oxidation occurs when the soil is not saturated. Characteristic color patterns are created by these processes. The reduced iron and manganese ions may be removed from a soil if vertical or lateral fluxes of water occur, in which case there is no iron or manganese precipitation in that soil. Wherever the iron and manganese are oxidized and precipitated, they form either soft masses or hard concretions or nodules. Movement of iron and manganese as a result of redoximorphic processes in a soil may result in redoximorphic features that are defined as follows:

1. Redoximorphic concentrations.—These are zones of apparent accumulation of iron-manganese oxides, including:
 - A. Nodules and concretions, which are cemented bodies that can be removed from the soil intact. Concretions are distinguished from nodules on the basis of internal organization. A concretion typically has concentric layers that are visible to the naked eye. Nodules do not have visible organized internal structure; *and*
 - B. Masses, which are noncemented concentrations of substances within the soil matrix; *and*
 - C. Pore linings, i.e., zones of accumulation along pores that may be either coatings on pore surfaces or impregnations from the matrix adjacent to the pores.
2. Redoximorphic depletions.—These are zones of low chroma (chroma less than that of the matrix) where either iron-manganese oxides alone or both iron-manganese oxides and clay have been stripped out, including:
 - A. Iron depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron and manganese oxides but have a clay content similar to that of the adjacent matrix; *and*
 - B. Clay depletions, i.e., zones that contain low amounts of iron, manganese, and clay (often referred to as silt coatings or skeletans).
3. Reduced matrix.—This is a soil matrix that has low chroma *in situ* but undergoes a change in hue or chroma within 30 minutes after the soil material has been exposed to air.

Reduction. Any chemical reaction in which there is uptake of an electron by a molecule or atom.

Relief. The relative difference in elevation between the upland summits and the lowlands or valleys of a given region.

- Residuum (residual soil material).** Unconsolidated, weathered or partly weathered mineral material that accumulated as bedrock disintegrated in place.
- Restrictive feature.** A nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly reduce the movement of water and/or air through the soil or that otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment.
- Rhyolite.** The fine grained volcanic or extrusive equivalent of granite. It is light-brown to gray and compact.
- Rill.** A very small, steep-sided channel resulting from erosion and cut in unconsolidated materials by concentrated but intermittent flow of water. A rill generally is not an obstacle to wheeled vehicles and is shallow enough to be smoothed over by ordinary tillage.
- Riparian.** Refers to areas adjacent to water or wetlands; vegetation is dependent on water or use and management directly impacts the water or wetlands.
- Riser.** The vertical or steep side slope (e.g., escarpment) of terraces, flood-plain steps, or other stepped landforms; commonly a recurring part of a series of natural, steplike landforms, such as successive stream terraces.
- Riverwash.** Unstable areas of sandy, silty, clayey, gravelly, and cobbly sediment. These areas are flooded, washed, and reworked by rivers so frequently that they support little or no vegetation.
- Road cut.** A sloping surface produced by mechanical means during road construction. It is commonly on the uphill side of the road.
- Rock fragments.** Rock or mineral fragments that are 2 millimeters in diameter or more (i.e., gravel, cobbles, stones, and boulders). Rock fragments have a strongly cemented or stronger rupture-resistance class.
- Rock outcrop.** Exposures of bare bedrock.
- Rubble land.** Areas that consist of cobbles, stones, and boulders, commonly at the base of mountains.
- Root zone.** The part of the soil that can be penetrated by plant roots.
- Runoff.** The precipitation discharged into stream channels from an area. The water that flows off the surface of the land without sinking into the soil is called surface runoff. Water that enters the soil before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff or seepage flow from ground water.
- Saline soil.** A soil containing soluble salts in an amount that impairs growth of plants. A saline soil does not contain excess exchangeable sodium.
- Sand.** As a soil separate, individual rock or mineral fragments from 0.05 millimeter to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. Most sand grains consist of quartz. As a soil textural class, a soil that is 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.
- Sandstone.** Sedimentary rock containing dominantly sand-sized particles.
- Sandy.** A particle-size class in which the texture of the fine-earth fraction is sand or loamy sand but not loamy very fine sand or very fine sand; it is less than 35 percent rock fragments by volume.
- Sandy-skeletal.** A particle-size class that is 35 percent or more, by volume, rock fragments 2 millimeters in diameter or larger. The fine-earth fraction is sandy.
- Sapric soil material (muck).** The most highly decomposed of all organic soil material. Muck has the least amount of plant fiber, the highest bulk density, and the lowest water content at saturation of all organic soil material.
- Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat).** The ease with which pores of a saturated soil transmit water. Formally, the proportionality coefficient that expresses the relationship of the rate of water movement to hydraulic gradient in Darcy's Law, a law that describes the rate of water movement through porous media. Commonly abbreviated as "Ksat." Terms describing saturated hydraulic conductivity are *very high*, 100 or more micrometers per second (14.17 or more inches per hour); *high*,

10 to 100 micrometers per second (1.417 to 14.17 inches per hour); *moderately high*, 1 to 10 micrometers per second (0.1417 inch to 1.417 inches per hour); *moderately low*, 0.1 to 1 micrometer per second (0.01417 to 0.1417 inch per hour); *low*, 0.01 to 0.1 micrometer per second (0.001417 to 0.01417 inch per hour); and *very low*, less than 0.01 micrometer per second (less than 0.001417 inch per hour). To convert inches per hour to micrometers per second, multiply inches per hour by 7.0572. To convert micrometers per second to inches per hour, multiply micrometers per second by 0.1417.

Saturation. Wetness characterized by zero or positive pressure of the soil water.

Under conditions of saturation, the water will flow from the soil matrix into an unlined auger hole.

Scarification. The act of abrading, scratching, loosening, crushing, or modifying the surface to increase water absorption or to provide a more tillable soil.

Secondary carbonates and silica. Calcium carbonate and silica weathered from the soil matrix in the upper part of the soil and then transported and deposited in the lower part by water moving through the soil profile.

Sedimentary rock. A consolidated deposit of clastic particles, chemical precipitates, or organic remains accumulated at or near the surface of the earth under normal low temperature and pressure conditions. Sedimentary rocks include consolidated equivalents of alluvium, colluvium, drift, and eolian, lacustrine, and marine deposits. Examples are sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, claystone, shale, conglomerate, limestone, dolomite, and coal.

Sequum. A sequence consisting of an illuvial horizon and the overlying eluvial horizon. (See Eluviation.)

Seral. Refers to the relative transitory aggregation of plants and animals within a sere; a preclimax stage of succession.

Seral species. A species associated with the early or middle stages of ecological succession.

Seral stages. The developmental stages of an ecological succession.

Seral stand. A vegetative community composed of seral species.

Series, soil. A group of soils that have profiles that are almost alike, except for differences in texture of the surface layer. All the soils of a series have horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Shale. Sedimentary rock that formed by the hardening of a deposit of clay, silty clay, or silty clay loam and that has a tendency to split into thin layers.

Sheet erosion. The removal of a fairly uniform layer of soil material from the land surface by the action of rainfall and surface runoff.

Shoulder. The convex, erosional surface near the top of a hillslope. A shoulder is a transition from summit to backslope.

Shrink-swell (in tables). The shrinking of soil when dry and the swelling when wet. Shrinking and swelling can damage roads, dams, building foundations, and other structures. It can also damage plant roots.

Side slope (geomorphology). A geomorphic component of hills consisting of a laterally planar area of a hillside. The overland waterflow is predominantly parallel. Side slopes are dominantly colluvium and slope-wash sediments.

Silica. A combination of silicon and oxygen. The mineral form is called quartz.

Silt. As a soil separate, individual mineral particles that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). As a soil textural class, soil that is 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Similar soils. Soils that share limits of diagnostic criteria, behave and perform in a similar manner, and have similar conservation needs or management requirements for the major land uses in the survey area.

Site index. A designation of the quality of a forest site based on the height of the dominant stand at an arbitrarily chosen age. For example, if the average height attained by dominant and codominant trees in a fully stocked stand at the age of 50 years is 75 feet, the site index is 75.

Slickensides (pedogenic). Grooved, striated, and/or glossy (shiny) slip faces on structural peds, such as wedges; produced by shrink-swell processes, most commonly in soils that have a high content of expansive clays.

Slope. The inclination of the land surface from the horizontal. Percentage of slope is the vertical distance divided by horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. Thus, a slope of 20 percent is a drop of 20 feet in 100 feet of horizontal distance. In this survey, classes for simple slopes are as follows:

Nearly level	0 to 2 percent
Gently sloping	2 to 8 percent
Strongly sloping	8 to 20 percent
Moderately steep	20 to 35 percent
Steep	35 to 60 percent
Very steep	60 percent and higher

Slope alluvium. Sediment gradually transported down the slopes of mountains or hills primarily by nonchannel alluvial processes (i.e., slope-wash processes) and characterized by particle sorting. Lateral particle sorting is evident on long slopes. In a profile sequence, sediments may be distinguished by differences in size and/or specific gravity of rock fragments and may be separated by stone lines. Burnished peds and sorting of rounded or subrounded gravel or cobbles distinguish these materials from unsorted colluvial deposits.

Slow water movement (in tables). Restricted downward movement of water through the soil. (See Saturated hydraulic conductivity.)

Slump. A mass movement process characterized by a landslide involving shearing and rotary movement of a generally independent mass of rock or earth along a curved slip surface. The mass (slump) has its axis parallel to the slope from which it descends. A slump surface commonly exhibits a reversed slope facing uphill.

Sodic (alkali) soil. A soil having so high a degree of alkalinity (pH 8.5 or higher) or so high a percentage of exchangeable sodium (15 percent or more of the total exchangeable bases), or both, that plant growth is restricted.

Sodicity. The degree to which a soil is affected by exchangeable sodium. Sodicity is expressed as a sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) of a saturation extract, or the ratio of Na^+ to $\text{Ca}^{++} + \text{Mg}^{++}$. The degrees of sodicity and their respective ratios are:

Slight	less than 13:1
Moderate	13-30:1
Strong	more than 30:1

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR). A measure of the amount of sodium (Na) relative to calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg) in the water extract from saturated soil paste. It is the ratio of the Na concentration divided by the square root of one-half of the Ca + Mg concentration.

Soft bedrock. Bedrock that can be excavated with trenching machines, backhoes, small rippers, and other equipment commonly used in construction.

Soil. A natural, three-dimensional body at the earth's surface. It is capable of supporting plants and has properties resulting from the integrated effect of climate and living matter acting on earthy parent material, as conditioned by relief and by the passage of time.

Soil separates. Mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in equivalent diameter and ranging between specified size limits. The names and sizes, in millimeters, of separates recognized in the United States are as follows:

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Very coarse sand	2.0 to 1.0
Coarse sand	1.0 to 0.5
Medium sand	0.5 to 0.25
Fine sand	0.25 to 0.10
Very fine sand	0.10 to 0.05
Silt	0.05 to 0.002
Clay.....	less than 0.002

Solum. The upper part of a soil profile, above the C horizon, in which the processes of soil formation are active. The solum in soil consists of the A, E, and B horizons. Generally, the characteristics of the material in these horizons are unlike those of the material below the solum. The living roots and plant and animal activities are largely confined to the solum.

Stand (forest stand). In ecology, a contiguous group of similar plants. In forestry, commonly concentrating on the species, proportion, condition, et cetera, of trees that are present and suitable for management.

Stone line. In a vertical cross section, a line formed by scattered fragments or a discrete layer of angular and subangular rock fragments (commonly a gravel- or cobble-sized lag concentration) that formerly was draped across a topographic surface and was later buried by additional sediments. A stone line generally caps material that was subject to weathering, soil formation, and erosion before burial. Many stone lines seem to be buried erosion pavements, originally formed by sheet and rill erosion across the land surface.

Stones. Rock fragments 10 to 24 inches (25 to 60 centimeters) in diameter if rounded or 15 to 24 inches (38 to 60 centimeters) in length if flat.

Stoniness (or boulderiness). The relative proportion of larger rock fragments on the surface layer. Used as map unit phase designation for soils containing sufficient amounts of stones and boulders to impose important restrictions on use and management. These phases should not be confused with the use of fragments as textural modifiers. The four phases recognized in this survey are:

Stony (or bouldery).—The areas have enough stones and boulders at or near the surface to be a continuing nuisance during operations that mix the surface layer, but they do not make most such operations impractical. Conventional, wheeled vehicles can move with reasonable freedom over the area. Rocks may damage both the equipment that mixes the soil and the vehicles that move on the surface. Large rock fragments cover about 0.01 to 0.1 percent of the surface.

Very stony (or very bouldery).—The areas have so many stones and boulders at or near the surface that operations that mix the surface layer either require heavy equipment or use of implements that can operate between the larger ones. Tillage with conventionally powered farm equipment is impractical. Wheeled tractors and vehicles with high clearance can operate on carefully chosen routes over and around stones and boulders. Large rock fragments cover about 0.1 to 3 percent of the surface.

Extremely stony (or extremely bouldery).—The areas have so many stones and boulders at or near the surface that wheeled powered equipment, other than some special types, can operate only along selected routes. Tracked vehicles can be used in most places, although some routes have to be cleared. Large rock fragments cover about 3 to 15 percent of the surface.

Rubbly and very rubbly.—The areas have so many stones and boulders at or near the surface that tracked vehicles cannot be used in most places. Large rock fragments cover about 15 to 90 percent of the surface.

Stony. Refers to a soil containing stones in numbers that interfere with or prevent tillage.

- Strata.** Layers of sedimentary rock that have internally consistent characteristics which distinguish them from other layers.
- Stream terrace.** One of a series of platforms in a stream valley, flanking and more or less parallel to the stream channel. Originally formed near the level of the stream. Represents the remnants of an abandoned flood plain, streambed, or valley floor produced during a former state of fluvial erosion or deposition.
- Stripcropping.** Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands that provide vegetative barriers to wind erosion and water erosion.
- Structure, soil.** The arrangement of primary soil particles into compound particles or aggregates. The principal forms of soil structure are—*platy* (laminated), *prismatic* (vertical axis of aggregates longer than horizontal), *columnar* (prisms with rounded tops), *blocky* (angular or subangular), and *granular*. *Structureless* soils are either *single grained* (each grain by itself, as in dune sand) or *massive* (the particles adhering without any regular cleavage, as in many hardpans).
- Stubble mulch.** Stubble or other crop residue left on the soil or partly worked into the soil. It protects the soil from wind erosion and water erosion after harvest, during preparation of a seedbed for the next crop, and during the early growing period of the new crop.
- Subduction.** The process of one lithospheric plate descending beneath another.
- Subsoil.** Technically, the B horizon; roughly, the part of the solum below plow depth.
- Subsoiling.** Tilling a soil below normal plow depth, ordinarily to shatter a hardpan or claypan.
- Substratum.** The part of the soil below the solum.
- Subsurface layer.** Technically, the E horizon. Generally refers to a leached horizon that is lighter in color and lower in content of organic matter than the overlying surface layer.
- Summer fallow.** The tillage of uncropped land during the summer to control weeds and allow storage of moisture in the soil for the growth of a later crop. A practice common in semiarid regions, where annual precipitation is not enough to produce a crop every year. Summer fallow is frequently practiced before planting winter grain.
- Summit.** The topographically highest position of a hillslope. It has a nearly level (planar or only slightly convex) surface.
- Surface layer.** The soil ordinarily moved in tillage, or its equivalent in uncultivated soil, ranging in depth from 4 to 10 inches (10 to 25 centimeters). Frequently designated as the “plow layer,” or the “Ap horizon.”
- Surface soil.** The A, E, AB, and EB horizons, considered collectively. It includes all subdivisions of these horizons.
- Talus.** Rock fragments of any size or shape (commonly coarse and angular) derived from and lying at the base of a cliff or very steep rock slope. The accumulated mass of such loose broken rock formed chiefly by falling, rolling, or sliding.
- Taxadjuncts.** Soils that cannot be classified in a series recognized in the classification system. Such soils are named for a series they strongly resemble and are designated as taxadjuncts to that series because they differ in ways too small to be of consequence in interpreting their use and behavior. Soils are recognized as taxadjuncts only when one or more of their characteristics are slightly outside the range defined for the family of the series for which the soils are named.
- Tectonic.** Pertaining to the forces involved in, or the resulting structures of, deformation of the earth's crust.
- Terrace** (conservation). An embankment, or ridge, constructed across sloping soils on the contour or at a slight angle to the contour. The terrace intercepts surface runoff so that water soaks into the soil or flows slowly to a prepared outlet. A terrace in a field generally is built so that the field can be farmed. A terrace intended mainly for drainage has a deep channel that is maintained in permanent sod.

- Terrace.** (geomorphology). A steplike surface, bordering a valley floor or shoreline, that represents the former position of a flood plain, lake, or seashore. The term is usually applied both to the relatively flat summit surface (tread) that was cut or built by stream or wave action and to the steeper descending slope (scarp or riser) that has graded to a lower base level of erosion.
- Tertiary.** The period of geologic time from approximately 2 to 63 million years ago (radiometric dates). The earlier of the two geologic periods comprising the Cenozoic era.
- Texture, soil.** The relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil. The basic textural classes, in order of increasing proportion of fine particles, are *sand, loamy sand, sandy loam, loam, silt loam, silt, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay,* and *clay*. The sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam classes may be further divided by specifying "coarse," "fine," or "very fine."
- Thin layer** (in tables). Otherwise suitable soil material that is too thin for the specified use.
- Thrust fault.** A fault with a dip of 45 degrees or less on which the hanging wall appears to have moved upward relative to the footwall.
- Tilth, soil.** The physical condition of the soil as related to tillage, seedbed preparation, seedling emergence, and root penetration.
- Toeslope.** The gently inclined surface at the base of a hillslope. Toeslopes in profile are commonly gentle and linear and are constructional surfaces forming the lower part of a hillslope continuum that grades to valley or closed-depression floors.
- Topsoil.** The upper part of the soil, which is the most favorable material for plant growth. It is ordinarily rich in organic matter and is used to topdress roadbanks, lawns, and land affected by mining.
- Trace elements.** Chemical elements, for example, zinc, cobalt, manganese, copper, and iron, in soils in extremely small amounts. They are essential to plant growth.
- Tuff.** A generic term for any consolidated or cemented deposit that is 50 percent or more volcanic ash.
- Udic.** A soil moisture regime common to a climate that has moisture throughout the year. The soil moisture control section is dry for less than 45 consecutive days during the 4 months following the summer solstice.
- Understory.** Plants in a forest community that grow to a height of 4.5 feet or less.
- Ungulate.** Hoofed animal.
- Upland.** An informal, general term for the higher ground of a region, in contrast with a low-lying adjacent area, such as a valley or plain, or for land at a higher elevation than the flood plain or low stream terrace; land above the footslope zone of the hillslope continuum.
- Valley fill.** The unconsolidated sediment deposited by any agent (water, wind, ice, or mass wasting) so as to fill or partly fill a valley.
- Variation.** Refers to patterns of contrasting colors assumed to be inherited from the parent material rather than to be the result of poor drainage.
- Weathering.** All physical disintegration, chemical decomposition, and biologically induced changes in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric or biologic agents or by circulating surface waters but involving essentially no transport of the altered material.
- Welded tuff.** A glass-rich rock that has been indurated by the welding together of its glass shards under the combined action of the heat retained by particles, the weight of overlying material, and hot gasses.
- Well graded.** Refers to soil material consisting of coarse grained particles that are well distributed over a wide range in size or diameter. Such soil normally can be easily increased in density and bearing properties by compaction. Contrasts with poorly graded soil.

Wilting point (or permanent wilting point). The moisture content of soil, on an oven-dry basis, at which a plant (specifically a sunflower) wilts so much that it does not recover when placed in a humid, dark chamber.

Windthrow. The uprooting and tipping over of trees by the wind.

Xeric. A soil moisture regime common to a climate having moist winters and dry summers. The soils are dry in the moisture control section for more than 45 consecutive days during the 4 months following the summer solstice and are moist for more than 45 consecutive days during the 4 months following the winter solstice.

Tables

Table 1.-Temperature and Precipitation

(Recorded in the period 1971 to 2000 at Driggs, Idaho [2676])

Month	Temperature						Precipitation				
				2 years in 10 will have--		Average number of growing degree days*	2 years in 10 will have--			Average number of days with snowfall 0.10 inch or more	
	Average daily maximum	Average daily minimum	Average daily	Maximum temperature higher than--	Minimum temperature lower than--		Average	Less than--	More than--		
	°F	°F	°F	°F	°F		Units	In	In	In	In
January-----	29.3	7.7	18.5	49	-27	0	1.37	0.74	2.01	5	19.1
February-----	34.7	11.2	22.9	52	-21	1	1.00	0.45	1.50	4	11.8
March-----	41.9	18.9	30.4	60	-10	10	1.26	0.53	1.99	4	10.9
April-----	52.5	26.3	39.4	74	8	86	1.33	0.64	1.92	5	5.7
May-----	62.8	33.8	48.3	80	18	265	2.05	1.23	2.75	6	2.8
June-----	72.3	40.8	56.6	87	27	493	1.24	0.45	1.98	4	0.4
July-----	80.0	46.0	63.0	91	33	697	1.28	0.46	2.07	3	0.0
August-----	79.3	44.7	62.0	91	30	675	1.05	0.42	1.68	3	0.0
September-----	69.9	36.5	53.2	86	17	394	1.16	0.27	2.01	3	0.4
October-----	57.6	27.6	42.6	77	5	149	1.23	0.40	1.96	3	3.2
November-----	40.1	18.3	29.2	63	-10	13	1.21	0.52	1.93	4	11.6
December-----	30.4	8.6	19.5	50	-24	1	1.39	0.59	2.01	5	17.6
Yearly:											
Average---	54.2	26.7	40.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Extreme---	92.0	-40.0	---	93	-31	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total-----	---	---	---	---	---	2,784	15.57	11.39	17.73	49	83.4

Average number of days per year with at least 1 inch of snow on the ground: 50

*A growing degree day is a unit of heat available for plant growth. It can be calculated by adding the maximum and minimum daily temperatures, dividing the sum by 2, and subtracting the temperature below which growth is minimal for the principal crops in the area (Threshold: 40 degrees F).

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Table 2.—Freeze Dates in Spring and Fall

(Recorded in the period 1971 to 2000 at Driggs, Idaho [2676])

Probability	Temperature		
	24 °F or lower	28 °F or lower	32 °F or lower
Last freezing temperature in spring:			
1 year in 10 later than-----	May 28	June 16	July 11
2 years in 10 later than----	May 22	June 10	July 4
5 years in 10 later than----	May 10	May 29	June 23
First freezing temperature in fall:			
1 year in 10 earlier than---	September 8	September 2	August 17
2 years in 10 earlier than--	September 13	September 6	August 23
5 years in 10 earlier than--	September 22	September 13	September 3

Table 3.—Growing Season

(Recorded in the period 1971 to 2000 at Driggs, Idaho [2676])

Probability	Daily minimum temperature during growing season		
	Higher than 24 °F	Higher than 28 °F	Higher than 32 °F
	Days	Days	Days
9 years in 10-----	108	82	46
8 years in 10-----	117	91	55
5 years in 10-----	134	106	72
2 years in 10-----	151	122	89
1 year in 10-----	160	130	98

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Table 4.-Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils

Map symbol	Soil name	Teton County, Idaho	Teton County, Wyoming	Total	
				Area	Extent
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Pct
43B702	Beehunt-Conner complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes-----	1,402	124	1,526	0.7
43B703	Ezbin-Rubble land complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes-----	635	11	646	0.3
43B704	Ezbin silt loam, high effective precipitation, 15 to 40 percent slopes-----	1,710	145	1,855	0.9
43B707	Dra-Pinochle complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes	1,773	48	1,821	0.9
43B708	Grouse-Ezbin complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes	361	---	361	0.2
43B709	Ezbin silt loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes-----	504	74	578	0.3
43B710	Sweethollow loam, 2 to 20 percent slopes-----	525	28	553	0.3
43B715	Coldfeet gravelly loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes-----	516	78	594	0.3
43B717	Ezbin-Sweethollow complex, 8 to 40 percent slopes-----	1,088	75	1,163	0.6
43B720	Ridgecrest-Firading-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes-----	379	44	423	0.2
43B721	Dranyon-Dra complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes	833	27	860	0.4
43B723	Ezbin-Coldfeet complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes-----	405	31	436	0.2
43B725	Dranyon silt loam, 2 to 25 percent slopes-----	630	71	701	0.3
43B728	Greys-Dranyon complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes-----	966	332	1,298	0.6
43B730	Greys-Dranyon complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	341	126	467	0.2
43B734	Grouse silt, 2 to 12 percent slopes-----	794	81	875	0.4
43B735	Grouse silt, 12 to 30 percent slopes-----	490	158	648	0.3
43B736	Grouse-Ezbin-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes-----	498	185	683	0.3
43B737	Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 55 percent slopes-----	1,868	99	1,967	0.9
43B738	Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes-----	1,538	182	1,720	0.8
43B745	Grouse-Pinochle complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes-----	1,187	1	1,188	0.6
43B746	Ezbin-Rapid complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	996	---	996	0.5
43B750	Mikesell stony silt loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes-----	1,193	---	1,193	0.6
43B751	Ezbin silt loam, 4 to 25 percent slopes, very stony-----	419	---	419	0.2
43B753	Ezbin-Jedediah complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes-----	1,245	---	1,245	0.6
1224	Huckridge-Koffgo-Povey complex, 4 to 50 percent slopes-----	68	53	121	*
1315	Edgway-Koffgo-Povey association, 15 to 50 percent slopes-----	191	11	202	*
1316	Koffgo-Koffgo, low effective precipitation-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes-----	24	---	24	*
1646	Huckridge-Koffgo-Edgway complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes-----	6	89	95	*
1760	Fourme loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes-----	---	9	9	*
2609	Cryaquolls, 2 to 8 percent slopes-----	59	121	180	*
13100	Cedron silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	436	---	436	0.2
13101	Redfish-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	3,623	---	3,623	1.7
13102	Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	6,454	---	6,454	3.1
13103	Tepete mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes-----	1,671	---	1,671	0.8
13104	Zohner-Tepete complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,165	---	1,165	0.6
13105	Zohner-Zohner, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	3,758	---	3,758	1.8
13106	Zundell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes-----	2,424	---	2,424	1.2

See footnote at end of table.

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Table 4.—Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Teton County, Idaho	Teton County, Wyoming	Total	
				Area	Extent
		Acre	Acre	Acre	Pct
13107	Foxcreek-Zufelt complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	1,542	---	1,542	0.7
13111	Zufelt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	775	---	775	0.4
13113	Foxcreek mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes----	3,917	68	3,985	1.9
13114	Zufelt-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	2,336	---	2,336	1.1
13115	Tepete-Water complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes----	396	---	396	0.2
13116	Redfish mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes----	1,657	64	1,721	0.8
13117	Zundell silty clay loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes-----	771	---	771	0.4
13400	Arimo-Zundell complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	538	---	538	0.3
13403	Alpine gravelly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	4,243	---	4,243	2.0
13404	Alpine silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes-----	646	2	648	0.3
13409	Snyderville gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes-----	197	85	282	0.1
13410	Snyderville-Driggs complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes-----	4,049	16	4,065	1.9
13415	Arimo loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes-----	2,153	---	2,153	1.0
13417	Badgerton-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	4,066	4	4,070	1.9
13419	Alpine-Kucera complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	1,593	57	1,650	0.8
13422	Alpine gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	146	276	422	0.2
13423	Alpine-Badgerton complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes-----	260	141	401	0.2
13425	Badgerton-Alpine complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes-----	2,713	436	3,149	1.5
13426	Alpine-Driggs complex, 2 to 4 percent slopes	2,078	---	2,078	1.0
13429	Alpine gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes----	8,569	70	8,639	4.1
13430	Alpine-St. Anthony complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes-----	12,310	---	12,310	5.9
13431	Feltonia-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,410	---	1,410	0.7
13438	Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	8,307	732	9,039	4.3
13441	Alpine-Driggs complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3,290	36	3,326	1.6
13442	Arimo loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes-----	357	---	357	0.2
13443	Snyderville gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes-----	796	50	846	0.4
13445	Richvale silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes-----	2,638	---	2,638	1.3
13448	Kucera-Altaby complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	608	---	608	0.3
13449	Petzel-Milk complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes----	665	55	720	0.3
13452	Foxcreek-Furniss complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes-----	245	211	456	0.2
13453	Bustle silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes-----	2,487	1,073	3,560	1.7
13454	Ririe-Bustle complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes	696	242	938	0.4
13455	Kucera-Lostine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	8,795	610	9,405	4.5
13456	Iphil-Ririe complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes----	2,402	24	2,426	1.2
13463	Kucera-Dranyon-Tetonia complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes-----	429	---	429	0.2
13514	Iphil-Lostine-Ririe complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes-----	9,815	---	9,815	4.7
13515	Iphil-Lostine-Tetonia complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes-----	4,076	---	4,076	1.9
13517	Kucera-Ririe complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes----	13,772	---	13,772	6.6
13520	Kucera-Ririe-Lostine complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes-----	7,104	---	7,104	3.4
13522	Ririe-Lostine-Kucera complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes-----	9,079	---	9,079	4.3
13541	Jedediah-Liza complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	1,248	755	2,003	1.0
13543	Greys-Liza complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes-----	523	---	523	0.2
13544	Greys-Liza complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes----	1,793	---	1,793	0.9

See footnote at end of table.

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 4.-Acreage and Proportionate Extent of the Soils--Continued

Map symbol	Soil name	Teton County, Idaho	Teton County, Wyoming	Total	
				Area	Extent
		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Pct</i>
13545	Greys silt loam, 2 to 16 percent slopes-----	446	11	457	0.2
13547	Jedediah-Kucera complex, 4 to 24 percent slopes-----	516	20	536	0.3
13548	Greys silt loam, lee side hillslope, 8 to 30 percent slopes-----	1,847	---	1,847	0.9
13550	Ririe-Bull complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes----	832	---	832	0.4
13553	Milk-Bull complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes-----	2,793	---	2,793	1.3
13557	Parkalley gravelly loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes-----	346	---	346	0.2
13558	Milk-Bull complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes----	1,601	---	1,601	0.8
13560	Pinochle-Conner complex, 12 to 40 percent slopes-----	455	---	455	0.2
13600	Bailey very gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes-----	634	27	661	0.3
13601	Bailey very gravelly loam, 12 to 35 percent slopes-----	2,663	---	2,663	1.3
13604	Bailey-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 80 percent slopes-----	1,657	---	1,657	0.8
13605	Rapid-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 85 percent slopes-----	1,709	---	1,709	0.8
13742	Jedediah-Liza complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes-----	2,739	602	3,341	1.6
13748	Clements ville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes-----	4,744	---	4,744	2.3
13900	Pits-----	220	---	220	0.1
W	Water-----	620	---	620	0.3
	Total-----	201,487	7,870	209,357	100.0

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 5.—Detailed Soil Map Unit Legend by Name

Map symbol	Map unit name
13429	Alpine gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13422	Alpine gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes
13403	Alpine gravelly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13404	Alpine silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes
13423	Alpine-Badgerton complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes
13441	Alpine-Driggs complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13426	Alpine-Driggs complex, 2 to 4 percent slopes
13419	Alpine-Kucera complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13430	Alpine-St. Anthony complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13438	Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13415	Arimo loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
13442	Arimo loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
13400	Arimo-Zundell complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13425	Badgerton-Alpine complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes
13417	Badgerton-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13601	Bailey very gravelly loam, 12 to 35 percent slopes
13600	Bailey very gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes
13604	Bailey-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 80 percent slopes
43B702	Beehunt-Conner complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
13453	Bustle silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
13100	Cedron silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13748	Clements-ville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes
43B715	Coldfeet gravelly loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes
2609	Cryaquolls, 2 to 8 percent slopes
43B707	Dra-Pinochle complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes
43B737	Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 55 percent slopes
43B738	Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes
43B725	Dranyon silt loam, 2 to 25 percent slopes
43B721	Dranyon-Dra complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes
1315	Edgway-Koffgo-Povey association, 15 to 50 percent slopes
43B709	Ezbin silt loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes
43B751	Ezbin silt loam, 4 to 25 percent slopes, very stony
43B704	Ezbin silt loam, high effective precipitation, 15 to 40 percent slopes
43B723	Ezbin-Coldfeet complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B753	Ezbin-Jedediah complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B746	Ezbin-Rapid complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
43B703	Ezbin-Rubble land complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
43B717	Ezbin-Sweet hollow complex, 8 to 40 percent slopes
13431	Feltonia-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
1760	Fourme loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13113	Foxcreek mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13452	Foxcreek-Furniss complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13107	Foxcreek-Zufelt complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13102	Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes
13545	Greys silt loam, 2 to 16 percent slopes
13548	Greys silt loam, lee side hillslope, 8 to 30 percent slopes
43B728	Greys-Dranyon complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B730	Greys-Dranyon complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes
13543	Greys-Liza complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13544	Greys-Liza complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes
43B735	Grouse silt, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B734	Grouse silt, 2 to 12 percent slopes
43B708	Grouse-Ezbin complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B736	Grouse-Ezbin-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes
43B745	Grouse-Pinochle complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
1646	Huckridge-Koffgo-Edgway complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes
1224	Huckridge-Koffgo-Povey complex, 4 to 50 percent slopes
13514	Iphil-Lostine-Ririe complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
13515	Iphil-Lostine-Tetonia complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes
13456	Iphil-Ririe complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes
13547	Jedediah-Kucera complex, 4 to 24 percent slopes
13541	Jedediah-Liza complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes
13742	Jedediah-Liza complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 5.—Detailed Soil Map Unit Legend by Name—Continued

Map symbol	Map unit name
1316	Koffgo-Koffgo, low effective precipitation-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes
13448	Kucera-Altaby complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13463	Kucera-Dranyon-Tetonia complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes
13455	Kucera-Lostine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13517	Kucera-Ririe complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13520	Kucera-Ririe-Lostine complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes
43B750	Mikesell stony silt loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes
13553	Milk-Bull complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes
13558	Milk-Bull complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes
13557	Parkalley gravelly loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes
13449	Petzel-Milk complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13560	Pinochle-Conner complex, 12 to 40 percent slopes
13900	Pits
13605	Rapid-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 85 percent slopes
13116	Redfish mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13101	Redfish-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13445	Richvale silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
43B720	Ridgecrest-Firading-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes
13550	Ririe-Bull complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13454	Ririe-Bustle complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes
13522	Ririe-Lostine-Kucera complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes
13409	Snyderville gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13443	Snyderville gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes
13410	Snyderville-Driggs complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
43B710	Sweethollow loam, 2 to 20 percent slopes
13103	Tepete mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes
13115	Tepete-Water complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes
W	Water
13104	Zohner-Tepete complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13105	Zohner-Zohner, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13111	Zufelt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13114	Zufelt-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13106	Zundell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
13117	Zundell silty clay loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 6.—Detailed Soil Map Unit Legend by Symbol

Map symbol	Map unit name
43B702	Beehunt-Conner complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
43B703	Ezbin-Rubble land complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
43B704	Ezbin silt loam, high effective precipitation, 15 to 40 percent slopes
43B707	Dra-Pinochle complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes
43B708	Grouse-Ezbin complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B709	Ezbin silt loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes
43B710	Sweethollow loam, 2 to 20 percent slopes
43B715	Coldfeet gravelly loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes
43B717	Ezbin-Sweethollow complex, 8 to 40 percent slopes
43B720	Ridgecrest-Firading-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes
43B721	Dranyon-Dra complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes
43B723	Ezbin-Coldfeet complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B725	Dranyon silt loam, 2 to 25 percent slopes
43B728	Greys-Dranyon complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B730	Greys-Dranyon complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes
43B734	Grouse silt, 2 to 12 percent slopes
43B735	Grouse silt, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B736	Grouse-Ezbin-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes
43B737	Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 55 percent slopes
43B738	Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes
43B745	Grouse-Pinochle complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
43B746	Ezbin-Rapid complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes
43B750	Mikesell stony silt loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes
43B751	Ezbin silt loam, 4 to 25 percent slopes, very stony
43B753	Ezbin-Jedediah complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes
1224	Huckridge-Koffgo-Povey complex, 4 to 50 percent slopes
1315	Edgway-Koffgo-Povey association, 15 to 50 percent slopes
1316	Koffgo-Koffgo, low effective precipitation-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes
1646	Huckridge-Koffgo-Edgway complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes
1760	Fourme loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
2609	Cryaquolls, 2 to 8 percent slopes
13100	Cedron silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13101	Redfish-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13102	Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes
13103	Tepete mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes
13104	Zohner-Tepete complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13105	Zohner-Zohner, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13106	Zundell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
13107	Foxcreek-Zufelt complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13111	Zufelt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13113	Foxcreek mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13114	Zufelt-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13115	Tepete-Water complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes
13116	Redfish mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13117	Zundell silty clay loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes
13400	Arimo-Zundell complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13403	Alpine gravelly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13404	Alpine silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes
13409	Snyderville gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13410	Snyderville-Driggs complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13415	Arimo loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
13417	Badgerton-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13419	Alpine-Kucera complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13422	Alpine gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes
13423	Alpine-Badgerton complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes
13425	Badgerton-Alpine complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes
13426	Alpine-Driggs complex, 2 to 4 percent slopes
13429	Alpine gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13430	Alpine-St. Anthony complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 6.—Detailed Soil Map Unit Legend by Symbol—Continued

Map symbol	Map unit name
13431	Feltonia-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13438	Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13441	Alpine-Driggs complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13442	Arimo loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes
13443	Snyderville gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes
13445	Richvale silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13448	Kucera-Altaby complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13449	Petzel-Milk complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13452	Foxcreek-Furniss complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13453	Bustle silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
13454	Ririe-Bustle complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes
13455	Kucera-Lostine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13456	Iphil-Ririe complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes
13463	Kucera-Dranyon-Tetonia complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes
13514	Iphil-Lostine-Ririe complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
13515	Iphil-Lostine-Tetonia complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes
13517	Kucera-Ririe complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
13520	Kucera-Ririe-Lostine complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes
13522	Ririe-Lostine-Kucera complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes
13541	Jedediah-Liza complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes
13543	Greys-Liza complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13544	Greys-Liza complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes
13545	Greys silt loam, 2 to 16 percent slopes
13547	Jedediah-Kucera complex, 4 to 24 percent slopes
13548	Greys silt loam, lee side hillslope, 8 to 30 percent slopes
13550	Ririe-Bull complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
13553	Milk-Bull complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes
13557	Parkalley gravelly loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes
13558	Milk-Bull complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes
13560	Pinochle-Conner complex, 12 to 40 percent slopes
13600	Bailey very gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes
13601	Bailey very gravelly loam, 12 to 35 percent slopes
13604	Bailey-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 80 percent slopes
13605	Rapid-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 85 percent slopes
13742	Jedediah-Liza complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes
13748	Clements-ville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes
13900	Pits
W	Water

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)

(Productivity index values range from 0.00 to 1.00. The higher the index value, the higher the potential productivity. 'IRR' indicates irrigated conditions; 'NIRR' indicates nonirrigated conditions; 'SIRR' indicates subirrigated conditions from a naturally occurring water table, if present.)

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B707: Dra-----	0.32	0.25	0.36	0.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B708: Grouse-----	0.44	0.44	0.60	0.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B709: Ezbin-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B715: Coldfeet-----	0.20	0.12	0.29	0.00
43B717: Ezbin-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
43B720: Firading, rubbly surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface----	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.00
Dra, very stony surface-----	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.00
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coldfeet-----	0.27	0.17	0.41	0.00
43B725: Dranyon-----	0.55	0.49	0.67	0.00
43B728: Greys-----	0.53	0.53	0.65	0.00
Dranyon-----	0.53	0.47	0.65	0.00
43B730: Greys-----	0.62	0.62	0.76	0.00
Dranyon-----	0.62	0.54	0.75	0.00
43B734: Grouse-----	0.53	0.53	0.74	0.00
43B735: Grouse-----	0.44	0.44	0.61	0.00
43B736: Grouse-----	0.41	0.41	0.57	0.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---
43B737: Dra-----	0.27	0.21	0.30	0.00
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---
43B738: Dra-----	0.33	0.26	0.36	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
43B738:				
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---
43B745:				
Grouse-----	0.44	0.44	0.60	0.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B746:				
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rapid, loamy-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B750:				
Mikesell-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B751:				
Ezbin, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B753:				
Ezbin-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jedediah-----	0.52	0.52	0.64	0.00
1224:				
Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.25	0.25	0.41	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0.08	0.05	0.12	0.00
1315:				
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	0.25	0.19	0.37	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1316:				
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
1646:				
Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.36	0.36	0.47	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	0.26	0.20	0.32	0.00
1760:				
Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0.35	0.21	0.49	0.00
2609:				
Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
13100:				
Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.37
13101:				
Redfish-----	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.44
Foxcreek-----	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.49
13102:				
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.00
13103:				
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00
13104:				
Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.21
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.00
13105:				
Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.21
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.20
13106:				
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.11
13107:				
Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.49

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
13107: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.28
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.28
13113: Foxcreek-----	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.49
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.28
Foxcreek-----	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.49
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.00
Water-----	---	---	---	---
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.44
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.08
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded	0.79	0.44	0.80	0.00
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.11
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0.55	0.09	0.58	0.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam----	0.56	0.09	0.59	0.00
13409: Snyderville-----	0.76	0.38	0.84	0.00
13410: Snyderville-----	0.76	0.38	0.84	0.00
Driggs-----	0.89	0.59	1.00	0.00
13415: Arimo-----	0.79	0.44	0.80	0.00
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0.24	0.11	0.34	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
13417: Arimo-----	0.79	0.44	0.80	0.00
13419: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.58	0.00
Kucera-----	0.90	0.81	0.94	0.00
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	0.52	0.08	0.55	0.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	0.50	0.08	0.52	0.00
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0.22	0.11	0.31	0.00
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0.24	0.11	0.34	0.00
Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.58	0.00
13426: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.58	0.00
Driggs-----	0.89	0.59	1.00	0.00
13429: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.58	0.00
13430: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.58	0.00
St. Anthony-----	0.74	0.27	0.75	0.00
13431: Feltonia-----	0.83	0.59	0.84	0.00
Arimo-----	0.79	0.44	0.80	0.00
13438: Altaby-----	0.80	0.46	0.81	0.00
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0.55	0.09	0.58	0.00
13441: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.58	0.00
Driggs-----	0.89	0.59	1.00	0.00
13442: Arimo-----	0.78	0.44	0.79	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
13443: Snyderville-----	0.69	0.39	0.77	0.00
13445: Richvale-----	0.90	0.75	1.00	0.00
13448: Kucera-----	0.90	0.81	0.94	0.00
Altaby-----	0.80	0.46	0.81	0.00
13449: Petzel-----	0.87	0.83	0.97	0.00
Milk-----	0.74	0.28	0.91	0.00
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.49
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.00
13453: Bustle-----	0.64	0.64	0.79	0.00
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0.61	0.61	0.64	0.00
Bustle-----	0.55	0.55	0.68	0.00
13455: Kucera-----	0.90	0.81	0.94	0.00
Lostine-----	0.90	0.81	1.00	0.00
13456: Iphil-----	0.57	0.52	0.60	0.00
Ririe-----	0.66	0.59	0.69	0.00
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	0.85	0.85	0.89	0.00
Dranyon-----	0.64	0.57	0.78	0.00
Tetonia-----	0.63	0.63	0.71	0.00
13514: Iphil-----	0.57	0.56	0.60	0.00
Lostine-----	0.89	0.86	1.00	0.00
Ririe-----	0.72	0.70	0.76	0.00
13515: Iphil-----	0.55	0.53	0.57	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
13515:				
Lostine-----	0.89	0.86	1.00	0.00
Tetonia-----	0.65	0.63	0.72	0.00
13517:				
Kucera-----	0.90	0.87	0.94	0.00
Ririe-----	0.72	0.70	0.76	0.00
13520:				
Kucera-----	0.90	0.87	0.94	0.00
Ririe-----	0.71	0.69	0.75	0.00
Lostine-----	0.90	0.87	1.00	0.00
13522:				
Ririe, high precipitation-----	0.63	0.61	0.66	0.00
Lostine, high precipitation-----	0.85	0.83	0.95	0.00
Kucera, high precipitation-----	0.79	0.76	0.82	0.00
13541:				
Jedediah-----	0.65	0.65	0.80	0.00
Liza-----	0.89	0.89	1.00	0.00
13543:				
Greys-----	0.62	0.62	0.76	0.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	0.88	0.88	1.00	0.00
13544:				
Greys-----	0.54	0.54	0.66	0.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	0.74	0.74	0.83	0.00
13545:				
Greys-----	0.62	0.62	0.76	0.00
13547:				
Jedediah-----	0.61	0.61	0.76	0.00
Kucera-----	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.00
13548:				
Greys, lee side hillslope-----	0.54	0.54	0.67	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0.72	0.72	0.76	0.00
Bull-----	0.90	0.67	0.91	0.00
13553: Milk-----	0.73	0.27	0.90	0.00
Bull-----	0.87	0.65	0.88	0.00
13557: Parkalley-----	0.56	0.23	0.68	0.00
13558: Milk, loam-----	0.62	0.18	0.76	0.00
Bull-----	0.82	0.61	0.83	0.00
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---
13742: Jedediah-----	0.57	0.57	0.70	0.00
Liza-----	0.78	0.78	0.88	0.00
13748: Clements ville-----	0.60	0.29	0.75	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 7.—Crop Productivity Indices for Hay Crops in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices			
	Alfalfa (IRR)	Alfalfa (NIRR)	Grass hay (IRR)	Wild hay (SIRR)
13748: Ard-----	0.58	0.38	0.71	0.00
13900: Pits, gravel-----	---	---	---	---
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)

(Productivity index values range from 0.00 to 1.00. The higher the index value, the higher the potential productivity. 'IRR' indicates irrigated conditions; 'NIRR' indicates nonirrigated conditions.)

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---	---
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B707: Dra-----	0.33	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.49
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
43B708: Grouse-----	0.41	0.55	0.34	0.52	0.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B709: Ezbin-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B715: Coldfeet-----	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.00
43B717: Ezbin-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
43B720: Firading, rubbly surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---	---
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface----	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.00
Dra, very stony surface-----	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coldfeet-----	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.00
43B725: Dranyon-----	0.58	0.58	0.46	0.56	0.00
43B728: Greys-----	0.55	0.62	0.43	0.59	0.00
Dranyon-----	0.53	0.53	0.42	0.51	0.00
43B730: Greys-----	0.66	0.76	0.52	0.72	0.00
Dranyon-----	0.64	0.65	0.51	0.62	0.00
43B734: Grouse-----	0.55	0.74	0.46	0.69	0.00
43B735: Grouse-----	0.43	0.58	0.36	0.54	0.00
43B736: Grouse-----	0.34	0.46	0.28	0.43	0.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---	---
43B737: Dra-----	0.21	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.19
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---	---
43B738: Dra-----	0.33	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---	---
43B745: Grouse-----	0.41	0.55	0.34	0.52	0.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rapid, loamy-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B750: Mikesell-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43B753: Ezbin-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jedediah-----	0.50	0.57	0.39	0.54	0.00
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.23	0.40	0.20	0.33	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.00
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	0.15	0.25	0.10	0.16	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
1646:					
Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.35	0.40	0.28	0.38	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	0.22	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.00
1760:					
Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0.36	0.29	0.30	0.27	0.00
2609:					
Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
13100:					
Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.00
13101:					
Redfish-----	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00
Foxcreek-----	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.00
13102:					
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
13103:					
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
13104:					
Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
13105:					
Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
13106:					
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.00
13107:					
Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
13107: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00
13113: Foxcreek-----	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.00
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00
Foxcreek-----	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.00
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	0.08	0.16	0.05	0.10	0.00
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.00
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded	0.68	0.39	0.60	0.40	0.76
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.00
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0.55	0.09	0.50	0.09	0.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam----	0.57	0.09	0.51	0.09	0.00
13409: Snyderville-----	0.80	0.42	0.72	0.42	0.79
13410: Snyderville-----	0.80	0.42	0.72	0.42	0.79
Driggs-----	0.92	0.63	0.82	0.63	0.95
13415: Arimo-----	0.68	0.39	0.60	0.40	0.76
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
13417: Arimo-----	0.68	0.39	0.60	0.40	0.76
13419: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.50	0.08	0.00
Kucera-----	0.83	0.77	0.74	0.77	0.89
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	0.52	0.09	0.47	0.09	0.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	0.51	0.08	0.45	0.08	0.00
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.00
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.00
Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.50	0.08	0.00
13426: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.50	0.08	0.00
Driggs-----	0.92	0.63	0.82	0.63	0.95
13429: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.50	0.08	0.00
13430: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.50	0.08	0.00
St. Anthony-----	0.72	0.27	0.64	0.27	0.67
13431: Feltonia-----	0.80	0.59	0.72	0.59	0.80
Arimo-----	0.68	0.39	0.60	0.40	0.76
13438: Altaby-----	0.76	0.45	0.68	0.46	0.77
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0.55	0.09	0.50	0.09	0.00
13441: Alpine-----	0.55	0.08	0.50	0.08	0.00
Driggs-----	0.92	0.63	0.82	0.63	0.95
13442: Arimo-----	0.67	0.39	0.60	0.39	0.75

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
13443: Snyderville-----	0.73	0.42	0.65	0.43	0.72
13445: Richvale-----	0.94	0.81	0.84	0.82	0.94
13448: Kucera-----	0.83	0.77	0.74	0.77	0.89
Altaby-----	0.76	0.45	0.68	0.46	0.77
13449: Petzel-----	0.92	0.90	0.82	0.91	0.92
Milk-----	0.78	0.30	0.70	0.30	0.86
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.00
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
13453: Bustle-----	0.69	0.79	0.54	0.75	0.00
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0.37	0.39	0.34	0.39	0.59
Bustle-----	0.60	0.68	0.47	0.65	0.00
13455: Kucera-----	0.83	0.77	0.74	0.77	0.89
Lostine-----	0.95	0.88	0.85	0.89	0.95
13456: Iphil-----	0.35	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.56
Ririe-----	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.65
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	0.78	0.81	0.70	0.82	0.84
Dranyon-----	0.67	0.68	0.53	0.64	0.00
Tetonia-----	0.60	0.67	0.49	0.63	0.42
13514: Iphil-----	0.35	0.35	0.32	0.36	0.56
Lostine-----	0.94	0.94	0.84	0.94	0.94
Ririe-----	0.44	0.44	0.39	0.44	0.72
13515: Iphil-----	0.34	0.34	0.31	0.34	0.54

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
13515:					
Lostine-----	0.94	0.94	0.84	0.94	0.94
Tetonia-----	0.61	0.66	0.50	0.62	0.43
13517:					
Kucera-----	0.83	0.83	0.74	0.83	0.89
Ririe-----	0.44	0.44	0.39	0.44	0.72
13520:					
Kucera-----	0.83	0.83	0.74	0.83	0.89
Ririe-----	0.43	0.43	0.39	0.44	0.71
Lostine-----	0.95	0.95	0.85	0.96	0.95
13522:					
Ririe, high precipitation-----	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.62
Lostine, high precipitation-----	0.90	0.90	0.81	0.91	0.90
Kucera, high precipitation-----	0.73	0.73	0.65	0.74	0.77
13541:					
Jedediah-----	0.67	0.77	0.53	0.73	0.00
Liza-----	0.95	0.98	0.85	1.00	0.95
13543:					
Greys-----	0.66	0.76	0.52	0.72	0.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	0.94	0.97	0.84	0.97	0.94
13544:					
Greys-----	0.57	0.65	0.45	0.62	0.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	0.78	0.80	0.69	0.81	0.75
13545:					
Greys-----	0.66	0.76	0.52	0.72	0.00
13547:					
Jedediah-----	0.64	0.73	0.50	0.69	0.00
Kucera-----	0.69	0.71	0.62	0.72	0.72
13548:					
Greys, lee side hillslope-----	0.59	0.67	0.46	0.63	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0.44	0.45	0.39	0.46	0.72
Bull-----	0.86	0.66	0.77	0.67	0.86
13553: Milk-----	0.77	0.30	0.69	0.30	0.85
Bull-----	0.83	0.64	0.74	0.65	0.84
13557: Parkalley-----	0.54	0.24	0.44	0.23	0.30
13558: Milk, loam-----	0.65	0.20	0.58	0.20	0.70
Bull-----	0.78	0.61	0.70	0.61	0.78
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---	---
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---	---
13742: Jedediah-----	0.60	0.68	0.47	0.65	0.00
Liza-----	0.84	0.87	0.75	0.87	0.82
13748: Clements ville-----	0.61	0.32	0.50	0.30	0.44

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Table 8.—Crop Productivity Indices for Small Grains and Potatoes in the Eastern Idaho Plateaus Major Land Resource Area (MLRA 13)—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Crop productivity indices				
	Barley (IRR)	Barley (NIRR)	Wheat (IRR)	Wheat (NIRR)	Potatoes (IRR)
13748: Ard-----	0.46	0.34	0.38	0.32	0.42
13900: Pits, gravel-----	---	---	---	---	---
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 9.-Land Capability Classification

Map unit symbol and soil name	Land capability subclass	
	Non-irrigated	Irrigated
43B702:		
Beehunt, very bouldery surface-----	7e	---
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	7e	---
43B703:		
Ezbin, very stony surface-----	7e	---
Rubble land-----	8	---
43B704:		
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	7e	---
43B707:		
Dra-----	6e	---
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	6e	---
43B708:		
Grouse-----	6e	---
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	6e	---
43B709:		
Ezbin-----	7e	---
43B710:		
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	6e	---
43B715:		
Coldfeet-----	7e	---
43B717:		
Ezbin-----	7e	---
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	6e	---
43B720:		
Ridgecrest-----	7e	---
Firading, rubbly surface-----	7e	---
Rock outcrop-----	8	---
43B721:		
Dranyon, very bouldery surface-----	7e	---
Dra, very stony surface-----	7e	---
43B723:		
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	6e	---
Coldfeet-----	6e	---
43B725:		
Dranyon-----	6e	---
43B728:		
Greys-----	6e	---
Dranyon-----	6e	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 9.-Land Capability Classification-Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Land capability subclass	
	Non-irrigated	Irrigated
43B730:		
Greys-----	6e	---
Dranyon-----	6e	---
43B734:		
Grouse-----	6e	---
43B735:		
Grouse-----	6e	---
43B736:		
Grouse-----	7e	---
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	7e	---
Rock outcrop-----	8	---
43B737:		
Dra-----	7e	---
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	7e	---
Rock outcrop-----	8	---
43B738:		
Dra-----	6e	---
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	6e	---
Rock outcrop-----	8	---
43B745:		
Grouse-----	6e	---
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	6e	---
43B746:		
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	7e	---
Rapid, loamy-----	7e	---
43B750:		
Mikesell-----	7e	---
43B751:		
Ezbin, very stony surface-----	6e	---
43B753:		
Ezbin-----	6e	---
Jedediah-----	6e	---
1224:		
Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	6e	---
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	7e	---
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	7e	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 9.-Land Capability Classification-Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Land capability subclass	
	Non-irrigated	Irrigated
1315:		
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	7e	---
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	7e	---
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	7e	---
1316:		
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	7e	---
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC-----	7e	---
Rock outcrop-----	8	---
1646:		
Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	7e	---
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	7e	---
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	7e	---
1760:		
Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	6e	6e
2609:		
Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	6e	---
13100:		
Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	5w	---
13101:		
Redfish-----	5w	---
Foxcreek-----	5w	---
13102:		
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	5w	---
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	5w	---
13103:		
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	7w	---
13104:		
Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	5w	---
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	7w	---
13105:		
Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	5w	---
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	5w	---
13106:		
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	5c	---
13107:		
Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----	5w	---
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	5w	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 9.-Land Capability Classification--Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Land capability subclass	
	Non-irrigated	Irrigated
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	5w	---
13113: Foxcreek-----	5w	---
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	5w	---
Foxcreek-----	5w	---
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	7w	---
Water-----	---	---
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	5w	---
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	6e	---
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	4c	4c
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	5c	---
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	6s	6s
13404: Alpine, silt loam-----	6s	6s
13409: Snyderville-----	4c	4c
13410: Snyderville-----	4e	4e
Driggs-----	4e	4e
13415: Arimo-----	4c	4c
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	5c	5c
Arimo-----	4c	4c
13419: Alpine-----	6s	6s
Kucera-----	4c	4c
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	6e	6e
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	6e	6e
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	6e	6e

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 9.-Land Capability Classification--Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Land capability subclass	
	Non-irrigated	Irrigated
13425:		
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	6e	6e
Alpine-----	6e	6e
13426:		
Alpine-----	6s	6s
Driggs-----	4c	4c
13429:		
Alpine-----	6s	6s
13430:		
Alpine-----	6s	6s
St. Anthony-----	4s	4s
13431:		
Feltonia-----	4c	4c
Arimo-----	4c	4c
13438:		
Altaby-----	4c	4c
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	6s	6s
13441:		
Alpine-----	6s	6s
Driggs-----	4c	4c
13442:		
Arimo-----	4e	4e
13443:		
Snyderville-----	4e	6e
13445:		
Richvale-----	4c	4c
13448:		
Kucera-----	4c	4c
Altaby-----	4e	4e
13449:		
Petzel-----	4e	4e
Milk-----	4e	4e
13452:		
Foxcreek, wooded-----	5w	---
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	5w	---
13453:		
Bustle-----	6e	6e
13454:		
Ririe, high precipitation-----	4e	6e

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 9.-Land Capability Classification--Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Land capability subclass	
	Non-irrigated	Irrigated
13454: Bustle-----	6e	6e
13455: Kucera-----	4c	4c
Lostine-----	4c	4c
13456: Iphil-----	4e	6e
Ririe-----	4e	6e
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	4e	6e
Dranyon-----	6e	6e
Tetonia-----	4e	6e
13514: Iphil-----	4e	4e
Lostine-----	4e	4e
Ririe-----	4e	4e
13515: Iphil-----	4e	6e
Lostine-----	4e	4e
Tetonia-----	4e	6e
13517: Kucera-----	4c	4c
Ririe-----	4c	4c
13520: Kucera-----	4c	4c
Ririe-----	4e	4e
Lostine-----	4c	4c
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	4e	6e
Lostine, high precipitation-----	4e	4e
Kucera, high precipitation-----	4e	6e
13541: Jedediah-----	6e	6e
Liza-----	4e	6e
13543: Greys-----	6e	6e
Liza, low precipitation-----	4e	4e

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 9.-Land Capability Classification--Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Land capability subclass	
	Non-irrigated	Irrigated
13544:		
Greys-----	6e	6e
Liza, low precipitation-----	6e	7e
13545:		
Greys-----	6e	6e
13547:		
Jedediah-----	6e	6e
Kucera-----	4e	6e
13548:		
Greys, lee side hillslope-----	6e	6e
13550:		
Ririe, high precipitation-----	4e	4e
Bull-----	4e	4e
13553:		
Milk-----	4e	4e
Bull-----	4e	4e
13557:		
Parkalley-----	6e	6e
13558:		
Milk, loam-----	4e	6e
Bull-----	4e	6e
13560:		
Pinochle, very bouldery surface-----	7e	---
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	7e	---
13600:		
Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	4e	---
13601:		
Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	6e	---
13604:		
Bailey, extremely bouldery surface-----	7e	---
Rock outcrop-----	8	---
Rubble land-----	8	---
13605:		
Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	7e	---
Rock outcrop-----	8	---
Rubble land-----	8	---
13742:		
Jedediah-----	6e	6e
Liza-----	4e	6e

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 9.—Land Capability Classification—Continued

Map unit symbol and soil name	Land capability subclass	
	Non-irrigated	Irrigated
13748:		
Clements ville-----	4e	4e
Ard-----	4e	4e
13900:		
Pits, gravel-----	---	---
W:		
Water-----	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 10.—Prime and Other Important Farmland

(Only the soils considered prime or important farmland are listed. Urban or built-up areas of the soils listed are not considered prime or important farmland. If a soil is prime or important farmland only under certain conditions, the conditions are specified in parentheses after the map unit name.)

Map symbol	Map unit name	Farmland classification
13410	Snyderville-Driggs complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
13443	Snyderville gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
13449	Petzel-Milk complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
13517	Kucera-Ririe complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
13520	Kucera-Ririe-Lostine complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
13550	Ririe-Bull complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
13553	Milk-Bull complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
13403	Alpine gravelly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13404	Alpine silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13409	Snyderville gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13415	Arimo loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13419	Alpine-Kucera complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13422	Alpine gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13429	Alpine gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13430	Alpine-St. Anthony complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13431	Feltonia-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13438	Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13442	Arimo loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13445	Richvale silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13448	Kucera-Altaby complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
13455	Kucera-Lostine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	45	Very limited Slope Droughty Large stones on surface Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Slope Droughty Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Droughty Large stones Depth to bedrock Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.12	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.12
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Slow water movement Large stones Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.76 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slow water movement Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B707: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Droughty Slope Large stones Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.89	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.78
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.32	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.91
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Filtering capacity Large stones Droughty	 1.00 1.00 0.84	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	 1.00 0.84
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Too acid Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Filtering capacity Large stones Slope Droughty	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.84	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.84
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Very limited Large stones on surface Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.03	Very limited Large stones on surface Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.03
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.92	Very limited Slope Droughty	1.00 0.92
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Too acid Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50 0.19	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Large stones Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.76 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50
Coldfeet-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slope Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Slope Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
43B730: Greys-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.37
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.32	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.91
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.32	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.91
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.32	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.91
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Droughty Large stones Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.89	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.78
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Dra-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	1.00
		Slope	0.96	Slow water movement	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.96
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Droughty	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00
		Large stones	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.98
		Depth to bedrock	0.98	Slope	0.96
		Slope	0.96	Slow water movement	0.78
		Slow water movement	0.89		
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Too acid	0.32	Too acid	0.91
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones	1.00	Depth to bedrock	0.98
		Depth to bedrock	0.98	Slow water movement	0.78
		Slow water movement	0.89		
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Large stones on surface	0.50	Large stones on surface	0.50
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones on surface	0.87	Large stones on surface	0.87
		Runoff	0.40	Too acid	0.21
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones on surface	0.50	Large stones on surface	0.50
		Large stones	0.47		
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Large stones on surface	0.50	Large stones on surface	0.50
Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Too acid	0.18	Too acid	0.67
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.81	Too acid	0.77
		Too acid	0.22	Slow water movement	0.67
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
		Filtering capacity	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00
		Too acid	0.50	Too acid	1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.-Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Droughty Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Too acid Droughty	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 0.81 0.18	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 0.67 0.67

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1646: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	 1.00 0.50 0.46 0.38	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Slow water movement	 1.00 0.46 0.37
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding Leaching	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.70	Very limited Filtering capacity Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.46
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding Runoff	 1.00 1.00 0.60 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Flooding	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99
Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Strongly contrasting textural stratification Flooding Leaching	 1.00 1.00 0.79 0.60 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.79 0.22
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Leaching	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.03
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding Runoff	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 1.00 1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Leaching Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50 0.18	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding Leaching	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Leaching Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50 0.18	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding Leaching	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Leaching	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Leaching	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification Leaching	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.79 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.79 0.22
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Leaching Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.50 0.30	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.22 0.20
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Leaching Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.50 0.30	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.22 0.20
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Strongly contrasting textural stratification Flooding Leaching	1.00 1.00 0.79 0.60 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.79 0.22

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Leaching Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.50 0.30	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.22 0.20
Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Strongly contrasting textural stratification Flooding Leaching	1.00 1.00 0.79 0.60 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.79 0.22
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Leaching Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50 0.18	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Leaching	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Flooding Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.40 0.22
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Leaching	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.56 0.03	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.56 0.14

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.56 0.03	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.56 0.14
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.10 0.02	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.10 0.07
13415: Arimo-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Very limited Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.79	Very limited Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Flooding	1.00 0.79 0.40
Arimo-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22
13419: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00
Kucera-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Very limited Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Slope	1.00 0.79 0.16	Very limited Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Flooding Slope	1.00 0.79 0.40 0.16
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Very limited Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.79	Very limited Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Flooding	1.00 0.79 0.40
Alpine-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00
13426: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.10 0.02	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.10 0.07
13429: Alpine-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13430: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00
St. Anthony-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.94
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00 0.50 0.06	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00 0.37 0.06
Arimo-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22
13438: Altaby-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement Droughty	1.00 0.64 0.30 0.15	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement Droughty	1.00 0.64 0.22 0.15
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00
13441: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13441: Driggs-----	45	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.10 0.02	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.10 0.07
13442: Arimo-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty	1.00 0.54 0.22
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Slope Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.56 0.16 0.03	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Droughty Slope Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.56 0.16 0.14
13445: Richvale-----	90	Not limited		Not limited	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22
Altaby-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement Droughty	1.00 0.64 0.30 0.15	Very limited Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement Droughty	1.00 0.64 0.22 0.15
13449: Petzel-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.11	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.42

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13449: Milk-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Droughty Depth to bedrock Runoff Too acid	 1.00 0.98 0.61 0.40 0.03	Very limited Slow water movement Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	 1.00 0.98 0.61 0.14
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Strongly contrasting textural stratification Flooding Leaching	 1.00 1.00 0.79 0.60 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.79 0.22
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Leaching	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.03
13453: Bustle-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 0.11	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 0.42
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	 0.96 0.30 	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	 0.96 0.22
Bustle-----	15	Very limited Slow water movement Slope Too acid	 1.00 0.96 0.11	Very limited Slow water movement Slope Too acid	 1.00 0.96 0.42

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13455: Kucera-----	60	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22
Lostine-----	25	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22
13456: Iphil-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.30 0.16	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.22 0.16
Ririe-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.30 0.16	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.22 0.16
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22
Dranyon-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00
Tetonia-----	15	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.30 0.16	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.22 0.16
13514: Iphil-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.30 0.16	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.22 0.16
Lostine-----	25	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22
Ririe-----	25	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22
13515: Iphil-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.30	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.22

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste	Application of sewage sludge			
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
13515: Lostine-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	
Tetonia-----	15	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.30 0.04	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.22 0.04	
13517: Kucera-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	
Ririe-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	
13520: Kucera-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	
Ririe-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	
Lostine-----	15	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.30	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.22	
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.30	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.22	
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.18	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.67	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13541: Liza-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00
13543: Greys-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.37
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00
13544: Greys-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00
13545: Greys-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.37
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.18	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.67
Kucera-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.30	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.22
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22
Bull-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00
13553: Milk-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Droughty Depth to bedrock Runoff Too acid	1.00 0.98 0.61 0.40 0.03	Very limited Slow water movement Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	1.00 0.98 0.61 0.14
Bull-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Very limited Slope Droughty Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00 0.95 0.89 0.64	Very limited Slope Droughty Slow water movement Strongly contrasting textural stratification	1.00 0.95 0.78 0.64
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Runoff	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.61 0.40	Very limited Slow water movement Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.61 0.14
Bull-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.16
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.89 0.76	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.78

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Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13560: Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Droughty Large stones Slope Depth to bedrock Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.12	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.12
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Large stones Droughty	 1.00 0.09	Somewhat limited Droughty	 0.09
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Large stones Slope Droughty	 1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Slope Droughty	 1.00 0.09
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	55	Very limited Slope Large stones Droughty	 1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Slope Droughty	 1.00 0.09
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Strongly contrasting textural stratification Large stones Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Slope Strongly contrasting textural stratification Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement Slope Too acid	 1.00 0.63 0.18	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid Slope	 1.00 0.67 0.63

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Table 11.—Agricultural Disposal of Manure, Food-Processing Waste, and Sewage Sludge—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Application of manure and food- processing waste		Application of sewage sludge	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13742: Liza-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.63
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Somewhat limited Droughty Slow water movement Depth to bedrock Slope	0.84 0.30 0.12 0.04	Somewhat limited Droughty Slow water movement Depth to bedrock Slope	0.84 0.22 0.12 0.04
Ard-----	20	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock Droughty	0.30 0.29 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Droughty	0.29 0.22 0.10
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface---	45	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Droughty Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.68
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Droughty Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.12	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Cobble content Stone content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.28 0.14
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.23
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Droughty Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.78	Very limited Depth to bedrock Stone content Too steep for surface application Seepage Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.91	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.91

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B708: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.84 0.68	Very limited Seepage Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.08
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Stone content	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00		
		Large stones on surface	0.50		
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Cobble content	1.00
		Droughty	0.84	Stone content	0.08
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Very limited Large stones on surface	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
		Droughty	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Stone content	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.03	Cobble content	1.00
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.92	Too steep for surface application	1.00
				Cobble content	0.12
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.17
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.23
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00
Coldfeet-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.17
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.17
43B730: Greys-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37 0.10	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.22

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B730: Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.22 0.17
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.91 0.68	Very limited Seepage Too acid	1.00 0.91
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.91	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.91
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.91	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.91

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	Overland flow of wastewater		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B736: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.23
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Droughty Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.78	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Stone content Seepage Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.23

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Droughty Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.98 0.78	Very limited Depth to bedrock Stone content Seepage Too steep for surface application Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.91	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.91
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Droughty Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.78	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Stone content Seepage Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B746: Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 0.79 0.01
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.87	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.21
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Stone content Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 1.00
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	Overland flow of wastewater		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B753: Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too acid Seepage	 1.00 0.67 0.62
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 0.77 0.67	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too acid Seepage	 1.00 0.77 0.62
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Stone content Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.95
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	 1.00 1.00
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.07

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1315: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.95
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.93 0.91
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid Droughty	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.21
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.67 0.67	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too acid Seepage	1.00 0.67 0.62

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1646: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.96
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.07
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Slow water movement	1.00 0.38 0.37	Very limited Seepage	1.00
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding Droughty	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.77
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Droughty Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.99 0.60	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13101: Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Droughty	 1.00 1.00 0.60 0.22 0.10	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 1.00 1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Droughty	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.22 0.10	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.22	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Seepage Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.22	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Seepage Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.22 0.10	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.22	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Seepage Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.22 0.10	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Droughty Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.99 0.60	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 0.22	Very limited Seepage Flooding	1.00 0.40
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too level Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Too acid	1.00 0.56 0.14	Very limited Seepage Too acid	1.00 0.14
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Too acid	1.00 0.56 0.14	Very limited Seepage Too acid	1.00 0.14
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.07	Very limited Seepage Too acid	1.00 0.07
13415: Arimo-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.79	Very limited Seepage Flooding	1.00 0.40
Arimo-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13419: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01
Kucera-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 0.22 0.01
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 0.78 0.01
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Very limited Too steep for surface application Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 0.79 0.40	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Flooding	1.00 0.78 0.40
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Somewhat limited Droughty Too steep for surface application	0.79 0.08	Very limited Seepage Flooding	1.00 0.40
Alpine-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.08	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13426: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.07	Very limited Seepage Too acid	1.00 0.07
13429: Alpine-----	100	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01
13430: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01
St. Anthony-----	35	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 0.94	Very limited Seepage Too level	1.00 0.50
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement	1.00 0.37	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Arimo-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13438: Altaby-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Droughty Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.22 0.15 0.08	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.77
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01
13441: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Droughty	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Stone content	1.00 0.01
Driggs-----	45	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.07	Very limited Seepage Too acid	1.00 0.07

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13442: Arimo-----	70	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Droughty	1.00 0.68 0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.56 0.40 0.14	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 0.78 0.14
13445: Richvale-----	90	Not limited		Very limited Seepage	1.00
13448: Kucera-----	70	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Altaby-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Droughty Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.22 0.15 0.08	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.77
13449: Petzel-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 0.92 0.42 0.02	Somewhat limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application	0.62 0.42 0.06
Milk-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Droughty Depth to bedrock Too acid	1.00 0.98 0.61 0.14	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.14

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.22 0.10	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too level	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 0.68 0.42	Somewhat limited Seepage Too acid	0.62 0.42
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.98 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00
Bustle-----	15	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.42	Very limited Too steep for surface application Seepage Too acid	1.00 0.62 0.42
13455: Kucera-----	60	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Lostine-----	25	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13456: Iphil-----	45	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.40 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.78
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.40 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.78
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 0.22 0.10	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.22
Dranyon-----	20	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.68	Very limited Seepage Too acid Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.17
Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.40 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.78

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13514: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.40 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.78
Lostine-----	25	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement	0.68 0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Ririe-----	25	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13515: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.78 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00
Lostine-----	30	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement	0.68 0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.22 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.50
13517: Kucera-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Ririe-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation	Overland flow of wastewater			
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	
13520: Kucera-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00	
Ririe-----	30	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement	0.68 0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00	
Lostine-----	15	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00	
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.78 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00	
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 0.22 0.10	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.22	
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 0.78 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00	
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.67 0.08	Somewhat limited Too acid Seepage	0.67 0.62	

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13541: Liza-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.08	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.62
13543: Greys-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37 0.10	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.22
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.68	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.62
13544: Greys-----	50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 1.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Seepage	1.00 0.62

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13545: Greys-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37 0.10	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.22
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00 1.00 0.67 0.10	Somewhat limited Too acid Seepage Too steep for surface application	0.67 0.62 0.22
Kucera-----	35	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.22	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler application Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.37	Very limited Seepage Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 1.00
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.22	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Bull-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.23

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13553: Milk-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Droughty Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock Too acid	 1.00 0.98 0.68 0.61 0.14	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Too acid	 1.00 1.00 0.14
Bull-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application	 1.00 0.92 0.02	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application	 1.00 0.23 0.06
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Droughty Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 0.95 0.78	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 0.48
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Droughty Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.61	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Seepage Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.14
Bull-----	30	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler application	 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock	 1.00 0.78 0.23

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Droughty Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.78	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Stone content Seepage Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Droughty Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Depth to bedrock Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.12	Very limited Seepage Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.28 0.14
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Droughty	1.00 0.10 0.09	Very limited Seepage Too steep for surface application Stone content	1.00 0.22 0.13
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Too steep for surface application Seepage Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.13
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler application Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Too steep for surface application Seepage Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.13

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13604: Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
		Too steep for surface application	1.00	Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Too steep for sprinkler application	1.00	Stone content	0.79
		Slow water movement	1.00	Cobble content	0.01
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Too acid	0.67
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.78	Seepage	0.62
		Too acid	0.67		
Liza-----	35	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00
		Slow water movement	1.00	Seepage	0.62
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.78		
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Very limited Too steep for surface application	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
		Droughty	0.84	Seepage	1.00
		Slow water movement	0.22	Too steep for surface application	0.50
		Too steep for sprinkler application	0.22		
		Depth to bedrock	0.12		

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Table 12.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater By Irrigation and Overland Flow—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Disposal of wastewater by irrigation		Overland flow of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13748: Ard-----	20	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Droughty Too steep for surface application	 0.29 0.22 0.10 0.08	Very limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	 1.00 0.77
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface---	45	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.85	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.28 0.14	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.12
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.94
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.91

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B708: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Slow water movement Cobble content Slope Stone content	1.00 0.98 0.50 0.03	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.68
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.02	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	 1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content Stone content	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.03	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	 1.00 1.00 1.00
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Stone content Slow water movement Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Large stones on surface Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.12	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	 1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.94
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50
Coldfeet-----	40	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.02	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.26
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96
43B730: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.26 0.22

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B730: Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.22
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.96 0.91 0.68
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.91
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.91

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B736: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.94
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.94

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Stone content Slope Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 0.60
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Too acid	 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.91
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 0.60
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	 1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B746: Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.44	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 0.06	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.87
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Slope Stone content	 1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	 1.00 1.00 0.69	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Large stones on surface	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.-Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B753: Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.96 0.67
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.77 0.49
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.37	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 1.00
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content	1.00 1.00 0.47	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.-Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1315: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.37	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 1.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.67 0.49

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.-Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1646: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content Stone content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content	1.00 1.00 0.47	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.87	Very limited Filtering capacity Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.32
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60

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Table 13.-Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13101: Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.15
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Flooding Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 0.94 0.60
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.-Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 0.94 0.60
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Flooding Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.94
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Flooding Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.15
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.15
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.15

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Table 13.-Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.15
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.15
Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.15
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.67
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid	1.00 0.14
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid	1.00 0.14
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.96 0.07
13415: Arimo-----	75	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Not limited	
Arimo-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.-Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13419: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
Kucera-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Very limited Slow water movement Slope Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 0.22
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 0.78
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 0.78
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application	0.08
Alpine-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.08

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13426: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.96 0.07
13429: Alpine-----	100	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
13430: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
St. Anthony-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
Arimo-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
13438: Altaby-----	70	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.15 0.08
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00
13441: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 0.09	Very limited Filtering capacity	1.00

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13441: Driggs-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 0.96 0.07
13442: Arimo-----	70	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.68
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.78 0.14
13445: Richvale-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Not limited	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
Altaby-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Slow water movement Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.15 0.08
13449: Petzel-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.88	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	0.96 0.92 0.42 0.06

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.-Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment-Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13449: Milk-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.14
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60 0.15
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too acid	0.96 0.68 0.42
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15
Bustle-----	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.96 0.42

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13455: Kucera-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
Lostine-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
13456: Iphil-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 0.78 0.15
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 0.78 0.15
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 0.22 0.15
Dranyon-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.50	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Slow water movement Too steep for surface application	1.00 1.00 0.96 0.68

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13463: Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 0.78 0.15
13514: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 0.78 0.15
Lostine-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement	0.68 0.15
Ririe-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
13515: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15
Lostine-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement	0.68 0.15

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13515: Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 0.50 0.15
13517: Kucera-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
Ririe-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
13520: Kucera-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement	0.68 0.15
Lostine-----	15	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 0.22 0.15

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13522: Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Too acid Too steep for surface application	0.96 0.67 0.08
Liza-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application	0.96 0.08
13543: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.26 0.22
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.50	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application	0.96 0.68

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13544: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.26
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.96
13545: Greys-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too acid Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.26 0.22
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too acid Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 0.96 0.67 0.22
Kucera-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too acid Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.26
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15
Bull-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.30	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.23
13553: Milk-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.68 0.14
Bull-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock Slope Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.88 0.30	Very limited Slow water movement Too steep for surface application Depth to bedrock Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 0.92 0.23 0.06
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60

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Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Too acid	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.14
Bull-----	30	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Depth to bedrock Stone content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.30	Very limited Too steep for surface application Slow water movement Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.78 0.23
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.86	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Cobble content Stone content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.28 0.14	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Cobble content	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.12
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Slow water movement Slope Stone content	 1.00 1.00 0.83	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	 1.00 0.22

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.83	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 1.00
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content	1.00 1.00 0.83	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation	1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Stone content Cobble content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.44	Very limited Filtering capacity Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.96
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement Too acid	1.00 1.00 0.96 0.67

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 13.—Agricultural Disposal of Wastewater by Rapid Infiltration and Slow Rate Treatment—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Rapid infiltration of wastewater		Slow rate treatment of wastewater	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13742: Liza-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.96
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Too steep for surface application Too steep for sprinkler irrigation Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.15
Ard-----	20	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Too steep for surface application	1.00 0.15 0.08
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities

(Composition of the characteristic vegetation under the heading "Composition-Forest" is by percent canopy cover and under the heading "Composition-Range" is by percent air-dry weight.)

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface-----	STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)	Favorable	2,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,500	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	850	Idaho fescue		15
				Snowberry		15
				Geranium		8
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		35
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	600	Idaho fescue		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Columbia needlegrass		5
				Common snowberry		5
				Mountain brome		5
				Basin wildrye		2
				Slender wheatgrass		2
				Tapertip hawksbeard		2
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable	1,500	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	30	
		Normal	700	Lodgepole pine	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Limber pine	5	
				Quaking aspen	5	
Rubble land.						
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable	1,400	Lodgepole pine	10	
		Normal	800	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	10	
				Subalpine fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
43B707:						
Dra-----	STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)	Favorable	2,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,500	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	850	Common snowberry		15
				Idaho fescue		15
				Geranium		8
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		35
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	600	Idaho fescue		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Columbia needlegrass		5
				Common snowberry		5
				Mountain brome		5
				Basin wildrye		2
				Slender wheatgrass		2
				Tapertip hawksbeard		2
43B708:						
Grouse-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable	1,400	Lodgepole pine	50	
		Normal	800	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Subalpine fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
				Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	5	
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable	1,400	Lodgepole pine	10	
		Normal	800	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	10	
				Subalpine fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
43B709:						
Ezbin-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable	1,500	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	30	
		Normal	700	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Limber pine	5	
				Lodgepole pine	5	
43B710:						
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable	1,500	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	30	
		Normal	700	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Limber pine	5	
				Lodgepole pine	5	

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
43B715: Coldfeet-----	Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry (720)	Favorable	650	Lodgepole pine	15	
		Normal	400	Subalpine fir	15	
		Unfavorable	150	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
				Limber pine	5	
				Whitebark pine	5	
43B717: Ezbin-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable	1,500	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	30	
		Normal	700	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Limber pine	5	
				Lodgepole pine	5	
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable	1,500	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	30	
		Normal	700	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Limber pine	5	
				Lodgepole pine	5	
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	STEEP STONY MAHOGANY 16-22	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		25
	CELE3-ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY015ID)	Normal	1,400	Curl-leaf mountain mahogany		20
		Unfavorable	1,100	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Nevada bluegrass		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Lupine		5
				Tapertip hawksbeard		3
Firading, rubbly surface-----	STEEP STONY MAHOGANY 16-22	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		25
	CELE3-ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY015ID)	Normal	1,400	Curl-leaf mountain mahogany		20
		Unfavorable	1,100	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Nevada bluegrass		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Lupine		5
				Tapertip hawksbeard		3
Rock outcrop.						

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
Dra, very stony surface-----	STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)	Favorable	2,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,500	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	850	Common snowberry		15
				Idaho fescue		15
				Geranium		8
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable	1,400	Lodgepole pine	10	
		Normal	800	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	10	
				Subalpine fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
Coldfeet-----	Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry (720)	Favorable	650	Lodgepole pine	15	
		Normal	400	Subalpine fir	15	
		Unfavorable	150	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
				Limber pine	5	
				Whitebark pine	5	
43B725: Dranyon-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
43B728: Greys-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
43B728: Dranyon-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
43B730: Greys-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
Dranyon-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
43B734: Grouse-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable	1,400	Lodgepole pine	50	
		Normal	800	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Subalpine fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
				Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	5	
43B735: Grouse-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable	1,400	Lodgepole pine	50	
		Normal	800	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Subalpine fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
				Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	5	
43B736: Grouse-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable	1,400	Lodgepole pine	50	
		Normal	800	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Subalpine fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
				Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	5	

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
43B736: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable	1,400	Lodgepole pine	10	
		Normal	800	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	10	
				Subalpine fir	10	
				Engelmann spruce	5	
Rock outcrop.						
43B737: Dra-----	STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)	Favorable	2,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,500	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	850	Common snowberry		15
				Idaho fescue		15
				Geranium		8
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		35
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	600	Idaho fescue		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Columbia needlegrass		5
				Common snowberry		5
				Mountain brome		5
				Basin wildrye		2
				Slender wheatgrass		2
				Tapertip hawksbeard		2
Rock outcrop.						
43B738: Dra-----	STEEP SOUTH 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY003ID)	Favorable	2,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,500	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	850	Common snowberry		15
				Idaho fescue		15
				Geranium		8
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,800 1,200 600	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Idaho fescue Arrowleaf balsamroot Columbia needlegrass Common snowberry Mountain brome Basin wildrye Slender wheatgrass Tapertip hawksbeard		35 15 10 5 5 5 2 2 2
Rock outcrop.						
43B745: Grouse-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,400 800 200	Lodgepole pine Quaking aspen Subalpine fir Engelmann spruce Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	50 10 10 5 5	
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,800 1,200 600	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Idaho fescue Arrowleaf balsamroot Columbia needlegrass Common snowberry Mountain brome Basin wildrye Slender wheatgrass Tapertip hawksbeard		35 15 10 5 5 5 2 2 2
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Subalpine fir/common snowberry (607)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,400 800 200	Lodgepole pine Quaking aspen Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir Subalpine fir Engelmann spruce	10 10 10 10 5	

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
43B746: Rapid, loamy-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable	1,500	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	30	
		Normal	700	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Limber pine	5	
				Lodgepole pine	5	
43B750: Mikesell-----	Subalpine fir/mountain maple (645)	Favorable	650	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	15	
		Normal	400	Subalpine fir	15	
		Unfavorable	150	Engelmann spruce	10	
				Lodgepole pine	10	
				Limber pine	5	
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable	1,500	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	30	
		Normal	700	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Limber pine	5	
				Lodgepole pine	5	
43B753: Ezbin-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable	1,500	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir	30	
		Normal	700	Quaking aspen	10	
		Unfavorable	200	Limber pine	5	
				Lodgepole pine	5	
Jedediah-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)	Favorable	---	Lodgepole pine	31	
		Normal	---	Subalpine fir	27	
		Unfavorable	---	Engelmann spruce	26	
				Douglas-fir	13	
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)	Favorable	---	Lodgepole pine	31	
		Normal	---	Subalpine fir	27	
		Unfavorable	---	Engelmann spruce	26	
				Douglas-fir	13	

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
1224: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	Mountain big sagebrush-mountain snowberry/Idaho fescue	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,900 2,000 1,200	Other perennial forbs Other shrubs Canby bluegrass Kentucky bluegrass Other perennial grasses Threetip sagebrush Whortleleaf snowberry Antelope bitterbrush Mountain big sagebrush Saskatoon serviceberry		20 15 10 10 10 10 5 5 5
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	Subalpine fir/mountain sweetroot; pachystima (761)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	--- --- ---	Tall lodgepole pine Douglas-fir Subalpine fir Quaking aspen Engelmann spruce	34 30 30 23 15	
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	--- --- ---	Lodgepole pine Subalpine fir Engelmann spruce Douglas-fir	31 27 26 13	
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	Mountain big sagebrush-mountain snowberry/Idaho fescue	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,900 2,000 1,200	Other perennial forbs Other shrubs Canby bluegrass Kentucky bluegrass Other perennial grasses Threetip sagebrush Whortleleaf snowberry Antelope bitterbrush Mountain big sagebrush Saskatoon serviceberry		20 15 10 10 10 10 5 5 5
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	--- --- ---	Lodgepole pine Subalpine fir Engelmann spruce Douglas-fir	31 27 26 13	

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/THOC-----	Subalpine fir/western meadowrue (609)	Favorable	---	Douglas fir	33	
		Normal	---	Subalpine fir	30	
		Unfavorable	---	Engelmann spruce	22	
				Lodgepole pine	12	
Rock outcrop.						
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)	Favorable	---	Douglas-fir	20	
		Normal	---	Lodgepole pine	15	
		Unfavorable	---	Engelmann spruce	10	
				Subalpine fir	10	
				Quaking aspen	5	
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	Subalpine fir/blue huckleberry, pachystima (722)	Favorable	---	Lodgepole pine	31	
		Normal	---	Subalpine fir	27	
		Unfavorable	---	Engelmann spruce	26	
				Douglas-fir	13	
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	Subalpine fir/mountain sweetroot, pachystima (761)	Favorable	---	Douglas-fir	15	
		Normal	---	Subalpine fir	15	
		Unfavorable	---	Limber pine	5	
				Rocky Mountain juniper	5	
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	Mountain big sagebrush-mountain snowberry/Idaho fescue	Favorable	2,900	Other perennial forbs		20
		Normal	2,000	Other shrubs		15
		Unfavorable	1,200	Canby bluegrass		10
				Kentucky bluegrass		10
				Other perennial grasses		10
				Threetip sagebrush		10
				Whortleleaf snowberry		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Mountain big sagebrush		5
				Saskatoon serviceberry		5
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	Spruce/sweet-scented bedstraw (440)	Favorable	---	Engelmann spruce	66	
		Normal	---	Subalpine fir	4	
		Unfavorable	---			

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	4,000 2,250 1,600	Sedge Slender wheatgrass Tufted hairgrass Basin wildrye Cinquefoil Clover Shrubby cinquefoil		25 25 15 10 5 5 5
13101: Redfish-----	RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	3,500 2,500 2,000	Beaked sedge Water sedge Willow Baltic rush Shrubby cinquefoil		25 25 25 10 5
Foxcreek-----	RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	3,500 2,500 2,000	Beaked sedge Water sedge Willow Baltic rush Shrubby cinquefoil		25 25 25 10 5
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	MEADOW DECA18-CANE2 (R013XY038ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	4,500 3,600 3,000	Sedge Nebraska sedge Tufted hairgrass Baltic rush Cinquefoil Clover Shrubby cinquefoil		30 20 20 5 5 5 5
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	WET MEADOW CAREX-JUNCUS (R013XY053ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	5,000 4,000 3,000	Beaked sedge Forb, perennial Nebraska sedge Baltic rush Shrubby cinquefoil Willow Swamp birch		20 10 10 5 5 5 3

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	WET MEADOW CAREX-JUNCUS (R013XY053ID)	Favorable	5,000	Beaked sedge		20
		Normal	4,000	Forb, perennial		10
		Unfavorable	3,000	Nebraska sedge		10
				Baltic rush		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
				Willow		5
				Swamp birch		3
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable	4,000	Sedge		25
		Normal	2,250	Slender wheatgrass		25
		Unfavorable	1,600	Tufted hairgrass		15
				Basin wildrye		10
				Cinquefoil		5
				Clover		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	WET MEADOW CAREX-JUNCUS (R013XY053ID)	Favorable	5,000	Beaked sedge		20
		Normal	4,000	Forb, perennial		10
		Unfavorable	3,000	Nebraska sedge		10
				Baltic rush		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
				Willow		5
				Swamp birch		3
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable	4,000	Sedge		25
		Normal	2,250	Slender wheatgrass		25
		Unfavorable	1,600	Tufted hairgrass		15
				Basin wildrye		10
				Cinquefoil		5
				Clover		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	MEADOW DECA18-CANE2 (R013XY038ID)	Favorable	4,500	Sedge		30
		Normal	3,600	Nebraska sedge		20
		Unfavorable	3,000	Tufted hairgrass		20
				Baltic rush		5
				Cinquefoil		5
				Clover		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	4,000 2,250 1,600	Sedge Slender wheatgrass Tufted hairgrass Basin wildrye Cinquefoil Clover Shrubby cinquefoil		25 25 15 10 5 5 5
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----	RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	3,500 2,500 2,000	Beaked sedge Water sedge Willow Baltic rush Shrubby cinquefoil		25 25 25 10 5
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	4,000 2,250 1,600	Sedge Slender wheatgrass Tufted hairgrass Basin wildrye Cinquefoil Clover Shrubby cinquefoil		25 25 15 10 5 5 5
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	4,000 2,250 1,600	Sedge Slender wheatgrass Tufted hairgrass Basin wildrye Cinquefoil Clover Shrubby cinquefoil		25 25 15 10 5 5 5
13113: Foxcreek-----	RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	3,500 2,500 2,000	Beaked sedge Water sedge Willow Baltic rush Shrubby cinquefoil		25 25 25 10 5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable	4,000	Sedge		25
		Normal	2,250	Slender wheatgrass		25
		Unfavorable	1,600	Tufted hairgrass		15
				Basin wildrye		10
				Cinquefoil		5
				Clover		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
Foxcreek-----	RIPARIAN WET MEADOW SALIX/CAREX (R013XY050ID)	Favorable	3,500	Beaked sedge		25
		Normal	2,500	Water sedge		25
		Unfavorable	2,000	Willow		25
				Baltic rush		10
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long	WET MEADOW CAREX-JUNCUS (R013XY053ID)	Favorable	5,000	Beaked sedge		20
		Normal	4,000	Forb, perennial		10
		Unfavorable	3,000	Nebraska sedge		10
				Baltic rush		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
				Willow		5
				Swamp birch		3
Water.						
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID)	Favorable	3,500	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,600	Basin wildrye		10
		Unfavorable	800	Nebraska sedge		10
				Thickspike wheatgrass		10
				Water sedge		10
				Narrowleaf cottonwood		5
				Cudweed sagewort		3
				Quaking aspen		2

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable	4,000	Sedge		25
		Normal	2,250	Slender wheatgrass		25
		Unfavorable	1,600	Tufted hairgrass		15
				Basin wildrye		10
				Cinquefoil		5
				Clover		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	DRY MEADOW PONE-PHAL2 (R013XY039ID)	Favorable	4,000	Sedge		25
		Normal	2,250	Slender wheatgrass		25
		Unfavorable	1,600	Tufted hairgrass		15
				Basin wildrye		10
				Cinquefoil		5
				Clover		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable	1,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	750	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	400	Idaho fescue		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
13404: Alpine, silt loam----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable	1,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	750	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	400	Idaho fescue		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
				Antelope bitterbrush		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13409: Snyderville-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)	Favorable	2,000	Idaho fescue		50
		Normal	1,600	Mountain big sagebrush		25
		Unfavorable	1,200	Bluebunch wheatgrass		10
				Slender wheatgrass		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		5
13410: Snyderville-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)	Favorable	2,000	Idaho fescue		50
		Normal	1,600	Mountain big sagebrush		25
		Unfavorable	1,200	Bluebunch wheatgrass		10
				Slender wheatgrass		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		5
Driggs-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
13415: Arimo-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID)	Favorable	3,500	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,600	Basin wildrye		10
		Unfavorable	800	Nebraska sedge		10
				Thickspike wheatgrass		10
				Water sedge		10
				Narrowleaf cottonwood		5
				Cudweed sagewort		3
				Quaking aspen		2

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13417: Arimo-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13419: Alpine-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable	1,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	750	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	400	Idaho fescue		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
Kucera-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)	Favorable	2,000	Idaho fescue		50
		Normal	1,600	Mountain big sagebrush		25
		Unfavorable	1,200	Bluebunch wheatgrass		10
				Slender wheatgrass		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		5
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)	Favorable	2,000	Idaho fescue		50
		Normal	1,600	Mountain big sagebrush		25
		Unfavorable	1,200	Bluebunch wheatgrass		10
				Slender wheatgrass		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13423: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID)	Favorable	3,500	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,600	Basin wildrye		10
		Unfavorable	800	Nebraska sedge		10
				Thickspike wheatgrass		10
				Water sedge		10
				Narrowleaf cottonwood		5
				Cudweed sagewort		3
				Quaking aspen		2
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID)	Favorable	3,500	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,600	Basin wildrye		10
		Unfavorable	800	Nebraska sedge		10
				Thickspike wheatgrass		10
				Water sedge		10
				Narrowleaf cottonwood		5
				Cudweed sagewort		3
				Quaking aspen		2
Alpine-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable	1,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	750	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	400	Idaho fescue		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
13426: Alpine-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable	1,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	750	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	400	Idaho fescue		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
Driggs-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13429: Alpine-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,000 750 400	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Idaho fescue Tapertip hawksbeard Antelope bitterbrush		40 20 10 8 5
13430: Alpine-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,000 750 400	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Idaho fescue Tapertip hawksbeard Antelope bitterbrush		40 20 10 8 5
St. Anthony-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,000 750 400	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Idaho fescue Tapertip hawksbeard Antelope bitterbrush		40 20 10 8 5
13431: Feltonia-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,800 1,200 800	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Idaho fescue Letterman's needlegrass Antelope bitterbrush Common snowberry		40 15 10 10 10 5 5
Arimo-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,800 1,200 800	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Idaho fescue Letterman's needlegrass Antelope bitterbrush Common snowberry		40 15 10 10 10 5 5
13438: Altaby-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,800 1,200 800	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Idaho fescue Letterman's needlegrass Antelope bitterbrush Common snowberry		40 15 10 10 10 5 5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13438: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable	1,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	750	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	400	Idaho fescue		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
13441: Alpine-----	SHALLOW GRAVELLY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY004ID)	Favorable	1,000	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	750	Mountain big sagebrush		20
		Unfavorable	400	Idaho fescue		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		8
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
Driggs-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
13442: Arimo-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13443: Snyderville-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)	Favorable	2,000	Idaho fescue		50
		Normal	1,600	Mountain big sagebrush		25
		Unfavorable	1,200	Bluebunch wheatgrass		10
				Slender wheatgrass		10
				Tapertip hawksbeard		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13445: Richvale-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
13448: Kucera-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
Altaby-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13449: Petzel-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13449: Milk-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
13452: Foxcreek, wooded-----	RIVERBOTTOM 10-18 POAN3/LECI4 (R013XY049ID)	Favorable	3,500	Bluebunch wheatgrass		30
		Normal	1,600	Basin wildrye		10
		Unfavorable	800	Nebraska sedge		10
				Thickspike wheatgrass		10
				Water sedge		10
				Narrowleaf cottonwood		5
				Cudweed sagewort		3
				Quaking aspen		2
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	MEADOW DECA18-CANE2 (R013XY038ID)	Favorable	4,500	Sedge		30
		Normal	3,600	Nebraska sedge		20
		Unfavorable	3,000	Tufted hairgrass		20
				Baltic rush		5
				Cinquefoil		5
				Clover		5
				Shrubby cinquefoil		5
13453: Bustle-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,400 2,000 1,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass Idaho fescue Mountain big sagebrush Antelope bitterbrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Cutleaf balsamroot Geranium Snowberry Lupine		45 10 10 5 5 5 5 3
Bustle-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,500 1,500 900	Pinegrass Mountain brome Blue wildrye Snowberry Sticky geranium Woods' rose		40 15 10 5 5 5
13455: Kucera-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,800 1,200 800	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Idaho fescue Letterman's needlegrass Antelope bitterbrush Common snowberry		40 15 10 10 10 5 5
Lostine-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,800 1,200 800	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Idaho fescue Letterman's needlegrass Antelope bitterbrush Common snowberry		40 15 10 10 10 5 5
13456: Iphil-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,800 1,200 800	Bluebunch wheatgrass Mountain big sagebrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Idaho fescue Letterman's needlegrass Antelope bitterbrush Common snowberry		40 15 10 10 10 5 5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13456:						
Ririe-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
	(R013XY001ID)	Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13463:						
Kucera, high						
precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
	(R013XY005ID)	Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
Dranyon-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
	(R013XY016ID)	Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
Tetonia-----	NORTH SLOPE LOAMY 16-22	Favorable	2,900	Bluebunch wheatgrass		15
	SYOR2/ELTR7 (R013XY030ID)	Normal	2,000	Saskatoon serviceberry		15
		Unfavorable	1,500	Slender wheatgrass		15
				Snowberry		15
				Woods' rose		15
				Lupine		5
				Sticky geranium		5
13514:						
Iphil-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
	(R013XY001ID)	Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13514: Lostine-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
Ririe-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13515: Iphil-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
Lostine-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
Tetonia-----	NORTH SLOPE LOAMY 16-22 SYOR2/ELTR7 (R013XY030ID)	Favorable	2,900	Bluebunch wheatgrass		15
		Normal	2,000	Saskatoon serviceberry		15
		Unfavorable	1,500	Slender wheatgrass		15
				Snowberry		15
				Woods' rose		15
				Lupine		5
				Sticky geranium		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13517:						
Kucera-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
Ririe-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13520:						
Kucera-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
Ririe-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
Lostine-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,400 2,000 1,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass Idaho fescue Mountain big sagebrush Antelope bitterbrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Cutleaf balsamroot Geranium Snowberry Lupine		45 10 10 5 5 5 5 3
Lostine, high precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,400 2,000 1,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass Idaho fescue Mountain big sagebrush Antelope bitterbrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Cutleaf balsamroot Geranium Snowberry Lupine		45 10 10 5 5 5 5 3
Kucera, high precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,400 2,000 1,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass Idaho fescue Mountain big sagebrush Antelope bitterbrush Arrowleaf balsamroot Cutleaf balsamroot Geranium Snowberry Lupine		45 10 10 5 5 5 5 3
13541: Jedediah-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,500 1,500 900	Pinegrass Mountain brome Blue wildrye Snowberry Sticky geranium Woods' rose		40 15 10 5 5 5

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13541: Liza-----	LOAMY 22+ ARTRV/FEID-BRMA4 (R013XY024ID)	Favorable	3,500	Idaho fescue		40
		Normal	2,600	Mountain brome		20
		Unfavorable	1,600	Mountain big sagebrush		8
				Geranium		5
				Lupine		5
				Tapertip hawksbeard		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		4
				Snowberry		4
13543: Greys-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
Liza, low precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
13544: Greys-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
Liza, low precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13545: Greys-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
13547: Jedediah-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
Kucera-----	LOAMY 12-16 ARTRV/PSSPS-FEID (R013XY001ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		40
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	800	Arrowleaf balsamroot		10
				Idaho fescue		10
				Letterman's needlegrass		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Common snowberry		5
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable	2,500	Pinegrass		40
		Normal	1,500	Mountain brome		15
		Unfavorable	900	Blue wildrye		10
				Snowberry		5
				Sticky geranium		5
				Woods' rose		5
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13550: Bull-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
13553: Milk-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
Bull-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
13557: Parkalley-----	LOAMY 22+ ARTRV/FEID-BRMA4 (R013XY024ID)	Favorable	3,500	Idaho fescue		40
		Normal	2,600	Mountain brome		20
		Unfavorable	1,600	Mountain big sagebrush		8
				Geranium		5
				Lupine		5
				Tapertip hawksbeard		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		4
				Snowberry		4

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13558:						
Milk, loam-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
Bull-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS (R013XY005ID)	Favorable	2,400	Bluebunch wheatgrass		45
		Normal	2,000	Idaho fescue		10
		Unfavorable	1,400	Mountain big sagebrush		10
				Antelope bitterbrush		5
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Cutleaf balsamroot		5
				Geranium		5
				Snowberry		5
				Lupine		3
13560:						
Pinochle, very bouldery surface----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		35
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	600	Idaho fescue		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Columbia needlegrass		5
				Common snowberry		5
				Mountain brome		5
				Basin wildrye		2
				Slender wheatgrass		2
				Tapertip hawksbeard		2
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		35
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	600	Idaho fescue		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Columbia needlegrass		5
				Common snowberry		5
				Mountain brome		5
				Basin wildrye		2
				Slender wheatgrass		2
				Tapertip hawksbeard		2

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry		Forest	Range
			Weight			
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		35
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	600	Idaho fescue		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Columbia needlegrass		5
				Common snowberry		5
				Mountain brome		5
				Basin wildrye		2
				Slender wheatgrass		2
				Tapertip hawksbeard		2
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		35
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	600	Idaho fescue		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Columbia needlegrass		5
				Common snowberry		5
				Mountain brome		5
				Basin wildrye		2
				Slender wheatgrass		2
				Tapertip hawksbeard		2
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface-----	STONY LOAM 16-22 ARTRV/PSSPS (R013XY019ID)	Favorable	1,800	Bluebunch wheatgrass		35
		Normal	1,200	Mountain big sagebrush		15
		Unfavorable	600	Idaho fescue		10
				Arrowleaf balsamroot		5
				Columbia needlegrass		5
				Common snowberry		5
				Mountain brome		5
				Basin wildrye		2
				Slender wheatgrass		2
				Tapertip hawksbeard		2
Rock outcrop.						
Rubble land.						

Table 14.—Ecological Sites, Habitat Types, and Characteristic Plant Communities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Ecological site or habitat type	Total production		Characteristic vegetation	Composition	
		Kind of year	Dry Weight		Forest	Range
			Lb/acre		Pct	Pct
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	Douglas-fir/common snowberry (310)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	1,500 700 200	Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir Quaking aspen Limber pine Lodgepole pine	30 10 5 5	
Rock outcrop.						
Rubble land.						
13742: Jedediah-----	MOIST MOUNTAIN LOAM 20+ POTR5 (R013XY016ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,500 1,500 900	Pinegrass Mountain brome Blue wildrye Snowberry Sticky geranium Woods' rose		40 15 10 5 5 5
Liza-----	LOAMY 22+ ARTRV/FEID-BRMA4 (R013XY024ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	3,500 2,600 1,600	Idaho fescue Mountain brome Mountain big sagebrush Geranium Lupine Tapertip hawksbeard Arrowleaf balsamroot Snowberry		40 20 8 5 5 4 4
13748: Clements ville-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,000 1,600 1,200	Idaho fescue Mountain big sagebrush Bluebunch wheatgrass Slender wheatgrass Tapertip hawksbeard		50 25 10 10 5
Ard-----	LOAMY 16-22 ARTRV/FEID (R043BY009ID)	Favorable Normal Unfavorable	2,000 1,600 1,200	Idaho fescue Mountain big sagebrush Bluebunch wheatgrass Slender wheatgrass Tapertip hawksbeard		50 25 10 10 5
13900: Pits, gravel.						
W: Water.						

Table 15.—Forest Productivity

(Only the soils that support forestland vegetation are included in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity						Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site index aver- age	NRCS ADP number	Site index base age	Volume of wood fiber (CMAI)	CMAI age	
		<i>Ft</i>		<i>Yrs</i>	<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	Douglas-fir-----	57	770	50	86	75	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Rubble land.							
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Douglas-fir-----	65	770	50	94	90	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B708: Grouse-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Douglas-fir-----	65	770	50	94	90	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B709: Ezbin-----	Douglas-fir-----	57	770	50	86	75	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	

Table 15.—Forest Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity						Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site index aver- age	NRCS ADP number	Site index base age	Volume of wood fiber (CMAI)	CMAI age	
		<i>Ft</i>		<i>Yrs</i>	<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	Douglas-fir-----	49	770	50	72	80	Douglas-fir
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B715: Coldfeet-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Douglas-fir,
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	lodgepole pine
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	92	412	100	94	90	
	Whitebark pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B717: Ezbin-----	Douglas-fir-----	57	770	50	86	75	Douglas-fir,
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	lodgepole pine
	Pinyon ricegrass-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	Douglas-fir-----	49	770	50	72	80	Douglas-fir
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Douglas-fir-----	65	770	50	94	90	Douglas-fir,
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	lodgepole pine
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Coldfeet-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Douglas-fir,
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	lodgepole pine
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	92	412	100	94	90	
	Whitebark pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	

Table 15.—Forest Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity						Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site index aver- age	NRCS ADP number	Site index base age	Volume of wood fiber (CMAI)	CMAI age	
		<i>Ft</i>		<i>Yrs</i>	<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	
43B734: Grouse-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B735: Grouse-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B736: Grouse-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Douglas-fir-----	65	770	50	94	90	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B745: Grouse-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Pinochle, very stony surface.							

Table 15.—Forest Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity						Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site index aver- age	NRCS ADP number	Site index base age	Volume of wood fiber (CMAI)	CMAI age	
		<i>Ft</i>		<i>Yrs</i>	<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	Douglas-fir-----	65	770	50	94	90	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	83	520	100	72	90	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Rapid, loamy-----	Douglas-fir-----	45	770	50	57	80	Douglas-fir
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B750: Mikesell-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	76	520	100	65	90	
	Subalpine fir-----	81	412	100	77	100	
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	Douglas-fir-----	57	770	50	86	75	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
43B753: Ezbin-----	Douglas-fir-----	57	770	50	86	75	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Jedediah-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1224*: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	Douglas-fir-----	44	9999	---	70	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	48	9999	---	70	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	45	9999	---	70	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	42	9999	---	70	---	

Table 15.—Forest Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity						Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site index aver- age	NRCS ADP number	Site index base age	Volume of wood fiber (CMAI)	CMAI age	
		<i>Ft</i>		<i>Yrs</i>	<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	
1224*: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	Douglas-fir-----	44	9999	---	70	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce----	48	9999	---	70	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	45	9999	---	70	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	42	9999	---	70	---	
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID							
1315*: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY	Douglas-fir-----	49	9999	---	70	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	53	9999	---	70	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	53	9999	---	70	---	
	Whitebark pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	Douglas-fir-----	44	9999	---	70	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce----	48	9999	---	70	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	45	9999	---	70	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	42	9999	---	70	---	
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID							
1316*: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	Douglas-fir-----	44	9999	---	70	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce----	48	9999	---	70	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	45	9999	---	70	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	42	9999	---	70	---	
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC-----	Douglas-fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	Douglas-fir, subalpine fir, whitebark pine
	Engelmann spruce----	51	9999	---	68	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	49	9999	---	68	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Rock outcrop.							

Table 15.—Forest Productivity—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Potential productivity						Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site index average	NRCS ADP number	Site index base age	Volume of wood fiber (CMAI)	CMAI age	
		<i>Ft</i>		<i>Yrs</i>	<i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	
1646*: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	Douglas-fir-----	44	9999	---	70	---	Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, quaking aspen, subalpine fir
	Lodgepole pine-----	45	9999	---	70	---	
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	Douglas-fir-----	44	9999	---	70	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	48	9999	---	70	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	45	9999	---	70	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	42	9999	---	70	---	
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY	Douglas-fir-----	49	9999	---	70	---	Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine
	Engelmann spruce-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	53	9999	---	70	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Subalpine fir-----	53	9999	---	70	---	
	Whitebark pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
2609*: Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	Engelmann spruce-----	56	9999	---	78	---	Blue spruce, Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, subalpine fir
	Subalpine fir-----	---	---	---	---	---	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	Douglas-fir-----	45	770	50	57	80	Douglas-fir
	Limber pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Lodgepole pine-----	---	---	---	---	---	
	Quaking aspen-----	---	---	---	---	---	
Rock outcrop.							
Rubble land.							

*Soil map unit is from the Targhee National Forest Ecological Unit Inventory. See the section "Forest Productivity" (pages 188 and 189) for an explanation of the yield data for this unit.

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	45	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Slight Strength	0.10
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Severe Slope Stoniness	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Moderate Low strength	0.50
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Severe Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
43B707: Dra-----	45	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Severe Restrictive layer Stoniness Slope	1.00 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength Rock fragments	0.50 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Moderate Stoniness	0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Slight Strength	0.10
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope	1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Moderate Stoniness Slope	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Slight Strength	0.10
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Moderate Slope Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderate Low strength	0.50
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Severe Slope Stoniness	1.00 1.00	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Coldfeet-----	40	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderate Low strength	0.50
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Severe Stoniness Low strength	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B728: Greys-----	50	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Dranyon-----	35	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
43B730: Greys-----	50	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Dranyon-----	35	Severe Stoniness Low strength	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Severe Restrictive layer Slope Stoniness	1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Severe Stoniness Low strength	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings	Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
			Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Severe Stoniness Restrictive layer Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength Rock fragments	0.50 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Severe Restrictive layer Slope Stoniness	1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength Rock fragments	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Severe Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Moderate Slope Stickiness/slope	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
Jedediah-----	20	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope	1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope	1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope	1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope	1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Moderate Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Severe Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope	1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Severe Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Severe Flooding	1.00	Poorly suited Ponding Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Severe Wetness Flooding	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13101: Redfish-----	70	Severe Wetness Flooding Sandiness Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Foxcreek-----	30	Severe Wetness Flooding Sandiness Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Severe Flooding Wetness Sandiness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength Wetness	1.00 0.50
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Severe Flooding Wetness Sandiness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Low strength Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00	Severe Low strength Wetness	1.00 0.50
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Severe Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00	Poorly suited Low strength Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00	Severe Low strength Wetness	1.00 0.50
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Severe Wetness Flooding Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13104: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Severe Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00	Poorly suited Low strength Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00	Severe Low strength Wetness	1.00 0.50
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Severe Wetness Flooding Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Severe Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Severe Flooding Wetness Sandiness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Severe Wetness Flooding Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Severe Wetness Flooding Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Severe Wetness Flooding Sandiness Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Severe Wetness Flooding Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Foxcreek-----	20	Severe Wetness Flooding Sandiness Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Severe Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00	Poorly suited Low strength Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00	Severe Low strength Wetness	1.00 0.50
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded----	85	Severe Wetness Flooding Sandiness Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Moderate Low strength	0.50
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Severe Low strength	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings	Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
			Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
Driggs-----	40	Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
13415: Arimo-----	75	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
Arimo-----	40	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
13419: Alpine-----	55	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Moderate Low strength 0.50
Kucera-----	30	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderate Low strength 0.50
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderate Low strength 0.50
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength 1.00
Alpine-----	35	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Moderate Low strength 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13426: Alpine-----	55	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Moderate Low strength	0.50
Driggs-----	40	Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13429: Alpine-----	100	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Moderate Low strength	0.50
13430: Alpine-----	50	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Moderate Low strength	0.50
St. Anthony-----	35	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Arimo-----	20	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13438: Altaby-----	70	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Moderate Low strength	0.50
13441: Alpine-----	50	Moderate Sandiness	0.50	Well suited		Moderate Low strength	0.50
Driggs-----	45	Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13442: Arimo-----	70	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Moderate Sandiness Low strength	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13445: Richvale-----	90	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13448: Kucera-----	70	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13448: Altaby-----	20	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13449: Petzel-----	55	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Milk-----	30	Severe Stoniness Low strength Restrictive layer	1.00 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Severe Wetness Flooding Sandiness Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Severe Flooding Wetness Sandiness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50	Severe Low strength Wetness	1.00 0.50
13453: Bustle-----	85	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Bustle-----	15	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13455: Kucera-----	60	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Lostine-----	25	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13456: Iphil-----	45	Slight		Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Ririe-----	30	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Dranyon-----	20	Severe Stoniness Low strength	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Tetonia-----	15	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13514: Iphil-----	30	Slight		Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Lostine-----	25	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Ririe-----	25	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13515: Iphil-----	30	Slight		Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Lostine-----	30	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Tetonia-----	15	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13517: Kucera-----	45	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Ririe-----	45	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13520: Kucera-----	45	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Ririe-----	30	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Lostine-----	15	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13522: Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Liza-----	25	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13543: Greys-----	50	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13544: Greys-----	50	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13545: Greys-----	90	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Kucera-----	35	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Moderate Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Bull-----	20	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13553: Milk-----	55	Severe Stoniness Low strength Restrictive layer	1.00 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Bull-----	20	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Moderate Slope Landslides	0.50 0.13	Moderately suited Slope Landslides	0.50 0.13	Moderate Low strength	0.50
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Severe Restrictive layer Slope	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Bull-----	30	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Severe Restrictive layer Slope	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	0.50 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Severe Restrictive layer Slope Stoniness Sandiness	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Moderate Low strength	0.50
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Moderate Stoniness	0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50	Moderate Low strength	0.50
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Moderate Slope Stoniness Sandiness	0.50 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Moderate Low strength	0.50

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Table 16.—Haul Roads, Log Landings, and Soil Rutting on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Limitations affecting construction of haul roads and log landings		Suitability for log landings		Soil rutting hazard	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	55	Severe Slope Stoniness	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00	Moderate Low strength	0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Severe Slope Stoniness	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Liza-----	35	Moderate Low strength	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Moderate Restrictive layer	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
Ard-----	20	Moderate Low strength Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50	Severe Low strength	1.00
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface---	45	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
43B707: Dra-----	45	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength Rock fragments	0.50 0.50 0.50
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Coldfeet-----	40	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50

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Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B728: Greys-----	50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Dranyon-----	35	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
43B730: Greys-----	50	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Dranyon-----	35	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Rock fragments	0.50
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
Jedediah-----	20	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
						Low strength	0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
						Low strength	0.50

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Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	15	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	15	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC----	30	Very severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.75	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	95	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Ponding Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00

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Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
13101: Redfish-----	70	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
Foxcreek-----	30	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Low strength Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Low strength Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Low strength Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50

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Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13105: Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
Foxcreek-----	20	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Low strength Flooding Wetness	1.00 1.00 1.00

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Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13115: Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness	1.00
						Low strength	0.50
						Flooding	0.50
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Driggs-----	40	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13415: Arimo-----	75	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Arimo-----	40	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13419: Alpine-----	55	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Kucera-----	30	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Alpine-----	35	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
13426: Alpine-----	55	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Driggs-----	40	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13429: Alpine-----	100	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
13430: Alpine-----	50	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
St. Anthony-----	35	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Arimo-----	20	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13438: Altaby-----	70	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
13441: Alpine-----	50	Slight		Slight		Well suited	
Driggs-----	45	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13442: Arimo-----	70	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

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Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
13445: Richvale-----	90	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13448: Kucera-----	70	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Altaby-----	20	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13449: Petzel-----	55	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Milk-----	30	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength Flooding	1.00 0.50 0.50
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Slight		Slight		Poorly suited Flooding Wetness Low strength	1.00 1.00 0.50
13453: Bustle-----	85	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Bustle-----	15	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
13455: Kucera-----	60	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Lostine-----	25	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13456: Iphil-----	45	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13456: Ririe-----	30	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Dranyon-----	20	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Tetonia-----	15	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
13514: Iphil-----	30	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Lostine-----	25	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Ririe-----	25	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13515: Iphil-----	30	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Lostine-----	30	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Tetonia-----	15	Slight		Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
13517: Kucera-----	45	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Ririe-----	45	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13520: Kucera-----	45	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Ririe-----	30	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Lostine-----	15	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Liza-----	25	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13543: Greys-----	50	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13544: Greys-----	50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
13545: Greys-----	90	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Kucera-----	35	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Bull-----	20	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13553: Milk-----	55	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Bull-----	20	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Landslides	0.50 0.13
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Bull-----	30	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	0.50 0.50 0.50
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Slight		Slight		Moderately suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Very severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 17.—Hazard of Erosion and Suitability for Roads on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Hazard of off-road or off-trail erosion		Hazard of erosion on roads and trails		Suitability for roads (natural surface)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13604: Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Liza-----	35	Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Severe Slope/erodibility	0.95	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
13748: Clementsville-----	70	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Ard-----	20	Slight		Moderate Slope/erodibility	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface---	45	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Unsuited Slope	1.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments Restrictive layer	1.00 0.50 0.50
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Unsuited Slope	1.00
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
43B707: Dra-----	45	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50 0.50
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Coldfeet-----	40	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Well suited		Well suited	
43B728: Greys-----	50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B728: Dranyon-----	35	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
43B730: Greys-----	50	Well suited		Well suited	
Dranyon-----	35	Well suited		Well suited	
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Well suited		Well suited	
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50 0.50

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Unsuited Slope
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope
Jedediah-----	20	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Unsuited Slope
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/THOC----	30	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Well suited		Well suited	
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Well suited		Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Poorly suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13101: Redfish-----	70	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00
Foxcreek-----	30	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Poorly suited Wetness	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Poorly suited Wetness	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Poorly suited Wetness	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Poorly suited Wetness	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Well suited		Well suited	
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
Foxcreek-----	20	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Poorly suited Wetness	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Well suited		Well suited	
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Well suited		Well suited	
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Well suited		Well suited	
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Well suited		Well suited	
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Well suited		Well suited	
Driggs-----	40	Well suited		Well suited	
13415: Arimo-----	75	Well suited		Well suited	
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
Arimo-----	40	Well suited		Well suited	
13419: Alpine-----	55	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
Kucera-----	30	Well suited		Well suited	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13423: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
Alpine-----	35	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
13426: Alpine-----	55	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
Driggs-----	40	Well suited		Well suited	
13429: Alpine-----	100	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
13430: Alpine-----	50	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
St. Anthony-----	35	Well suited		Well suited	
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Well suited		Well suited	
Arimo-----	20	Well suited		Well suited	
13438: Altaby-----	70	Well suited		Well suited	
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
13441: Alpine-----	50	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Well suited	
Driggs-----	45	Well suited		Well suited	
13442: Arimo-----	70	Well suited		Well suited	
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Well suited		Well suited	
13445: Richvale-----	90	Well suited		Well suited	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Well suited		Well suited	
Altaby-----	20	Well suited		Well suited	

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Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13449:					
Petzel-----	55	Well suited		Well suited	
Milk-----	30	Well suited		Poorly suited Restrictive layer	0.50
13452:					
Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Well suited		Unsuited Wetness	1.00
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Poorly suited Wetness	0.50	Unsuited Wetness	1.00
13453:					
Bustle-----	85	Well suited		Well suited	
13454:					
Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Well suited		Well suited	
Bustle-----	15	Well suited		Well suited	
13455:					
Kucera-----	60	Well suited		Well suited	
Lostine-----	25	Well suited		Well suited	
13456:					
Iphil-----	45	Well suited		Well suited	
Ririe-----	30	Well suited		Well suited	
13463:					
Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Well suited		Well suited	
Dranyon-----	20	Well suited		Well suited	
Tetonia-----	15	Well suited		Well suited	
13514:					
Iphil-----	30	Well suited		Well suited	
Lostine-----	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Ririe-----	25	Well suited		Well suited	
13515:					
Iphil-----	30	Well suited		Well suited	
Lostine-----	30	Well suited		Well suited	
Tetonia-----	15	Well suited		Well suited	
13517:					
Kucera-----	45	Well suited		Well suited	
Ririe-----	45	Well suited		Well suited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13520:					
Kucera-----	45	Well suited		Well suited	
Ririe-----	30	Well suited		Well suited	
Lostine-----	15	Well suited		Well suited	
13522:					
Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Well suited		Well suited	
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Well suited		Well suited	
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Well suited		Well suited	
13541:					
Jedediah-----	60	Well suited		Well suited	
Liza-----	25	Well suited		Well suited	
13543:					
Greys-----	50	Well suited		Well suited	
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Well suited		Well suited	
13544:					
Greys-----	50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
13545:					
Greys-----	90	Well suited		Well suited	
13547:					
Jedediah-----	60	Well suited		Well suited	
Kucera-----	35	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
13548:					
Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope	0.50
13550:					
Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Well suited		Well suited	
Bull-----	20	Well suited		Well suited	
13553:					
Milk-----	55	Well suited		Poorly suited Restrictive layer	0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13553: Bull-----	20	Well suited		Well suited	
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Poorly suited Slope	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50
Bull-----	30	Well suited		Well suited	
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50 0.50
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Restrictive layer	0.50 0.50 0.50
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments	0.50
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 18.—Forestland Site Preparation—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for mechanical site preparation (surface)		Suitability for mechanical site preparation (deep)	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13742: Jedediah	45	Well suited		Well suited	
Liza-----	35	Well suited		Well suited	
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Well suited		Poorly suited Restrictive layer	0.50
Ard-----	20	Well suited		Poorly suited Restrictive layer	0.50
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface---	45	High Texture/slope/rock fragments	1.00	High Available water	1.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	0.50	High Available water Carbonate content	1.00 0.50
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Moderate Texture/slope/ surface layer thickness/rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Moderate Texture/slope/ surface layer thickness/rock fragments	0.50	Low	
43B707: Dra-----	45	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments fragments	0.50	Low	
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Available water	1.00
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Low		Low	
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Low	
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Low Texture/slope/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Low	
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	0.50	High Available water Carbonate content Soil reaction	1.00 0.50 0.50
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Moderate Texture/slope/ surface layer thickness/rock fragments	0.50	Low	
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Coldfeet-----	40	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
43B728: Greys-----	50	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Dranyon-----	35	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
43B730: Greys-----	50	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Dranyon-----	35	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Low		Low	
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Low		Low	
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Low		Low	
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B737: Dra-----	35	Moderate Texture/slope/ surface layer thickness/rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Low		High Available water	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Available water	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Low		Moderate Available water	0.50
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Available water	1.00
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Moderate Texture/slope/ surface layer thickness/rock fragments	0.50	Low	
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Low Texture/slope/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Jedediah-----	20	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Low		Moderate Available water	0.50
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Low		Moderate Available water	0.50
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Low		Moderate Available water	0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Moderate Texture/slope/ surface layer thickness/rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1646: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Low		Moderate Available water	0.50
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness	1.00
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	High Carbonate content Wetness	1.00 1.00
13101: Redfish-----	70	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness	1.00
Foxcreek-----	30	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness	1.00
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Low		High Wetness	1.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Low		High Wetness	1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Low		High Wetness	1.00
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	High Carbonate content Wetness	1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13104: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Low		High Wetness	1.00
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	High Carbonate content Wetness	1.00 1.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Low		High Wetness Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Carbonate content Soil reaction	1.00 0.50
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness	1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness Carbonate content	1.00 0.50
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness Carbonate content	1.00 0.50
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness	1.00
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness Carbonate content	1.00 0.50
Foxcreek-----	20	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness	1.00

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Low		High Wetness	1.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness	1.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Carbonate content Soil reaction	1.00 0.50
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Carbonate content Soil reaction	1.00 0.50
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
Driggs-----	40	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13415: Arimo-----	75	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
Arimo-----	40	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
13419: Alpine-----	55	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
Kucera-----	30	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
Alpine-----	35	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13426: Alpine-----	55	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
Driggs-----	40	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
13429: Alpine-----	100	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
13430: Alpine-----	50	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
St. Anthony-----	35	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Available water	1.00
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
Arimo-----	20	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
13438: Altaby-----	70	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
13441: Alpine-----	50	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	High Carbonate content Available water	1.00 1.00
Driggs-----	45	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13442: Arimo-----	70	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
13445: Richvale-----	90	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
Altaby-----	20	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13449: Petzel-----	55	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Milk-----	30	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Wetness	1.00
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Low		High Wetness	1.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
Bustle-----	15	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13455: Kucera-----	60	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
Lostine-----	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13456: Iphil-----	45	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
Ririe-----	30	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Dranyon-----	20	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Tetonia-----	15	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13514: Iphil-----	30	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
Lostine-----	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Ririe-----	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
13515: Iphil-----	30	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
Lostine-----	30	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13515: Tetonia-----	15	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13517: Kucera-----	45	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
Ririe-----	45	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
13520: Kucera-----	45	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
Ririe-----	30	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
Lostine-----	15	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Liza-----	25	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13543: Greys-----	50	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13543: Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13544: Greys-----	50	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
13545: Greys-----	90	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Kucera-----	35	Moderate Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.50	Low	
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Carbonate content Soil reaction	0.50 0.50
Bull-----	20	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13553: Milk-----	55	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
Bull-----	20	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire	Potential for seedling mortality		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
Bull-----	30	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	High Available water	1.00
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	0.50	High Available water Carbonate content	1.00 0.50
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	0.50	Moderate Available water	0.50
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Moderate Texture/rock fragments	0.50	High Available water	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Low Texture/slope/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 19.—Damage by Fire and Seedling Mortality on Forestland—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential for damage to soil by fire		Potential for seedling mortality	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
Liza-----	35	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Low Texture/surface layer thickness/ rock fragments	0.10	Moderate Available water	0.50
Ard-----	20	Low Texture/rock fragments	0.10	Low	
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	45	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.75	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Moderately suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.75	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Well suited		Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
43B707: Dra-----	45	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope Stickiness; high plasticity index	1.00 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.75 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Well suited		Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Well suited		Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.75 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.75	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.75 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Well suited		Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	0.50 0.50 0.50
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments Stickiness; high plasticity index	1.00 1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.75 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Coldfeet-----	40	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.75 0.50	Moderately suited Slope	0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
43B728: Greys-----	50	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Dranyon-----	35	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
43B730: Greys-----	50	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Dranyon-----	35	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Well suited		Unsuited Slope	1.00	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Well suited		Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments Stickiness; high plasticity index	1.00 1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	0.50 0.50 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope Stickiness; high plasticity index	1.00 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.75	Moderately suited Slope Low strength Rock fragments	0.50 0.50 0.50
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Stickiness; high plasticity index Rock fragments	0.75 0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.75 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Jedediah-----	20	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Well suited		Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
1224: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Moderately suited Slope	0.50
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Well suited		Unsuited Slope	1.00	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope Low strength	1.00 0.50
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Unsuited Slope	1.00	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.75	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength Slope	0.50 0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.50	Poorly suited Slope	1.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Well suited		Unsuited Slope	1.00	Moderately suited Slope Low strength	0.50 0.50
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Well suited		Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Well suited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
13101: Redfish-----	70	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
Foxcreek-----	30	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Wetness	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Wetness	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Wetness	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Stickiness; high plasticity index	0.75 0.50	Poorly suited Low strength Wetness	1.00 1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Moderately suited Wetness	0.50	Moderately suited Wetness	0.50	Poorly suited Low strength Wetness	1.00 1.00
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Moderately suited Wetness	0.50	Moderately suited Wetness	0.50	Poorly suited Low strength Wetness	1.00 1.00
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
Foxcreek-----	20	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Moderately suited Wetness	0.50	Moderately suited Wetness	0.50	Poorly suited Low strength Wetness	1.00 1.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded----	85	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Driggs-----	40	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13415: Arimo-----	75	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Arimo-----	40	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13419: Alpine-----	55	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
Kucera-----	30	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.50	Well suited	
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.50	Well suited	

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13423: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Alpine-----	35	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
13426: Alpine-----	55	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
Driggs-----	40	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13429: Alpine-----	100	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
13430: Alpine-----	50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
St. Anthony-----	35	Well suited		Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Arimo-----	20	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13438: Altaby-----	70	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
13441: Alpine-----	50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments	1.00	Well suited	
Driggs-----	45	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13442: Arimo-----	70	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13445: Richvale-----	90	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13448: Kucera-----	70	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Altaby-----	20	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13449: Petzel-----	55	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Milk-----	30	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Well suited		Well suited		Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Wetness	0.50 0.50	Moderately suited Stickiness; high plasticity index Wetness	0.50 0.50	Poorly suited Wetness Low strength	1.00 0.50
13453: Bustle-----	85	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Bustle-----	15	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13455: Kucera-----	60	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Lostine-----	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13456: Iphil-----	45	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Ririe-----	30	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13463: Dranyon-----	20	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Tetonia-----	15	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13514: Iphil-----	30	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Lostine-----	25	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Ririe-----	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13515: Iphil-----	30	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Lostine-----	30	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Tetonia-----	15	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13517: Kucera-----	45	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Ririe-----	45	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13520: Kucera-----	45	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Ririe-----	30	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Lostine-----	15	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13541: Liza-----	25	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13543: Greys-----	50	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13544: Greys-----	50	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope	0.75	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13545: Greys-----	90	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Kucera-----	35	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Bull-----	20	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13553: Milk-----	55	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Bull-----	20	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Well suited		Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.75 0.50	Well suited	
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

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Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting	Value	Suitability for mechanical planting	Value	Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13558: Bull-----	30	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Unsuited Rock fragments Slope	1.00 0.75	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	0.50 0.50 0.50
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	0.75 0.75	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.75 0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50	Poorly suited Rock fragments Slope	0.75 0.50	Moderately suited Rock fragments	0.50
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Moderately suited Rock fragments Slope	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.75	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Moderately suited Slope Rock fragments	0.50 0.50	Unsuited Slope Rock fragments	1.00 0.75	Poorly suited Slope Rock fragments Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
Liza-----	35	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Well suited		Moderately suited Slope	0.50	Moderately suited Low strength	0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 20.—Forestland Planting and Harvesting—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Suitability for hand planting		Suitability for mechanical planting		Suitability for use of harvesting equipment	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13748: Ard-----	20	Well suited		Well suited		Moderately suited Low strength	0.50
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface---	45	Very limited Slope Gravel Large stones content	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Slope Gravel Large stones content	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Gravel Slope Large stones content	1.00 1.00 0.94
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones content Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.88	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.88	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.76	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.76	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.76
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.39	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.39	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.39
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.05	Very limited Large stones content Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.05	Very limited Slope Large stones content Depth to bedrock Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.11
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B708: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Very limited Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.68	Very limited Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.68	Very limited Slope Large stones content Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.68 0.03
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones content	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.94
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas	Value	Picnic areas	Value	Playgrounds	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.19	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.19	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.19
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 0.76 0.39	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 0.76 0.39	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 0.76 0.39
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Coldfeet-----	40	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.96 0.96	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.96 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B730: Greys-----	50	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.26	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
Dranyon-----	35	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.39	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.39	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.39
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.05	Very limited Large stones content Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.05	Very limited Large stones content Slope Depth to bedrock Gravel Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.11 0.05
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.96 0.39	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.96 0.39	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.39
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones content Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96 0.05	Very limited Large stones content Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96 0.05	Very limited Slope Large stones content Depth to bedrock Gravel Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.11 0.05
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.05	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.05	Very limited Slope Large stones content Depth to bedrock Gravel Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.11 0.05
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.47	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.47	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Large stones content	1.00 0.96 0.47
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.22	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.22	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.22	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.22	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Somewhat limited Dusty	0.50	Somewhat limited Dusty	0.50	Somewhat limited Gravel Dusty	0.68 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas	Value	Picnic areas	Value	Playgrounds	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Ponding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Ponding Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.88 0.62
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 0.60 0.15
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 0.94 0.60
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 0.94 0.60
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 0.94 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.94
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.84 0.45	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	0.52 0.45	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	0.84 0.45
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 0.40 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 0.60 0.15

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas	Value	Picnic areas	Value	Playgrounds	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 0.60 0.15
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 0.60 0.15
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 0.60 0.15
Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 0.60 0.15
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.84 0.45	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	0.52 0.45	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Slope	0.84 0.45 0.12

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13400: Armo, rarely flooded-----	65	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Not limited	
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to	0.52	Somewhat limited Depth to	0.84
		Depth to saturated zone	0.84	saturated zone		saturated zone	
		Slow water movement	0.45	Slow water movement	0.45	Slow water movement	0.45
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel	1.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Gravel	0.78
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Gravel	0.78
Driggs-----	40	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41
13415: Armo-----	75	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Gravel	0.78
Armo-----	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13419: Alpine-----	55	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel	1.00
Kucera-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope Gravel	0.16 0.08	Somewhat limited Slope Gravel	0.16 0.08	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas	Value	Picnic areas	Value	Playgrounds	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13423: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Very limited Flooding Slope	1.00 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.78
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Not limited		Somewhat limited Gravel Slope	0.78 0.50
Alpine-----	35	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel Slope	1.00 0.50
13426: Alpine-----	55	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel Slope	1.00 0.12
Driggs-----	40	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.41 0.12
13429: Alpine-----	100	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel	1.00
13430: Alpine-----	50	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel	1.00
St. Anthony-----	35	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel	1.00
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Arimo-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13438: Altaby-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel	1.00
13441: Alpine-----	50	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel	0.08	Very limited Gravel	1.00
Driggs-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41
13442: Arimo-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.78
13445: Richvale-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Altaby-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
13449: Petzel-----	55	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Very limited Slope Slow water Gravel	1.00 0.41 0.08
Milk-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 0.15	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 0.60 0.15
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Very limited Slope	1.00
Bustle-----	15	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.96 0.96	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.96 0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
13455: Kucera-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Lostine-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas	Value	Picnic areas	Value	Playgrounds	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13456: Iphil-----	45	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ririe-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Dranyon-----	20	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Tetonia-----	15	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.16 0.15	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.16 0.15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.15
13514: Iphil-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
Lostine-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Ririe-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13515: Iphil-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Very limited Slope	1.00
Lostine-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Tetonia-----	15	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.15 0.04	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.15 0.04	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.15
13517: Kucera-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
Ririe-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13520: Kucera-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ririe-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Lostine-----	15	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13522: Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Very limited Slope	1.00
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.96 0.50
Liza-----	25	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.50 0.41
13543: Greys-----	50	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.26	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.41	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.41
13544: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.41	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.41	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.41
13545: Greys-----	90	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.26	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.96	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Kucera-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas	Value	Picnic areas	Value	Playgrounds	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.26
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.12
Bull-----	20	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.45 0.12
13553: Milk-----	55	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 0.61 0.45
Bull-----	20	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.45	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.45
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Gravel	1.00 0.60 0.32	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Gravel	1.00 0.60 0.32	Very limited Gravel Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.60
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.45	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.45	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 0.61 0.45
Bull-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.45 0.16	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.45 0.16	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.45
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 0.76 0.05	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 0.76 0.05	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones content Gravel Slow water movement	1.00 0.98 0.76 0.11 0.05

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas		Picnic areas		Playgrounds	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13560: Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.88	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.88	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Large stones content Gravel	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Gravel	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Gravel Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Gravel Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	55	Very limited Slope Large stones content Gravel	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Gravel Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Slope Large stones content Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.96	Very limited Large stones content Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.96	Very limited Large stones content Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 0.96
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.96 0.63	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.96 0.63	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.96
Liza-----	35	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.41	Somewhat limited Slope Slow water movement	0.63 0.41	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.41

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 21.—Camp Areas, Picnic Areas, and Playgrounds—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Camp areas	Value	Picnic areas	Value	Playgrounds	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.15 0.04	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.15 0.04	Very limited Slope Slow water movement Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.15 0.12
Ard-----	20	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.15	Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	0.50 0.29 0.15
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	45	Very limited Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.94	Very limited Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.94	Very limited Slope Droughty Gravel Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Droughty Depth to bedrock Gravel Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.88 0.68
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.76	Very limited Slope Large stones content	1.00 0.76	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.22	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.08
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.50	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Somewhat limited Slope	0.50	Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails	Value	Golf fairways	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.08	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.69
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.44	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope	0.50	Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Slope Droughty	1.00 0.69
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Somewhat limited Slope Large stones content	0.82 0.68	Somewhat limited Large stones content	0.68	Very limited Large stones Slope Carbonate content Droughty Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99 0.03
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Droughty Large stones	1.00 0.10 0.08
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Very limited Water erosion Slope Large stones content	1.00 1.00 0.19	Very limited Water erosion Large stones content Slope	1.00 0.19 0.01	Very limited Slope	1.00
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Water erosion Slope Large stones content	1.00 1.00 0.76	Very limited Water erosion Large stones content Slope	1.00 0.76 0.01	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Somewhat limited Slope	0.50	Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B723: Coldfeet-----	40	Somewhat limited Slope	0.50	Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.18	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.18	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B730: Greys-----	50	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Dranyon-----	35	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.18	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.08	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.08	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Water erosion	1.00 1.00	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.22	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 0.22	Very limited Slope Droughty Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.08
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Slope	1.00 0.96

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 0.98 0.96 0.08
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.50	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Slope Large stones content	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Slope Droughty Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.08
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Somewhat limited Slope	0.02	Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Somewhat limited Large stones content	0.47	Somewhat limited Large stones content	0.47	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Somewhat limited Slope	0.50	Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.50	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.08	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.56	Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.78	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.22
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.08	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Water erosion	1.00 1.00	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.22
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Droughty	1.00 0.69
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.56	Very limited Slope	1.00
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Somewhat limited Dusty	0.50	Somewhat limited Dusty	0.50	Not limited	
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Ponding Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Droughty	1.00 0.60 0.48
Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.14	Very limited Carbonate content Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.52
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13114: Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Droughty	1.00 0.60 0.48
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.14	Very limited Carbonate content Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.52
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to saturated zone	0.14	Very limited Carbonate content Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.52
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content Droughty	1.00 1.00
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Driggs-----	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13415: Arimo-----	75	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Droughty	0.65
Arimo-----	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13419: Alpine-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
Kucera-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.16 0.08
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Droughty Slope	0.65 0.16
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Droughty	0.65
Alpine-----	35	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
13426: Alpine-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
Driggs-----	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13429: Alpine-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails		Off-road motorcycle trails		Golf fairways	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13430: Alpine-----	50	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
						Gravel	0.08
St. Anthony-----	35	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Droughty	0.51
						Gravel	0.08
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Arimo-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13438: Altaby-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
						Gravel	0.08
13441: Alpine-----	50	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
						Droughty	1.00
						Gravel	0.08
Driggs-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13442: Arimo-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13445: Richvale-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Altaby-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
13449: Petzel-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
Milk-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
						Droughty	0.24

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails	Value	Golf fairways	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96
Bustle-----	15	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96
13455: Kucera-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Lostine-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13456: Iphil-----	45	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Dranyon-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13514: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
Lostine-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ririe-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13515: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
Lostine-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails	Value	Golf fairways	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13517:							
Kucera-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ririe-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13520:							
Kucera-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ririe-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Lostine-----	15	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13522:							
Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
13541:							
Jedediah-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Liza-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13543:							
Greys-----	50	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13544:							
Greys-----	50	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.02	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Water erosion Slope	1.00 0.02	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
13545:							
Greys-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13547:							
Jedediah-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Kucera-----	35	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
13548:							
Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails	Value	Golf fairways	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Bull-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13553: Milk-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
						Droughty	0.24
Bull-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Somewhat limited Slope	0.18	Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
						Droughty	0.45
						Gravel	0.32
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
						Carbonate content	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.61
						Droughty	0.58
Bull-----	30	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface----	55	Somewhat limited Large stones content	0.76	Somewhat limited Large stones content	0.76	Very limited Droughty	1.00
		Slope	0.50			Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.98
						Large stones	0.08
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Droughty	1.00
		Slope	0.50			Slope	1.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.98
						Gravel	0.88
						Large stones	0.68
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Gravel	1.00
						Large stones	0.26
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Large stones content	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
						Gravel	1.00
						Large stones	0.26

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 22.—Paths, Trails, and Golf Fairways—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Paths and trails	Value	Off-road motorcycle trails	Value	Golf fairways	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	55	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Gravel Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.26
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Large stones content Slope Water erosion	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Large stones content Slope Water erosion	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
Liza-----	35	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
13748: Clementsville-----	70	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Very limited Water erosion	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	0.12 0.04 0.02
Ard-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.29
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	45	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.80	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.80	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.80
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Large stones	1.00 0.98 0.09	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Large stones	1.00 0.98 0.09
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.38	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.38
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Somewhat limited Large stones	0.90	Somewhat limited Large stones	0.90	Somewhat limited Large stones Slope	0.90 0.50
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.90	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.90	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.90
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Very limited Large stones Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.03	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Large stones Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.03
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.08	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.08
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
Coldfeet-----	40	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.96 0.08	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.96 0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.08
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.08	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.08
43B730: Greys-----	50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Not limited		Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
Dranyon-----	35	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.08	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.08
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.38	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.50 0.38
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.38	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.38
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.38	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.38
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements	Value	Dwellings with basements	Value	Small commercial buildings	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.96 0.01	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.98 0.96	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Large stones Slope	1.00 1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.38	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.38
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.03	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.03	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.03
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.98	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.98	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.98
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.02
Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.93	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.93	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.93
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.93	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.93	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.93
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.89	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.89	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.89
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.41	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.41	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.41
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.94	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.94	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.94
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.--Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	95	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50	Not limited		Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.50
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.12
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone Organic matter content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone Organic matter content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone Organic matter content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone Organic matter content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.84	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.84
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.06	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.06
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.06	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.06

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.06	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.06
Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone Organic matter content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Subsidence Flooding Depth to saturated zone Organic matter content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.84	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.84
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.84	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.84
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements	Value	Dwellings with basements	Value	Small commercial buildings	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Driggs-----	40	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62
13415: Arimo-----	75	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Arimo-----	40	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13419: Alpine-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Kucera-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Very limited Flooding Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Flooding Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope Flooding	1.00 1.00
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00	Very limited Flooding	1.00
Alpine-----	35	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13426: Alpine-----	55	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Driggs-----	40	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62
13429: Alpine-----	100	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13430: Alpine-----	50	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements	Value	Dwellings with basements	Value	Small commercial buildings	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13430: St. Anthony-----	35	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Arimo-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13438: Altaby-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13441: Alpine-----	50	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Driggs-----	45	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62
13442: Arimo-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
13445: Richvale-----	90	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Altaby-----	20	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13449: Petzel-----	55	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.14	Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.88 0.14
Milk-----	30	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	0.61	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	0.61
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13453: Bustle-----	85	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Slope	0.62 0.50
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96	Very limited Slope	1.00
Bustle-----	15	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.96 0.62	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.96 0.62	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.62
13455: Kucera-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Lostine-----	25	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01
13456: Iphil-----	45	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ririe-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
Dranyon-----	20	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.08	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.62	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.50 0.08
Tetonia-----	15	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.16 0.01	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.16 0.01	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
13514: Iphil-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16	Very limited Slope	1.00
Lostine-----	25	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.50 0.01
Ririe-----	25	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13515: Iphil-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Very limited Slope	1.00
Lostine-----	30	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.50 0.01
Tetonia-----	15	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.04 0.01	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.04 0.01	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.—Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements	Value	Dwellings with basements	Value	Small commercial buildings	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13517:							
Kucera-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ririe-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
13520:							
Kucera-----	45	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Ririe-----	30	Not limited		Not limited		Somewhat limited Slope	0.50
Lostine-----	15	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01
13522:							
Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Very limited Slope	1.00
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63	Very limited Slope	1.00
13541:							
Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
Liza-----	25	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00
13543:							
Greys-----	50	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Not limited		Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.50
13544:							
Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
13545:							
Greys-----	90	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.01	Not limited		Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.--Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements		Dwellings with basements		Small commercial buildings	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Shrink-swell	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
Kucera-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.01
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Not limited		Not limited		Not limited	
Bull-----	20	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	0.23	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.14
13553: Milk-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	0.61	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.61 0.50
Bull-----	20	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell	0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	0.23	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.88 0.14
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.61	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.61
Bull-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope Shrink-swell	0.16 0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.23 0.16	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.14
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.98

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 23.--Dwellings and Small Commercial Buildings--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Dwellings without basements	Value	Dwellings with basements	Value	Small commercial buildings	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13560: Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Large stones	1.00 0.98 0.09	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Large stones	1.00 0.98 0.09
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Not limited		Not limited		Very limited Slope	1.00
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.03	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.03	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.03
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
Liza-----	35	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00
13748: Clementsville-----	70	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.11 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.04	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock	1.00 0.11
Ard-----	20	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	0.29	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock	0.29
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface---	45	Very limited Slope Large stones Frost action	 1.00 0.80 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 0.80 0.10	Very limited Slope Droughty Gravel Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Frost action Large stones	 1.00 0.98 0.50 0.09	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Unstable excavation walls Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Slope Droughty Depth to bedrock Gravel Large stones	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.88 0.68
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Slope Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.22 0.01	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	 1.00 1.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Large stones Slope Depth to hard bedrock Frost action	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Large stones Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.08
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.38	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets	Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B708: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Somewhat limited Large stones Frost action	 0.90 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Large stones	 1.00 0.90	Somewhat limited Droughty	 0.69
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Slope Frost action	 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones Frost action	 1.00 0.90 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.90	Very limited Slope Droughty	 1.00 0.69
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Very limited Large stones Slope Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	 1.00 1.00 0.50 0.03	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Large stones Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Large stones Slope Carbonate content Droughty Depth to bedrock	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.99 0.03
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Frost action	 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Droughty Large stones	 1.00 0.10 0.08
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Very limited Slope Low strength Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.08	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Slope Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.22 0.01	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Coldfeet-----	40	Very limited Slope Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Very limited Low strength Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.96 0.50 0.08	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00 0.96	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Frost action Slope Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slope Low strength Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.08	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B730: Greys-----	50	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Low strength Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.08	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets	Value	Shallow excavations	Value	Lawns and landscaping	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.38	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.38	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Slope Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.38	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.22 0.01	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock Frost action	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope Droughty Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.08
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Somewhat limited Slope Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	0.96 0.50 0.22 0.01	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 0.96	Very limited Carbonate content Slope	1.00 0.96
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Large stones Depth to hard bedrock Slope Frost action	1.00 0.98 0.96 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Large stones Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00 0.96 0.10	Very limited Droughty Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 0.98 0.96 0.08

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.38	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	 1.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock Frost action	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope Droughty Depth to bedrock Large stones	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.08
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Slope Frost action Large stones	 1.00 0.50 0.03	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls Large stones	 1.00 0.10 0.03	Very limited Slope	 1.00
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Very limited Low strength Slope Shrink-swell Frost action	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope Too clayey	 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope	 1.00
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Very limited Slope Frost action Shrink-swell	 1.00 0.50 0.02	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00
Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets	Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Frost action Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Slope Large stones Frost action	1.00 0.93 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00 0.93 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.22
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell Frost action Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.22	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Large stones Frost action	1.00 0.93 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00 0.93 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Gravel	1.00 0.22
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Slope Large stones Frost action	1.00 0.89 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00 0.89 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Slope Frost action Large stones	1.00 0.50 0.41	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.41	Very limited Slope Droughty	1.00 0.69
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Slope Frost action	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Large stones Frost action	1.00 0.94 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.94 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Shrink-swell Frost action Low strength	1.00 0.50 0.50 0.22	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Somewhat limited Shrink-swell Frost action	0.50 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.80	Very limited Ponding Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Frost action	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Droughty	1.00 0.60 0.48
Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding Too clayey	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.80 0.01	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Subsidence Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Organic matter content Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Subsidence Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Organic matter content Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13105: Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Frost action Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.52 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.52
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.06	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.06	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.06	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.60
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Subsidence Frost action Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Organic matter content Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Frost action	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding Droughty	1.00 0.60 0.48
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Frost action Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.52 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.52
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Somewhat limited Frost action Flooding	0.50 0.40	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Very limited Frost action Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 0.52 0.40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Depth to saturated zone	1.00 0.52

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets	Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty	1.00 1.00
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.62 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
13415: Arimo-----	75	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Somewhat limited Frost action Flooding	0.50 0.40	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.65
Arimo-----	40	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
13419: Alpine-----	55	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
Kucera-----	30	Very limited Frost action Low strength	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets	Value	Shallow excavations	Value	Lawns and landscaping	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Somewhat limited Frost action Slope	0.50 0.16	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Slope Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.16 0.08
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Somewhat limited Frost action Flooding Slope	0.50 0.40 0.16	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 0.16	Somewhat limited Droughty Slope	0.65 0.16
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Somewhat limited Frost action Flooding	0.50 0.40	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty	0.65
Alpine-----	35	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
13426: Alpine-----	55	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.62 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
13429: Alpine-----	100	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
13430: Alpine-----	50	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
St. Anthony-----	35	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Somewhat limited Droughty Gravel	0.51 0.08
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
Arimo-----	20	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets	Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13438: Altaby-----	70	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
13441: Alpine-----	50	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Droughty Gravel	1.00 1.00 0.08
Driggs-----	45	Very limited Low strength Shrink-swell Frost action	1.00 0.62 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
13442: Arimo-----	70	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Somewhat limited Frost action Slope	0.50 0.16	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13445: Richvale-----	90	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Very limited Frost action Low strength	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Altaby-----	20	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
13449: Petzel-----	55	Very limited Low strength Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.14	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
Milk-----	30	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Frost action	0.61 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.61 0.24

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Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	 1.00 1.00 0.60	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Flooding	 1.00 0.60
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Frost action Flooding Low strength Shrink-swell	 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Unstable excavation walls Flooding	 1.00 1.00 0.80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	 1.00 1.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	 1.00 1.00 0.62	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	 0.10	Not limited	
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Frost action Slope	 1.00 0.96	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 0.96 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.96
Bustle-----	15	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	 1.00 1.00 0.96 0.62	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 0.96 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.96
13455: Kucera-----	60	Very limited Frost action Low strength	 1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	 0.10	Not limited	
Lostine-----	25	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	 1.00 1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	 0.10	Not limited	
13456: Iphil-----	45	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope	 1.00 0.78 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 0.16 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.16
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Frost action Slope	 1.00 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	 0.16 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	 0.16

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Frost action Low strength	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Dranyon-----	20	Very limited Low strength Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.08	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Not limited	
Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.16 0.01	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	0.16 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13514: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope	1.00 0.78 0.16	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	0.16 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
Lostine-----	25	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Ririe-----	25	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
13515: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope	1.00 0.78 0.63	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	0.63 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
Lostine-----	30	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.04 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	0.10 0.04	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04
13517: Kucera-----	45	Very limited Frost action Low strength	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Ririe-----	45	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets	Value	Shallow excavations	Value	Lawns and landscaping	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13520: Kucera-----	45	Very limited Frost action Low strength	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Lostine-----	15	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Very limited Frost action Slope	1.00 0.63	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	0.63 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope	1.00 1.00 0.63	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	0.63 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Liza-----	25	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
13543: Greys-----	50	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
13544: Greys-----	50	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00

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Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13544: Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
13545: Greys-----	90	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 0.01	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Kucera-----	35	Very limited Frost action Slope Low strength	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Frost action Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope	1.00
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Very limited Frost action	1.00	Somewhat limited Unstable excavation walls	0.10	Not limited	
Bull-----	20	Very limited Low strength Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Unstable excavation walls	0.23 0.10	Not limited	
13553: Milk-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Frost action	0.61 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Carbonate content Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 0.61 0.24
Bull-----	20	Very limited Low strength Frost action Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Unstable excavation walls	0.23 0.10	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets	Value	Shallow excavations	Value	Lawns and landscaping	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Very limited Slope Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Very limited Slope Droughty Gravel	1.00 0.45 0.32
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Frost action	1.00 0.61 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Carbonate content Depth to bedrock Droughty	1.00 1.00 0.61 0.58
Bull-----	30	Very limited Low strength Frost action Slope Shrink-swell	1.00 0.50 0.16 0.14	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Unstable excavation walls	0.23 0.16 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope Large stones Depth to hard bedrock Frost action	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.10	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.08
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Frost action Large stones	1.00 0.98 0.50 0.09	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Unstable excavation walls Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Droughty Slope Depth to bedrock Gravel Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.88 0.68
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Somewhat limited Frost action	0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls	1.00	Very limited Gravel Large stones	1.00 0.26
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Slope Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Gravel Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.26
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope Frost action	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Gravel Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.26
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 24.—Roads and Streets, Shallow Excavations, and Lawns and Landscaping—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Local roads and streets		Shallow excavations		Lawns and landscaping	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13604: Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Slope Frost action Large stones	1.00 0.50 0.03	Very limited Slope Unstable excavation walls Large stones	1.00 0.10 0.03	Very limited Slope	1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.63	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	0.63 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
Liza-----	35	Very limited Frost action Low strength Shrink-swell Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.63	Somewhat limited Slope Unstable excavation walls	0.63 0.10	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Somewhat limited Frost action Depth to hard bedrock Slope	0.50 0.11 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Unstable excavation walls Slope	1.00 1.00 0.04	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope Droughty	0.12 0.04 0.02
Ard-----	20	Somewhat limited Frost action Depth to hard bedrock	0.50 0.29	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Unstable excavation walls	1.00 0.10	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.29
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields	Value	Sewage lagoons	Value	Daily cover for landfill	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	45	Very limited Slope Large stones Slow water movement	 1.00 0.80 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones Seepage	 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones Gravel content	 1.00 0.90 0.59
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	 1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones Seepage	 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.70 0.08	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Gravel content Large stones	 1.00 1.00 0.98 0.09
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	 1.00 0.05
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	 1.00 0.05
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage Large stones	 1.00 0.02 0.01	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	 1.00 1.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	 1.00 1.00 1.00
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00	Very limited Slope	 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B708: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.05
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.05
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Somewhat limited Large stones Slow water movement	0.90 0.50	Very limited Large stones Slope Seepage	1.00 0.92 0.50	Somewhat limited Large stones	0.64
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.41
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.05
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Large stones Slow water movement	1.00 0.90 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.64
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Very limited Depth to bedrock Large stones Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Organic matter content Slope Large stones Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Depth to bedrock Large stones Slope Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Gravel content Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.92 0.21
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields	Value	Sewage lagoons	Value	Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.07
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.02 0.01	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.05
Coldfeet-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.41
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Too clayey	0.96 0.07
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.07
43B730: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.07
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.92	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.05
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.02 0.01	Very limited Slope Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.02 0.01	Very limited Carbonate content Slope	1.00 0.96
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Depth to bedrock Large stones Slope	1.00 1.00 0.96	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Large stones Slope	1.00 1.00 0.96
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields	Value	Sewage lagoons	Value	Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B745: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.05
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.03	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Hard to compact Slope Too clayey	1.00 1.00 0.98
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.05
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.05
Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Slope Seepage, bottom layer Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.93	Very limited Slope Seepage Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope Large stones Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.50	Very limited Organic matter content Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Gravel content	1.00 0.65
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.72	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.01
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Seepage, bottom layer Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.93	Very limited Slope Seepage Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.01	Very limited Slope Large stones Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.50	Very limited Organic matter content Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Gravel content	1.00 0.65
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Slope Seepage, bottom layer Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.89	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Slope Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.50 0.41	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Seepage, bottom layer Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.94	Very limited Slope Seepage Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope Large stones Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1646: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.72	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.50	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 0.01
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Very limited Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content	1.00 1.00 1.00
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Flooding Ponding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Ponding Flooding Seepage Depth to saturated zone Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.68	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.50 0.27
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Carbonate content	1.00 1.00
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	1.00 1.00 1.00
Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13102: Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 0.09
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Subsidence Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	1.00 1.00 0.50
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage Gravel content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.06
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Subsidence Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	1.00 1.00 0.50
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage Depth to saturated zone Gravel content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.06	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage Gravel content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.06

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13105: Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Too sandy	1.00 0.97 0.50
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	1.00 1.00 1.00
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	1.00 1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	1.00 1.00 1.00
Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Subsidence Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	1.00 1.00 0.50
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Too sandy	1.00 1.00 1.00

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Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields	Value	Sewage lagoons	Value	Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding Slope	1.00 1.00 0.40 0.08	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Too sandy	1.00 0.97 0.50
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement Flooding	1.00 0.98 0.40	Very limited Seepage Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.99
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer Flooding	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Depth to saturated zone Too sandy	1.00 0.97 0.50
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.08	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
13409: Snyderville	90	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 0.98	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.83
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 0.98	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.83

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13410: Driggs-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Gravel content	0.82
13415: Arimo-----	75	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 0.98	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.99
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Gravel content Seepage	1.00 0.88
Arimo-----	40	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 0.98	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.99
13419: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
Kucera-----	30	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.98	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.02	Not limited	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity Slope	1.00 1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content Slope	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.16
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Flooding Slope	1.00 0.40 0.16	Very limited Slope Seepage Flooding	1.00 1.00 0.40	Very limited Gravel content Seepage Slope	1.00 0.88 0.16

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Flooding	1.00 0.40	Very limited Seepage Flooding Slope	1.00 0.40 0.32	Very limited Gravel content Seepage	1.00 0.88
Alpine-----	35	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.32	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
13426: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.08	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.08	Somewhat limited Gravel content	0.82
13429: Alpine-----	100	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
13430: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
St. Anthony-----	35	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content	1.00 1.00
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Not limited	
Arimo-----	20	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 0.98	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.99
13438: Altaby-----	70	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.32	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Carbonate content Gravel content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13438: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
13441: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Filtering capacity	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage Gravel content Carbonate content	1.00 1.00 1.00
Driggs-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Somewhat limited Gravel content	0.82
13442: Arimo-----	70	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 0.98	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.92	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.99
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.98 0.16	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Too sandy Gravel content Slope	1.00 1.00 0.83 0.16
13445: Richvale-----	90	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.98	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.68	Not limited	
13448: Kucera-----	70	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.98	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.02	Not limited	
Altaby-----	20	Very limited Seepage, bottom layer Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.32	Very limited Seepage Slope Carbonate content Gravel content	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98
13449: Petzel-----	55	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Carbonate content	1.00
Milk-----	30	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Gravel content	1.00 0.46

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields	Value	Sewage lagoons	Value	Daily cover for landfill	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Seepage Depth to saturated zone	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Flooding Depth to saturated zone Slow water movement Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Flooding Organic matter content Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Too sandy Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.92	Not limited	
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96
Bustle-----	15	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.96	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.96
13455: Kucera-----	60	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.98	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.02	Not limited	
Lostine-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.02	Not limited	
13456: Iphil-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.98	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13463: Dranyon-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.92	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.07
Tetonia-----	15	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.98 0.16	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
13514: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.16	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.16
Lostine-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.92 0.02	Not limited	
Ririe-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.02	Not limited	
13515: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
Lostine-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.92 0.02	Not limited	
Tetonia-----	15	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.98 0.04	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.04
13517: Kucera-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.98	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.08 0.02	Not limited	
Ririe-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.02	Not limited	
13520: Kucera-----	45	Somewhat limited Slow water movement	0.98	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.02	Not limited	
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.92 0.02	Not limited	
Lostine-----	15	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.02	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Not limited	
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Somewhat limited Slow water movement Slope	0.98 0.63	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.32	Not limited	
Liza-----	25	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.32	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.20
13543: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.92	Somewhat limited Too clayey	0.20
13544: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Too clayey	1.00 0.20
13545: Greys-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13547: Kucera-----	35	Very limited Slope Slow water movement	1.00 0.98	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.02	Very limited Slope	1.00
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope	1.00
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Very limited Slow water movement	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.08 0.02	Not limited	
Bull-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.66	Somewhat limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Seepage	0.23 0.08 0.02	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.23
13553: Milk-----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 0.92	Very limited Depth to bedrock Gravel content	1.00 0.46
Bull-----	20	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.66	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.23 0.02	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock	0.23
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.32	Very limited Slope Large stones Gravel content	1.00 0.76 0.06
13558: Milk, loam	45	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Slow water movement	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel content	1.00 1.00 0.46
Bull-----	30	Very limited Slow water movement Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 0.66 0.16	Very limited Slope Depth to hard bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.23 0.02	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope	0.23 0.16

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields	Value	Sewage lagoons	Value	Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	Value
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface----	55	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 1.00
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.09	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Large stones Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00 0.70 0.08	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope Gravel content Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.98 0.09
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Filtering capacity Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Gravel content Seepage	1.00 1.00
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Gravel content Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	55	Very limited Slope Filtering capacity Seepage, bottom layer	1.00 1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Very limited Slope Gravel content Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Slow water movement Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00 0.03	Very limited Slope	1.00	Very limited Slope Large stones	1.00 1.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope	0.63

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 25.—Sanitary Facilities—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Septic tank absorption fields		Sewage lagoons		Daily cover for landfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13742: Liza-----	35	Very limited Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.63	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Slope Too clayey	0.63 0.20
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement Slope	1.00 0.82 0.04	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00 0.18	Very limited Depth to bedrock Gravel content Slope	1.00 0.64 0.04
Ard-----	20	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slow water movement	1.00 1.00	Very limited Depth to hard bedrock Slope Seepage	1.00 0.32 0.02	Very limited Depth to bedrock	1.00
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. These interpretations are designed as suitabilities as opposed to limitations. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The smaller the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface---	45	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.14	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Slope	0.00 0.00 0.00
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.29	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.02
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Slope Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00 0.00 0.08
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Slope Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00 0.00 0.08
43B707: Dra-----	45	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Too clayey Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.35 0.99
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.02
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Slope	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B708: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	 0.00 0.00 0.08
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Slope Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	 0.00 0.00 0.08
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.29 0.29	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	 0.00 0.00 0.00
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	 0.00 0.00 0.00
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	 0.00 0.00 0.08
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.29 0.29	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Slope	 0.00 0.00 0.00
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Carbonate content Slope Depth to bedrock	 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.97
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Carbonate content	 0.00 0.00 0.98
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel	Value	Potential source of sand	Value	Potential source of topsoil	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Slope Rock fragments Too clayey	0.00 0.12 0.58
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Too clayey Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.35 0.99
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00 0.00 0.08
Coldfeet-----	40	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Slope	0.00 0.00 0.00
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Fair Slope Rock fragments Too clayey	0.04 0.12 0.58
43B728: Greys-----	50	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Slope	0.00
Dranyon-----	35	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Slope Rock fragments Too clayey	0.00 0.12 0.58
43B730: Greys-----	50	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Fair	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B730: Dranyon-----	35	Poor		Poor		Fair	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Rock fragments	0.12
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Too clayey	0.58
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00		
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Poor		Poor		Fair	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00		
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00		
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00		
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00		
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.08
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
						Too clayey	0.35
						Carbonate content	0.99
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
						Depth to bedrock	0.02
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Slope	0.04
						Too clayey	0.35
						Carbonate content	0.99
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.02
						Slope	0.04
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel	Potential source of sand	Potential source of topsoil
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Slope
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Rock fragments Slope Depth to bedrock
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.02
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Slope Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.08
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Poor Organic matter content Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)
		0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Too clayey Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Slope
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.08
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.08
Jedediah-----	20	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Slope Too clayey
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.37
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Slope
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.03	Bottom layer	0.04	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.00
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	(rock fragments)	
						Slope	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.00
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.03	Bottom layer	0.04	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	(rock fragments)	
						Slope	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.00
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Poor		Poor		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel	Value	Potential source of sand	Value	Potential source of topsoil	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
1646: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Slope Rock fragments	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Slope Rock fragments	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.38	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Poor Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00 0.00 0.00
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Wetness Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.46
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Wetness Carbonate content Rock fragments	0.00 0.00 0.50
13101: Redfish-----	70	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.43 0.50	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.43 0.57	Poor Wetness Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Too sandy	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
Foxcreek-----	30	Good Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.12 0.75	Fair Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.10 0.59	Poor Wetness Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Too sandy	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Organic matter content Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.38	Poor Wetness Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00 0.00 0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13102: Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Fair		Poor		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Bottom layer	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Organic matter content	0.00	Rock fragments	0.00
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.11	High organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Bottom layer	0.38	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.92
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03	Wetness	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.25	Bottom layer	0.51	Carbonate content	0.00
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.12
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.11	High organic matter content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Bottom layer	0.38	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.92
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03	Wetness	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.25	Bottom layer	0.51	Carbonate content	0.00
						Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.12
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Organic matter content	0.00	Organic matter content	0.00	Wetness	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.03	Carbonate content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.25	Bottom layer	0.51	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.12
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Carbonate content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Wetness	0.27
						Too clayey	0.69

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel	Potential source of sand	Potential source of topsoil
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Good Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Wetness Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Too sandy
		0.00 0.12 0.75	0.00 0.10 0.59	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Wetness Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Carbonate content
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.51	0.00 0.00 0.28
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Wetness Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Carbonate content
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.51	0.00 0.00 0.28
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Good Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Wetness Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Too sandy
		0.00 0.12 0.75	0.00 0.10 0.59	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Wetness Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Carbonate content
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.51	0.00 0.00 0.28
Foxcreek-----	20	Good Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Wetness Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Too sandy
		0.00 0.12 0.75	0.00 0.10 0.59	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Fair Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Wetness High organic matter content Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)
		0.00 0.00 0.12	0.00 0.11 0.38	0.00 0.00 0.92
Water-----	10	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Bottom layer	0.43	Bottom layer	0.43	Wetness	0.00
		Thickest layer	0.50	Thickest layer	0.57	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Rock fragments	0.00
						Too sandy	0.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Carbonate content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Wetness	0.27
						Too clayey	0.69
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Fair		Good		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.62	Bottom layer	0.75	(rock fragments)	
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Poor		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Carbonate content	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.00	Bottom layer	0.09	Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
						Wetness	0.27
						Too clayey	0.69
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.57	Bottom layer	0.10	(rock fragments)	
						Rock fragments	0.00
						Carbonate content	0.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.00	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.57	Bottom layer	0.10	(rock fragments)	
						Rock fragments	0.00
						Carbonate content	0.00
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Bottom layer	0.29	(rock fragments)	
						Rock fragments	0.00
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Fair		Fair		Poor	
		Thickest layer	0.00	Thickest layer	0.08	Hard to reclaim	0.00
		Bottom layer	0.12	Bottom layer	0.29	(rock fragments)	
						Rock fragments	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel	Potential source of sand	Potential source of topsoil
		Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features	Rating class and limiting features
13410: Driggs-----	40	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Good Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.82	0.00 0.50
13415: Arimo-----	75	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Good Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)
		0.00 0.62	0.00 0.75	0.00
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Too sandy
		0.12 0.20	0.02 0.08	0.00 0.00 0.22
Arimo-----	40	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Good Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)
		0.00 0.62	0.00 0.75	0.00
13419: Alpine-----	55	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content
		0.00 0.57	0.00 0.10	0.00 0.00 0.00
Kucera-----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	Fair
		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content
		0.00 0.57	0.00 0.10	0.00 0.00 0.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content Slope
		0.00 0.57	0.00 0.10	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.84
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Too sandy Slope
		0.12 0.20	0.02 0.08	0.00 0.00 0.22 0.84

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.12 0.20	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.02 0.08	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Too sandy	0.00 0.00 0.22
Alpine-----	35	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.10	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.00
13426: Alpine-----	55	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.10	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.00
Driggs-----	40	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Good Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.82	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	0.00 0.50
13429: Alpine-----	100	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.10	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.00
13430: Alpine-----	50	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.10	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.00
St. Anthony-----	35	Fair Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.14 0.44	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.08 0.11	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Too sandy	0.00 0.00 0.92
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.12	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.11	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
Arimo-----	20	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.62	Good Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.75	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel	Value	Potential source of sand	Value	Potential source of topsoil	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13438: Altaby-----	70	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.38	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Too sandy Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.74
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.10	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.00
13441: Alpine-----	50	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.10	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.00
Driggs-----	45	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Good Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.82	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	0.00 0.50
13442: Arimo-----	70	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.62	Good Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.75	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.12	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.08 0.29	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Slope	0.00 0.00 0.84
13445: Richvale-----	90	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	0.08 0.50
13448: Kucera-----	70	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair	
Altaby-----	20	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.57	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.38	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Too sandy Carbonate content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.74

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13449: Petzel-----	55	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) No rock fragments	 0.68 1.00
Milk-----	30	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	 0.00 0.39
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Good Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.12 0.75	Fair Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.10 0.59	Poor Wetness Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Too sandy	 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.04
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00 0.00	Fair Thickest layer Organic matter content Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00 0.38	Poor Wetness Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	 0.00 0.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair	
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair Slope Carbonate content	 0.04 0.90
Bustle-----	15	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair Slope	 0.04
13455: Kucera-----	60	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair	
Lostine-----	25	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair	
13456: Iphil-----	45	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair Slope Carbonate content	 0.84 0.96
Ririe-----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair Slope Carbonate content	 0.84 0.90

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel	Value	Potential source of sand	Value	Potential source of topsoil	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair	
Dranyon-----	20	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00	Fair Rock fragments Too clayey	0.12 0.58
Tetonia-----	15	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Slope	0.84
13514: Iphil-----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Slope Carbonate content	0.84 0.96
Lostine-----	25	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair	
Ririe-----	25	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Carbonate content	0.90
13515: Iphil-----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Slope Carbonate content	0.37 0.96
Lostine-----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair	
Tetonia-----	15	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Slope	0.96
13517: Kucera-----	45	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair	
Ririe-----	45	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Carbonate content	0.90
13520: Kucera-----	45	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair	
Ririe-----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Carbonate content	0.90

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13520: Lostine-----	15	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair	
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Slope Carbonate content	0.37 0.90
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair	
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Slope	0.37
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Too clayey	0.37
Liza-----	25	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Too clayey	0.06
13543: Greys-----	50	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00	Fair	
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Too clayey	0.06
13544: Greys-----	50	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Slope	0.00
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Slope Too clayey	0.00 0.06
13545: Greys-----	90	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00	Fair	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Too clayey	0.37
Kucera-----	35	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Slope	0.00
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Poor Organic matter content Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Slope	0.00
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Carbonate content	0.90
Bull-----	20	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	0.00 0.99
13553: Milk-----	55	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.39
Bull-----	20	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments	0.00 0.99
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Rock fragments Slope	0.00 0.00 0.00
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.25	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.39
Bull-----	30	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Slope Rock fragments	0.00 0.84 0.99

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel		Potential source of sand		Potential source of topsoil	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface----	55	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.02
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.29	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Depth to bedrock	0.00 0.00 0.02
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.12 0.37	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00 0.00
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.12 0.37	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Hard to reclaim (rock fragments) Slope	0.00 0.00 0.00
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	55	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.12 0.37	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00 0.00 0.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Poor Organic matter content Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer Organic matter content	0.00 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Slope Hard to reclaim (rock fragments)	0.00 0.00 0.00
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Slope Too clayey	0.37 0.37
Liza-----	35	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	0.00 0.00	Fair Too clayey Slope	0.06 0.37

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 26.—Source of Gravel, Sand, and Topsoil—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of gravel	Value	Potential source of sand	Value	Potential source of topsoil	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Fair Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.31	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Rock fragments Depth to bedrock Slope	 0.00 0.88 0.96
Ard-----	20	Poor Thickest layer Bottom layer	 0.00 0.00	Poor Bottom layer Thickest layer	 0.00 0.00	Fair Rock fragments Depth to bedrock	 0.50 0.71
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. These interpretations are designed as suitabilities as opposed to limitations. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.00 to 1.00. The smaller the value, the greater the potential limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	45	Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Stone content	0.00	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Cobble content	0.32
		Cobble content	0.94		
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.02	Slope	0.00
		Stone content	0.86	Cobble content	0.72
		Carbonate content	0.92	Stones	0.86
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.00
				Low strength	0.78
Rubble land-----	20	Not rated		Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.00
				Low strength	0.78
43B707: Dra-----	45	Poor		Fair	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Cobble content	0.77
		Low content of organic matter	0.18		
		Too acid	0.50		
		Too clayey	0.50		
		Water erosion	0.68		
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Stone content	0.00	Stones	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.02	Cobble content	0.14
		Cobble content	0.93		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Potential source of roadfill		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.37	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.54	Slope	0.50
		Low content of organic matter	0.54	Shrink-swell	0.94
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Low strength	0.78
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.00
				Low strength	0.78
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Fair		Poor	
		Droughty	0.16	Cobble content	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.18	Stones	0.92
		Too acid	0.74		
		Cobble content	0.79		
		Stone content	0.97		
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Stones	0.00
		Too acid	0.32	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50		
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Low strength	0.78
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Fair		Poor	
		Droughty	0.16	Cobble content	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.18	Stones	0.92
		Too acid	0.74		
		Cobble content	0.79		
		Stone content	0.97		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Value	Potential source of roadfill	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Droughty	0.00	Stones	0.00
		Carbonate content	0.00	Cobble content	0.00
		Cobble content	0.20	Slope	0.18
		Low content of organic matter	0.32		
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Fair		Poor	
		Droughty	0.08	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Slope	0.00
		Carbonate content	0.26	Cobble content	0.88
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Fair		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.27	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.32	Slope	0.00
		Too clayey	0.82	Stones	0.83
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.87
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Poor		Poor	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.18	Cobble content	0.77
		Too acid	0.50		
		Too clayey	0.50		
		Water erosion	0.68		
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Low strength	0.78
Coldfeet-----	40	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Stones	0.00
		Too acid	0.32	Slope	0.50
		Low content of organic matter	0.50		
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Fair		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.27	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.32	Stones	0.83
		Too clayey	0.82	Shrink-swell	0.87
		Water erosion	0.99		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B728: Greys-----	50	Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.34	Slope	0.82
		Carbonate content	0.97		
		Water erosion	0.99		
Dranyon-----	35	Fair		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.27	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.32	Slope	0.82
		Too clayey	0.82	Stones	0.83
		Water erosion	0.99	Shrink-swell	0.87
43B730: Greys-----	50	Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.34		
		Carbonate content	0.97		
		Water erosion	0.99		
Dranyon-----	35	Fair		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.27	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.32	Stones	0.83
		Too clayey	0.82	Shrink-swell	0.87
		Water erosion	0.99		
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.37	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.54	Shrink-swell	0.94
		Low content of organic matter	0.54		
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.37	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.54	Slope	0.82
		Low content of organic matter	0.54	Shrink-swell	0.94
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.37	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.54	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.54	Shrink-swell	0.94
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.00
				Low strength	0.78
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B737: Dra-----	35	Poor Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Too acid Too clayey Water erosion	0.00 0.18 0.50 0.50 0.68	Poor Slope Cobble content	0.00 0.77
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Poor Droughty Stone content Depth to bedrock Cobble content	0.00 0.00 0.02 0.93	Poor Depth to bedrock Slope Stones Cobble content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.14
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Poor Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Too acid Too clayey Water erosion	0.00 0.18 0.50 0.50 0.68	Fair Cobble content	0.77
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Poor Droughty Stone content Depth to bedrock Cobble content	0.00 0.00 0.02 0.93	Poor Depth to bedrock Stones Cobble content	0.00 0.00 0.14
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Fair Water erosion Too acid Low content of organic matter	0.37 0.54 0.54	Poor Low strength Slope Shrink-swell	0.00 0.50 0.94
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Poor Droughty Stone content Depth to bedrock Cobble content	0.00 0.00 0.02 0.93	Poor Depth to bedrock Stones Slope Cobble content	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.14
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Fair Stone content Low content of organic matter	0.31 0.50	Poor Stones Slope Low strength	0.00 0.00 0.78

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B746: Rapid, loamy-----	40	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.18	Stones	0.21
		Too acid	0.80	Cobble content	0.99
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Poor		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.00	Low strength	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.68	Shrink-swell	0.64
		Too acid	0.68	Slope	0.98
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Low strength	0.78
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.31	Stones	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.50
				Low strength	0.78
Jedediah-----	20	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.37	Low strength	0.00
		Too clayey	0.50	Slope	0.50
		Too acid	0.74	Shrink-swell	0.73
		Low content of organic matter	0.96		
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.06	Low strength	0.00
		Too acid	0.68	Slope	0.92
				Shrink-swell	0.99
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Stones	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Cobble content	0.05
		Cobble content	0.33		
		Water erosion	0.99		
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.63	Slope	0.00
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.88	Low strength	0.78
				Cobble content	0.93
				Shrink-swell	0.96

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1315: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Stones	0.04
		Too acid	0.32	Cobble content	0.05
		Cobble content	0.33		
		Water erosion	0.99		
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.63	Slope	0.00
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Cobble content	0.07
		Too acid	0.32	Stones	0.09
		Cobble content	0.36		
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Stone content	0.02	Stones	0.00
		Too acid	0.32	Cobble content	0.79
		Cobble content	0.35		
		Low content of organic matter	0.88		
Rock outcrop-----	15	Not rated		Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.06	Slope	0.00
		Too acid	0.74	Low strength	0.00
				Shrink-swell	0.99
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.12	Cobble content	0.04
		Cobble content	0.31	Stones	0.04
		Too acid	0.32		
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.50	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.88	Low strength	0.78
				Cobble content	0.93
				Shrink-swell	0.96
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.12		
		Droughty	0.62		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Fair Low content of organic matter Droughty Cobble content	0.12 0.60 0.92	Poor Wetness	0.00
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Poor Carbonate content Water erosion	0.00 0.68	Poor Wetness Shrink-swell	0.00 0.84
13101: Redfish-----	70	Poor Too sandy Droughty Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.01 0.88	Poor Wetness	0.00
Foxcreek-----	30	Fair Too sandy Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.04 0.18 0.90	Poor Wetness	0.00
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Poor Wetness	0.00
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Poor Wetness Shrink-swell	0.00 0.91
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Fair Low content of organic matter Too acid Water erosion	0.50 0.74 0.99	Poor Wetness	0.00
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Poor Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.00 0.08 0.99	Poor Wetness	0.00
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Fair Low content of organic matter Too acid Water erosion	0.50 0.74 0.99	Poor Wetness	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Poor Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.00 0.08 0.99	Poor Wetness	0.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Poor Carbonate content Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.08	Poor Wetness	0.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Poor Carbonate content Too alkaline Low content of organic matter Too clayey Water erosion	0.00 0.00 0.02 0.88 0.90	Fair Wetness	0.27
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Fair Too sandy Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.04 0.18 0.90	Poor Wetness	0.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Poor Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.00 0.18 0.90	Poor Wetness	0.00
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Poor Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.00 0.18 0.90	Poor Wetness	0.00
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Fair Too sandy Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.04 0.18 0.90	Poor Wetness	0.00

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Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Poor Carbonate content Low content of organic matter Water erosion	0.00 0.18 0.90	Poor Wetness	0.00
Foxcreek-----	20	Fair Too sandy Low content of organic matter Droughty	0.04 0.18 0.90	Poor Wetness	0.00
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Fair Low content of organic matter Too acid Water erosion	0.50 0.74 0.99	Poor Wetness	0.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Poor Too sandy Droughty Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.01 0.88	Poor Wetness	0.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Poor Carbonate content Too alkaline Low content of organic matter Too clayey Water erosion	0.00 0.00 0.02 0.88 0.90	Fair Wetness	0.27
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Fair Low content of organic matter Droughty Carbonate content Water erosion	0.08 0.78 0.80 0.99	Good	
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Poor Carbonate content Too alkaline Low content of organic matter Too clayey Water erosion	0.00 0.00 0.02 0.88 0.90	Fair Wetness	0.27

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Potential source of roadfill		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Poor		Fair	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Stones	0.99
		Droughty	0.00		
		Stone content	0.91		
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Poor		Fair	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Stones	0.99
		Droughty	0.00		
		Stone content	0.91		
		Water erosion	0.99		
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.18		
		Droughty	0.44		
		Too acid	0.95		
		Water erosion	0.99		
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.18		
		Droughty	0.44		
		Too acid	0.95		
		Water erosion	0.99		
Driggs-----	40	Poor		Poor	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Low strength	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68		
		Too acid	0.97		
13415: Arimo-----	75	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.08		
		Droughty	0.78		
		Carbonate content	0.80		
		Water erosion	0.99		
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.18		
		Droughty	0.21		
		Too sandy	0.22		
Arimo-----	40	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.08		
		Droughty	0.78		
		Carbonate content	0.80		
		Water erosion	0.99		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Potential source of roadfill		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13419: Alpine-----	55	Poor Carbonate content Droughty Stone content	0.00 0.00 0.91	Fair Stones	0.99
Kucera-----	30	Fair Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.37 0.82 0.92	Good	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Poor Carbonate content Droughty Stone content	0.00 0.00 0.91	Fair Stones	0.99
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Poor Carbonate content Droughty Stone content	0.00 0.00 0.91	Fair Stones	0.99
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Fair Low content of organic matter Droughty Too sandy	0.18 0.21 0.22	Good	
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Fair Low content of organic matter Droughty Too sandy	0.18 0.21 0.22	Good	
Alpine-----	35	Poor Carbonate content Droughty Stone content	0.00 0.00 0.91	Fair Stones	0.99
13426: Alpine-----	55	Poor Carbonate content Droughty Stone content	0.00 0.00 0.91	Fair Stones	0.99
Driggs-----	40	Poor Carbonate content Water erosion Too acid	0.00 0.68 0.97	Poor Low strength	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Potential source of roadfill		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13429: Alpine-----	100	Poor		Fair	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Stones	0.99
		Droughty	0.00		
		Stone content	0.91		
13430: Alpine-----	50	Poor		Fair	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Stones	0.99
		Droughty	0.00		
		Stone content	0.91		
St. Anthony-----	35	Fair		Good	
		Droughty	0.06		
		Too sandy	0.92		
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Fair		Good	
		Carbonate content	0.08		
		Low content of organic matter	0.32		
		Water erosion	0.90		
Arimo-----	20	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.08		
		Droughty	0.78		
		Carbonate content	0.80		
		Water erosion	0.99		
13438: Altaby-----	70	Poor		Good	
		Too sandy	0.00		
		Carbonate content	0.00		
		Low content of organic matter	0.08		
		Water erosion	0.68		
		Droughty	0.85		
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Poor		Fair	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Stones	0.99
		Droughty	0.00		
		Stone content	0.91		
13441: Alpine-----	50	Poor		Fair	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Stones	0.99
		Droughty	0.00		
		Stone content	0.91		
Driggs-----	45	Poor		Poor	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Low strength	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68		
		Too acid	0.97		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13442: Arimo-----	70	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.08		
		Droughty	0.78		
		Carbonate content	0.80		
		Water erosion	0.99		
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.18		
		Droughty	0.44		
		Too acid	0.95		
		Water erosion	0.99		
13445: Richvale-----	90	Fair		Good	
		Low content of organic matter	0.08		
		Water erosion	0.68		
		Carbonate content	0.68		
13448: Kucera-----	70	Fair		Good	
		Water erosion	0.37		
		Low content of organic matter	0.82		
		Carbonate content	0.92		
Altaby-----	20	Poor		Good	
		Too sandy	0.00		
		Carbonate content	0.00		
		Low content of organic matter	0.08		
		Water erosion	0.68		
		Droughty	0.85		
13449: Petzel-----	55	Poor		Good	
		Carbonate content	0.00		
		Low content of organic matter	0.50		
		Water erosion	0.68		
		Too acid	0.84		
Milk-----	30	Poor		Poor	
		Carbonate content	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Droughty	0.02		
		Depth to bedrock	0.39		
		Water erosion	0.90		
		Low content of organic matter	0.92		
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Fair		Poor	
		Too sandy	0.04	Wetness	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.18		
		Droughty	0.90		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13452: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Fair Low content of organic matter	0.18	Poor Wetness	0.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Fair Water erosion Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.37 0.50 0.84	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.94
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	60	Poor Too alkaline Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.00 0.06 0.32 0.32	Good	
Bustle-----	15	Fair Water erosion Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.37 0.50 0.84	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.94
13455: Kucera-----	60	Fair Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.37 0.82 0.92	Good	
Lostine-----	25	Fair Water erosion	0.37	Poor Low strength	0.00
13456: Iphil-----	45	Poor Too alkaline Low content of organic matter Water erosion Carbonate content	0.00 0.18 0.37 0.74	Good	
Ririe-----	30	Poor Too alkaline Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.00 0.06 0.32 0.32	Good	
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	60	Fair Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.37 0.82 0.92	Good	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Value	Potential source of roadfill	Value
		Rating class and limiting features		Rating class and limiting features	
13463: Dranyon-----	20	Fair Low content of organic matter Too acid Too clayey Water erosion	 0.27 0.32 0.82 0.99	Poor Low strength Stones Shrink-swell	 0.00 0.83 0.87
Tetonia-----	15	Fair Water erosion Carbonate content	 0.37 0.68	Poor Low strength	 0.00
13514: Iphil-----	30	Poor Too alkaline Low content of organic matter Water erosion Carbonate content	 0.00 0.18 0.37 0.74	Good	
Lostine-----	25	Fair Water erosion	 0.37	Poor Low strength	 0.00
Ririe-----	25	Poor Too alkaline Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	 0.00 0.06 0.32 0.32	Good	
13515: Iphil-----	30	Poor Too alkaline Low content of organic matter Water erosion Carbonate content	 0.00 0.18 0.37 0.74	Good	
Lostine-----	30	Fair Water erosion	 0.37	Poor Low strength	 0.00
Tetonia-----	15	Fair Water erosion Carbonate content	 0.37 0.68	Poor Low strength	 0.00
13517: Kucera-----	45	Fair Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	 0.37 0.82 0.92	Good	
Ririe-----	45	Poor Too alkaline Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	 0.00 0.06 0.32 0.32	Good	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Potential source of roadfill		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13520: Kucera-----	45	Fair Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	 0.37 0.82 0.92	Good	
Ririe-----	30	Poor Too alkaline Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	 0.00 0.06 0.32 0.32	Good	
Lostine-----	15	Fair Water erosion	 0.37	Poor Low strength	0.00
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Poor Too alkaline Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	 0.00 0.06 0.32 0.32	Good	
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Fair Water erosion	 0.37	Poor Low strength	0.00
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Fair Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	 0.37 0.82 0.92	Good	
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Fair Water erosion Too clayey Too acid Low content of organic matter	 0.37 0.50 0.74 0.96	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.73
Liza-----	25	Fair Too clayey Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	 0.08 0.37 0.50 0.80	Poor Low strength Shrink-swell	0.00 0.19
13543: Greys-----	50	Fair Too acid Low content of organic matter Carbonate content Water erosion	 0.32 0.34 0.97 0.99	Poor Low strength	0.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13543: Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Fair		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.08	Low strength	0.00
		Water erosion	0.37	Shrink-swell	0.19
		Low content of organic matter	0.50		
		Carbonate content	0.80		
13544: Greys-----	50	Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.34	Slope	0.98
		Carbonate content	0.97		
		Water erosion	0.99		
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Fair		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.08	Low strength	0.00
		Water erosion	0.37	Shrink-swell	0.19
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Slope	0.98
		Carbonate content	0.80		
13545: Greys-----	90	Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.34		
		Carbonate content	0.97		
		Water erosion	0.99		
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.37	Low strength	0.00
		Too clayey	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.73
		Too acid	0.74		
		Low content of organic matter	0.96		
Kucera-----	35	Fair		Good	
		Water erosion	0.37		
		Low content of organic matter	0.82		
		Carbonate content	0.92		
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Fair		Poor	
		Too acid	0.32	Low strength	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.34		
		Carbonate content	0.97		
		Water erosion	0.99		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material		Potential source of roadfill	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Poor Too alkaline Water erosion Low content of organic matter Carbonate content	0.00 0.06 0.32 0.32	Good	
Bull-----	20	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion Stone content	0.32 0.68 0.70	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.77
13553: Milk-----	55	Poor Carbonate content Droughty Depth to bedrock Water erosion Low content of organic matter	0.00 0.02 0.39 0.90 0.92	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00
Bull-----	20	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion Stone content	0.32 0.68 0.70	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.77
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Fair Droughty Cobble content Low content of organic matter	0.05 0.24 0.50	Fair Cobble content Slope	0.52 0.82
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Poor Droughty Carbonate content Depth to bedrock Low content of organic matter Too acid	0.00 0.00 0.39 0.92 0.95	Poor Depth to bedrock	0.00
Bull-----	30	Fair Low content of organic matter Water erosion Stone content	0.32 0.68 0.70	Fair Depth to bedrock	0.77
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Poor Droughty Stone content Depth to bedrock Cobble content	0.00 0.00 0.02 0.93	Poor Depth to bedrock Stones Cobble content Slope	0.00 0.00 0.14 0.50

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Potential source of roadfill		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13560: Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Poor		Poor	
		Droughty	0.00	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.02	Slope	0.50
		Stone content	0.86	Cobble content	0.72
		Carbonate content	0.92	Stones	0.86
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Fair		Fair	
		Stone content	0.17	Stones	0.87
		Low content of organic matter	0.32		
		Droughty	0.91		
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Fair		Fair	
		Stone content	0.17	Stones	0.87
		Low content of organic matter	0.32		
		Droughty	0.91		
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	55	Fair		Poor	
		Stone content	0.17	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.32	Stones	0.87
		Droughty	0.91		
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Poor		Poor	
		Stone content	0.00	Slope	0.00
		Low content of organic matter	0.18	Stones	0.21
		Too acid	0.80	Cobble content	0.99
Rock outcrop-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Fair		Poor	
		Water erosion	0.37	Low strength	0.00
		Too clayey	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.73
		Too acid	0.74		
		Low content of organic matter	0.96		

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 27.—Source of Reclamation Material and Roadfill—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Potential source of reclamation material	Potential source of roadfill		
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13742: Liza-----	35	Fair		Poor	
		Too clayey	0.08	Low strength	0.00
		Water erosion	0.37	Shrink-swell	0.19
		Low content of organic matter	0.50		
		Carbonate content	0.80		
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Fair		Poor	
		Carbonate content	0.01	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Droughty	0.16		
		Low content of organic matter	0.50		
		Depth to bedrock	0.88		
		Water erosion	0.90		
Ard-----	20	Fair		Poor	
		Low content of organic matter	0.50	Depth to bedrock	0.00
		Water erosion	0.68		
		Carbonate content	0.68		
		Depth to bedrock	0.71		
		Droughty	0.90		
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

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Table 28.-Water Management

(The information in this table indicates the dominant soil condition but does not eliminate the need for onsite investigation. The numbers in the value columns range from 0.01 to 1.00. The larger the value, the greater the limitation. See text for further explanation of ratings in this table.)

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	45	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.70	Somewhat limited Large stones Seepage	0.80 0.77
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.99 0.30	Very limited Seepage Thin layer Large stones	1.00 0.99 0.09
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	55	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
Rubble land-----	20	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not rated	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	70	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
43B707: Dra-----	45	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Somewhat limited Piping	0.55
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	35	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.99 0.01	Very limited Large stones Thin layer	1.00 0.99
43B708: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.66
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
43B709: Ezbin-----	75	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	80	Somewhat limited Seepage Slope	0.70 0.68	Very limited Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.90
43B715: Coldfeet-----	75	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.70	Not limited	
43B717: Ezbin-----	60	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.70	Very limited Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.90
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	40	Very limited Slope Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 0.70 0.61	Very limited Large stones Piping Thin layer	1.00 1.00 0.61
Firading, rubbly surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Seepage Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00 0.52	Somewhat limited Seepage Thin layer	0.94 0.52
Rock outcrop-----	15	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Not rated	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface---	60	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Piping	0.01
Dra, very stony surface-----	20	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Somewhat limited Piping	0.55
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	55	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
Coldfeet-----	40	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.70	Not limited	
43B725: Dranyon-----	85	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Piping	0.01

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Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B728: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.95
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Piping	0.01
43B730: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.95
Dranyon-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Somewhat limited Piping	0.01
43B734: Grouse-----	85	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.68 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.66
43B735: Grouse-----	95	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.66
43B736: Grouse-----	70	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.66
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
Rock outcrop-----	10	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Not rated	
43B737: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Somewhat limited Piping	0.55
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.99 0.01	Very limited Large stones Thin layer	1.00 0.99
Rock outcrop-----	15	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Not rated	
43B738: Dra-----	35	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Somewhat limited Piping	0.55

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Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	25	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.99 0.01	Very limited Large stones Thin layer	1.00 0.99
Rock outcrop-----	15	Very limited Depth to bedrock Slope	1.00 1.00	Not rated	
43B745: Grouse-----	65	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.66
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	15	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.99 0.01	Very limited Large stones Thin layer	1.00 0.99
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	60	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
Rapid, loamy-----	40	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Large stones	0.03
43B750: Mikesell-----	90	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	85	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
43B753: Ezbin-----	55	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
Jedediah-----	20	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.10
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	30	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.99
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	30	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.93

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
1224: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.70	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.83
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	50	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.26
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.93
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	15	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.70	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.83
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	35	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.89
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC---	30	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.41
Rock outcrop-----	15	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Not rated	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY----	50	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.99
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage Large stones	1.00 0.94
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	15	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.70	Somewhat limited Piping	0.26
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID---	95	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN----	90	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.32	Very limited Ponding Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00 1.00
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	75	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.11	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00 0.81
13101: Redfish-----	70	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00
Foxcreek-----	30	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	65	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00 0.97
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	25	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Piping	1.00 1.00 0.96
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	80	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Hard to pack	1.00 1.00 1.00
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00 1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13104: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Hard to pack	1.00 1.00 1.00
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	60	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00 1.00
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	30	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00 1.00
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00 1.00
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded	50	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	40	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	90	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00
13113: Foxcreek-----	90	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00 1.00
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	75	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13114: Foxcreek-----	20	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	80	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage Hard to pack	1.00
Water-----	10	Not rated		Not rated	
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	85	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	85	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	65	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	25	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13404: Alpine, silt loam---	90	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13409: Snyderville-----	90	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13410: Snyderville-----	55	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13415: Arimo-----	75	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	50	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Arimo-----	40	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13419: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Kucera-----	30	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	100	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	60	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	35	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	55	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.08	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Alpine-----	35	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.08	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13426: Alpine-----	55	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Driggs-----	40	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13429: Alpine-----	100	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13430: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13430: St. Anthony-----	35	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13431: Feltonia-----	75	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Not limited	
Arimo-----	20	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13438: Altaby-----	70	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.08	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	20	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13441: Alpine-----	50	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
Driggs-----	45	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13442: Arimo-----	70	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.68	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13443: Snyderville-----	75	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 1.00	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13445: Richvale-----	90	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.81	Very limited Piping	1.00
13448: Kucera-----	70	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Altaby-----	20	Very limited Seepage Slope	1.00 0.08	Very limited Seepage	1.00
13449: Petzel-----	55	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.92 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.96
Milk-----	30	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.90 0.01	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.90

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13452: Foxcreek, wooded----	50	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Seepage	1.00
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	40	Very limited Seepage	1.00	Very limited Depth to saturated zone Piping	1.00
13453: Bustle-----	85	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.68 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.65
13454: Ririe, high precipitation----	60	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Bustle-----	15	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.65
13455: Kucera-----	60	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Lostine-----	25	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13456: Iphil-----	45	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Ririe-----	30	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13463: Kucera, high precipitation----	60	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Dranyon-----	20	Somewhat limited Slope	0.68	Somewhat limited Piping	0.01
Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13514: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13514: Lostine-----	25	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.68 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Ririe-----	25	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13515: Iphil-----	30	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Lostine-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.68 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Tetonia-----	15	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13517: Kucera-----	45	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Ririe-----	45	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13520: Kucera-----	45	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Ririe-----	30	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.68 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Lostine-----	15	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	30	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Lostine, high precipitation-----	25	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Kucera, high precipitation-----	20	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13541: Jedediah-----	60	Somewhat limited Slope Seepage	0.08 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.10

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13541: Liza-----	25	Somewhat limited Slope	0.08	Not limited	
13543: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.95
Liza, low precipitation-----	35	Somewhat limited Slope	0.68	Not limited	
13544: Greys-----	50	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.95
Liza, low precipitation-----	40	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
13545: Greys-----	90	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.95
13547: Jedediah-----	60	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.10
Kucera-----	35	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	90	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.95
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	65	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.19	Very limited Piping	1.00
Bull-----	20	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.06 0.05	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.06
13553: Milk-----	55	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Slope Seepage	0.90 0.68 0.01	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.90
Bull-----	20	Somewhat limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	0.92 0.06 0.05	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.06

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13557: Parkalley-----	85	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.30	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.06
13558: Milk, loam-----	45	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.90 0.01	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.90
Bull-----	30	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.06 0.05	Somewhat limited Thin layer	0.06
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.99 0.01	Very limited Large stones Thin layer	1.00 0.99
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	35	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.99 0.30	Very limited Seepage Thin layer Large stones	1.00 0.99 0.09
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	80	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.98
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	75	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.98
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface---	55	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 1.00	Somewhat limited Seepage	0.98
Rock outcrop-----	10	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not rated	
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	65	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Large stones	0.03

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 28.—Water Management—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Pond reservoir areas		Embankments, dikes and levees	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
13605: Rock outcrop-----	10	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock	1.00 1.00	Not rated	
Rubble land-----	10	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not rated	
13742: Jedediah-----	45	Very limited Slope Seepage	1.00 0.03	Somewhat limited Piping	0.10
Liza-----	35	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not limited	
13748: Clements ville-----	70	Very limited Slope Depth to bedrock Seepage	1.00 0.71 0.43	Somewhat limited Thin layer Seepage	0.71 0.21
Ard-----	20	Somewhat limited Depth to bedrock Seepage Slope	0.81 0.19 0.08	Very limited Piping Thin layer	1.00 0.81
13900: Pits, gravel-----	100	Very limited Slope	1.00	Not rated	
W: Water-----	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Table 29.—Engineering Properties

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated. The asterisk '*' denotes the representative texture; other possible textures follow.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	<i>In</i>				<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>					<i>Pct</i>	
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface-----	0-8	*Extremely gravelly loam	*GM, GC	*A-2	0-15	0-30	30-45	25-40	25-40	20-30	30-45	10-15
	8-21	*Extremely cobbly loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GM, GP-GM	*A-2	0-15	0-30	25-45	20-40	15-40	10-30	35-45	10-15
	21-37	*Extremely cobbly loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-2	10-15	15-30	30-40	25-35	15-35	10-30	30-40	10-15
	37-54	*Extremely cobbly loam, extremely stony loam	*GC	*A-2	10-30	15-45	30-45	25-40	25-40	20-30	30-35	10-15
	54-60	*Extremely cobbly loam, extremely stony loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-2	10-30	30-45	25-45	20-40	15-40	10-30	25-35	10-15
Conner, extremely stony surface--	0-11	*Very gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-4, A-1	0-10	0-40	40-65	35-60	35-50	25-45	25-35	5-10
	11-22	*Extremely gravelly loam, extremely flaggy sandy loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	10-60	0-65	15-50	10-45	10-40	5-35	25-35	5-10
	22-31	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface--	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25
Rubble land-----	0-60	*Stones, boulders			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation--	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25
43B707: Dra-----	0-2	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-5	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4, A-7, A-6	0-5	0-5	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	25-45	5-15
	5-11	*Silt loam, very stony silt loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-4	0-40	0-30	65-95	60-90	55-90	40-80	25-40	5-15
	11-18	*Very cobbly silty clay loam, extremely stony silty clay loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GM	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0-55	15-55	45-80	40-75	35-70	30-65	35-50	10-25
	18-29	*Very cobbly silty clay loam, extremely stony silty clay loam, very cobbly silt loam	*GC, CL, GM	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0-55	15-55	45-80	40-75	35-70	30-65	35-45	10-25
	29-34	*Gravelly loam, extremely stony loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-4	0-65	0-15	50-85	45-80	40-70	35-60	20-30	5-15
	34-60	*Gravelly loam, extremely stony sandy loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0-65	0-15	50-85	45-75	40-70	35-60	20-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B707: Pinochle, very stony surface--	0-5	*Gravelly loam	*ML	*A-4	0-10	0-15	70-95	65-90	60-80	50-65	30-40	5-10
	5-12	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-30	50-70	45-65	45-65	35-60	25-40	5-10
	12-17	*Extremely flaggy silt loam, extremely stony silt loam, very gravelly loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	25-75	0-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	17-22	*Extremely flaggy loam, extremely stony silt loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	25-75	15-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	22-31	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
43B708: Grouse-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-2	*Silt, silt loam	*OL, ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-50	5-10
	2-9	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5
	9-16	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML,	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-25	5
	16-21	*Silt loam, silt	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	21-24	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	24-34	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	34-47	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
Ezbin, high effective precipitation--	47-60	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B709: Ezbin-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25
43B710: Sweet hollow, extremely stony surface--	0-2	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-7	*Very cobbly loam	*GM, OL	*A-2, A-4, A-5	0	25-45	55-90	50-85	40-75	30-60	30-50	5-10
	7-12	*Extremely cobbly loam, very cobbly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-4, A-1	0	15-55	45-75	40-70	35-65	25-50	25-35	5-10
	12-20	*Extremely cobbly fine sandy loam, very cobbly fine sandy loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-2, A-1	0-15	40-60	45-50	10-45	10-35	5-20	20-30	5-10
	20-31	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely cobbly fine sandy loam	*GC-GM, GC, GP-GC	*A-1, A-2	0-15	15-45	20-35	15-30	15-25	10-20	20-25	5-10
	31-60	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely cobbly fine sandy loam	*GC-GM, GC, GP-GC	*A-1, A-1	0-15	15-45	20-35	15-30	15-25	10-20	20-25	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B715: Coldfeet-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-3	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	3-7	*Gravelly loam	*SM, GM	*A-5, A-4	0	0-15	60-75	55-70	50-65	40-50	30-50	5-10
	7-12	*Gravelly loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GC-GM, ML	*A-4, A-2	0-15	0-30	55-80	50-75	45-75	30-70	25-35	5-10
	12-21	*Gravelly fine sandy loam, very stony loam	*SC, GC-GM, CL	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0-25	0-30	50-80	45-75	40-75	25-60	25-25	5-10
	21-32	*Very stony fine sandy loam, extremely stony loam	*SC, GC-GM, GC	*A-2, A-4, A-1	30-55	10-30	40-70	35-65	30-65	15-45	25-25	5-10
	32-44	*Very stony silty clay loam, very stony loam, extremely stony loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-7, A-2	15-45	15-30	40-70	35-65	35-65	30-60	30-45	10-25
	44-60	*Extremely stony loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	15-45	15-40	40-60	35-55	35-50	30-45	30-40	15-20
43B717: Ezbin-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B717: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface--	0-2	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-7	*Very cobbly loam	*GM, OL	*A-2, A-4, A-5	0	25-45	55-90	50-85	40-75	30-60	30-50	5-10
	7-12	*Extremely cobbly loam, very cobbly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-4, A-1	0	15-55	45-75	40-70	35-65	25-50	25-35	5-10
	12-20	*Extremely cobbly fine sandy loam, very cobbly fine sandy loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-2, A-1	0-15	40-60	45-50	10-45	10-35	5-20	20-30	5-10
	20-31	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely cobbly fine sandy loam	*GC-GM, GC, GP-GC	*A-1, A-2	0-15	15-45	20-35	15-30	15-25	10-20	20-25	5-10
	31-60	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely cobbly fine sandy loam	*GC-GM, GC, GP-GC	*A-1, A-1	0-15	15-45	20-35	15-30	15-25	10-20	20-25	5-10
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	0-5	*Very stony loam	*ML, OL, GM	*A-5, A-4	45-60	0-25	60-90	55-85	50-80	40-70	30-50	5-10
	5-13	*Very stony loam, extremely cobbly loam	*GC-GM, GC	*A-4, A-1, A-2	15-45	0-45	35-70	30-65	30-60	25-45	20-30	5-10
	13-20	*Extremely cobbly loam, extremely stony loam	*CL-ML, GC-GM, CL	*A-4, A-2	15-50	40-65	65-100	60-95	50-85	35-70	20-30	5-10
	20-37	*Extremely cobbly loam, extremely stony loam	*CL-ML, GC-GM, CL	*A-4, A-2	15-50	40-65	65-100	60-95	50-85	35-70	20-30	5-10
	37-47	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B720: Firading, rubbly surface	0-4	*Gravelly loam	*SC, SM, SC-SM	*A-4, A-2	0-5	0-10	70-80	60-75	55-70	35-50	25-35	5-10
	4-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM	*A-2, A-4	0-10	10-25	55-70	50-70	45-60	30-45	25-35	10
	11-18	*Very gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GC, GW-GC	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	35-55	30-50	20-40	10-20	20-30	5-10
	18-28	*Extremely gravelly loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loam, very gravelly sandy loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	30-50	25-40	25-40	20-30	20-30	5-10
	28-39	*Extremely gravelly loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loam, very gravelly sandy loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	30-50	25-40	25-40	20-30	20-30	5-10
	39-49	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	0-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop----												

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	80-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-50	5-10
	4-7	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-40	5-15
	7-13	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-70	30-40	10-15
	13-21	*Gravelly silty clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-75	30-50	15-25
	21-30	*Very stony silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-7, A-2, A-6	0-30	0-30	55-80	50-75	40-75	35-70	35-45	15-25
	30-40	*Silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	55-80	35-45	15-25
	40-60	*Clay loam, gravelly clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	50-70	35-45	20-25
Dra, very stony surface-----	0-2	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-5	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4, A-7, A-6	0-5	0-5	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	25-45	5-15
	5-11	*Silt loam, very stony silt loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-4	0-40	0-30	65-95	60-90	55-90	40-80	25-40	5-15
	11-18	*Very cobbly silty clay loam, extremely stony silty clay loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GM	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0-55	15-55	45-80	40-75	35-70	30-65	35-50	10-25
	18-29	*Very cobbly silty clay loam, extremely stony silty clay loam, very cobbly silt loam	*GC, CL, GM	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0-55	15-55	45-80	40-75	35-70	30-65	35-45	10-25
	29-34	*Gravelly loam, extremely stony loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-4	0-65	0-15	50-85	45-80	40-70	35-60	20-30	5-15
	34-60	*Gravelly loam, extremely stony sandy loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0-65	0-15	50-85	45-75	40-70	35-60	20-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation--	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25
Coldfeet-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-3	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	3-7	*Gravelly loam	*SM, GM	*A-5, A-4	0	0-15	60-75	55-70	50-65	40-50	30-50	5-10
	7-12	*Gravelly loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GC-GM, ML	*A-4, A-2	0-15	0-30	55-80	50-75	45-75	30-70	25-35	5-10
	12-21	*Gravelly fine sandy loam, very stony loam	*SC, GC-GM, CL	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0-25	0-30	50-80	45-75	40-75	25-60	25-25	5-10
	21-32	*Very stony fine sandy loam, extremely stony loam	*SC, GC-GM, GC	*A-2, A-4, A-1	30-55	10-30	40-70	35-65	30-65	15-45	25-25	5-10
	32-44	*Very stony silty clay loam, very stony loam, extremely stony loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-7, A-2	15-45	15-30	40-70	35-65	35-65	30-60	30-45	10-25
	44-60	*Extremely stony loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	15-45	15-40	40-60	35-55	35-50	30-45	30-40	15-20

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B725: Dranyon-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	80-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-50	5-10
	4-7	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-40	5-15
	7-13	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-70	30-40	10-15
	13-21	*Gravelly silty clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-75	30-50	15-25
	21-30	*Very stony silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-7, A-2, A-6	0-30	0-30	55-80	50-75	40-75	35-70	35-45	15-25
	30-40	*Silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	55-80	35-45	15-25
	40-60	*Clay loam, gravelly clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	50-70	35-45	20-25
43B728: Greys-----	0-2	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-3	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4, A-5	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	5-10
	3-7	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	5-10
	7-13	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	13-16	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
	16-19	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-25	5-10
	19-28	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	28-40	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	40-58	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	25-40	10-20
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B728: Dranyon-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	80-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-50	5-10
	4-7	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-40	5-15
	7-13	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-70	30-40	10-15
	13-21	*Gravelly silty clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-75	30-50	15-25
	21-30	*Very stony silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-7, A-2, A-6	0-30	0-30	55-80	50-75	40-75	35-70	35-45	15-25
	30-40	*Silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	55-80	35-45	15-25
	40-60	*Clay loam, gravelly clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	50-70	35-45	20-25
43B730: Greys-----	0-2	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-3	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4, A-5	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	5-10
	3-7	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	5-10
	7-13	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	13-16	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
	16-19	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-25	5-10
	19-28	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	28-40	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	40-58	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	25-40	10-20
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B730: Dranyon-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	80-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-50	5-10
	4-7	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-40	5-15
	7-13	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-70	30-40	10-15
	13-21	*Gravelly silty clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-75	30-50	15-25
	21-30	*Very stony silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-7, A-2, A-6	0-30	0-30	55-80	50-75	40-75	35-70	35-45	15-25
	30-40	*Silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	55-80	35-45	15-25
	40-60	*Clay loam, gravelly clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	50-70	35-45	20-25
43B734: Grouse-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-2	*Silt, silt loam	*OL, ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-50	5-10
	2-9	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5
	9-16	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML,	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-25	5
	16-21	*Silt loam, silt	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	21-24	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	24-34	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	34-47	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	47-60	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B735: Grouse-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-2	*Silt, silt loam	*OL, ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-50	5-10
	2-9	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5
	9-16	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML,	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-25	5
	16-21	*Silt loam, silt	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	21-24	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	24-34	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	34-47	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	47-60	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
43B736: Grouse-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-2	*Silt, silt loam	*OL, ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-50	5-10
	2-9	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5
	9-16	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML,	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-25	5
	16-21	*Silt loam, silt	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	21-24	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	24-34	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	34-47	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	47-60	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
Ezbin, high effective precipitation--	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25
Rock outcrop----	0-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B737: Dra-----	0-2	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-5	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4, A-7, A-6	0-5	0-5	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	25-45	5-15
	5-11	*Silt loam, very stony silt loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-4	0-40	0-30	65-95	60-90	55-90	40-80	25-40	5-15
	11-18	*Very cobbly silty clay loam, extremely stony silty clay loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GM	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0-55	15-55	45-80	40-75	35-70	30-65	35-50	10-25
	18-29	*Very cobbly silty clay loam, extremely stony silty clay loam, very cobbly silt loam	*GC, CL, GM	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0-55	15-55	45-80	40-75	35-70	30-65	35-45	10-25
	29-34	*Gravelly loam, extremely stony loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-4	0-65	0-15	50-85	45-80	40-70	35-60	20-30	5-15
	34-60	*Gravelly loam, extremely stony sandy loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0-65	0-15	50-85	45-75	40-70	35-60	20-30	5-10
Pinochle, extremely stony surface--	0-5	*Gravelly loam	*ML	*A-4	0-10	0-15	70-95	65-90	60-80	50-65	30-40	5-10
	5-12	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-30	50-70	45-65	45-65	35-60	25-40	5-10
	12-17	*Extremely flaggy silt loam, extremely stony silt loam, very gravelly loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	25-75	0-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	17-22	*Extremely flaggy loam, extremely stony silt loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	25-75	15-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	22-31	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop----	0-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B738: Dra-----	0-2	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-5	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4, A-7, A-6	0-5	0-5	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	25-45	5-15
	5-11	*Silt loam, very stony silt loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-4	0-40	0-30	65-95	60-90	55-90	40-80	25-40	5-15
	11-18	*Very cobbly silty clay loam, extremely stony silty clay loam, very cobbly silt loam	*CL, GM	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0-55	15-55	45-80	40-75	35-70	30-65	35-50	10-25
	18-29	*Very cobbly silty clay loam, extremely stony silty clay loam, very cobbly silt loam	*GC, CL, GM	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0-55	15-55	45-80	40-75	35-70	30-65	35-45	10-25
	29-34	*Gravelly loam, extremely stony loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-4	0-65	0-15	50-85	45-80	40-70	35-60	20-30	5-15
	34-60	*Gravelly loam, extremely stony sandy loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0-65	0-15	50-85	45-75	40-70	35-60	20-30	5-10
Pinochle, very stony surface--	0-5	*Gravelly loam	*ML	*A-4	0-10	0-15	70-95	65-90	60-80	50-65	30-40	5-10
	5-12	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-30	50-70	45-65	45-65	35-60	25-40	5-10
	12-17	*Extremely flaggy silt loam, extremely stony silt loam, very gravelly loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	25-75	0-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	17-22	*Extremely flaggy loam, extremely stony silt loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	25-75	15-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	22-31	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop----	0-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B745: Grouse-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-2	*Silt, silt loam	*OL, ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-50	5-10
	2-9	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5
	9-16	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML,	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-25	5
	16-21	*Silt loam, silt	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	21-24	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	24-34	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	34-47	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
	47-60	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	15-25
Pinochle, very stony surface--	0-5	*Gravelly loam	*ML	*A-4	0-10	0-15	70-95	65-90	60-80	50-65	30-40	5-10
	5-12	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-30	50-70	45-65	45-65	35-60	25-40	5-10
	12-17	*Extremely flaggy silt loam, extremely stony silt loam, very gravelly loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	25-75	0-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	17-22	*Extremely flaggy loam, extremely stony silt loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	25-75	15-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	22-31	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation--	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B746: Rapid, loamy----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-3	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	3-10	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0-5	0-10	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	30-35	5-15
	10-18	*Gravelly silt loam, very flaggy silt loam, very gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-4	0-55	0-25	55-85	50-85	45-80	35-70	25-35	5-15
	18-26	*Very cobbly silt loam, extremely flaggy silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2	0-55	15-40	50-85	50-80	45-75	35-70	25-35	10-15
	26-35	*Very stony loam, extremely flaggy loam, extremely stony clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-7, A-2	25-75	25-60	30-65	25-60	20-55	15-50	35-45	15-20
	35-60	*Extremely stony clay loam, extremely flaggy loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	20-75	20-75	35-60	30-55	30-50	25-45	35-40	15-25
43B750: Mikesell-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-2	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-5	*Stony silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	15-25	0-15	90-100	85-100	80-100	70-90	25-30	10-15
	5-12	*Stony silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	15-25	0-15	90-100	85-100	80-100	70-90	25-40	10-20
	12-16	*Cobbly clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-10	0-25	80-100	75-100	70-100	55-75	40-50	20-30
	16-32	*Gravelly clay	*CH, GC	*A-7	0-10	0-15	60-80	55-75	50-70	45-65	50-65	30-40
	32-46	*Cobbly clay	*CH,	*A-7	0-10	25-30	80-95	75-90	70-90	60-75	50-65	30-40
	46-60	*Cobbly clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-10	25-30	80-95	75-90	70-90	55-65	40-50	20-30
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface--	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
43B753: Ezbin-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	80-100	75-95	70-95	55-90	35-50	10-20
	4-14	*Stony clay loam	*CL, ML	*A-7, A-6	15-20	0-10	75	70-75	65-70	50-55	40-50	15-20
	14-20	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	25	0-10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	20-30	*Very stony clay loam	*GC	*A-7, A-2	15-25	10	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	40-50	20-25
	30-44	*Very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-25	0-15	50-70	45-65	40-60	35-50	35-45	20-25
	44-60	*Very gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0	0-40	55-65	50-60	45-60	35-50	35-45	15-25
Jedediah-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-40	5-10
	4-14	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	14-19	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	19-27	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	10
	27-42	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	42-49	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	49-60	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	0-5	*Ashy silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0-6	94-100	88-100	85-100	73-88	17-34	1-5
	5-27	*Silt loam, silt	*CL-ML, ML, CL	*A-4	0	0-5	94-100	88-100	83-100	71-92	15-31	1-10
	27-48	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0-5	94-100	88-100	83-100	77-97	26-38	10-17
	48-59	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0-5	94-100	88-100	84-100	80-100	31-43	13-21
	59-70	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0-6	0-6	93-100	87-100	81-100	75-98	24-38	9-19
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-8	*Ashy silt loam	*CL-ML, ML, SM	*A-4	0-6	0-6	88-100	70-100	61-96	48-78	20-36	3-10
	8-17	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*SC-SM, GC-GM, CL-ML	*A-4, A-2	0	11-28	62-85	38-85	34-79	27-63	20-26	4-7
	17-56	*Extremely cobbly sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam	*SM, SW-SM, SC-SM	*A-1, A-4, A-2	9-25	36-53	54-100	13-100	10-80	5-44	15-21	1-4
	56-60	*Cobbles	*SP-SM, SP	*A-3	0	90-100	100	100	80	0-5	0-0	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
1224: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/ FEID-----	0-27	*Gravelly loam	*SM, OL	*A-4, A-7, A-2	0	0-10	69-86	48-86	39-79	27-57	27-50	4-11
	27-39	*Very gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loam, very cobbly loam	*GM, SM, GW-GC	*A-2, A-1	0-5	0-32	43-75	21-75	15-61	7-34	25-43	6-13
	39-60	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GW-GC, SC, GP	*A-2, A-6, A-1	0-37	10-39	35-85	7-85	5-69	2-37	20-33	4-12
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-12	*Ashy silt loam	*ML, MH, CL	*A-7, A-6, A-4	0	0-6	88-100	71-100	63-98	52-82	31-51	9-16
	12-20	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, loam	*CL, SC	*A-6, A-4	0	0	78-100	52-100	46-98	38-82	26-40	9-16
	20-60	*Very cobbly silt loam, very cobbly silty clay loam, very cobbly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-5	31-41	67-91	42-91	39-91	35-86	35-46	16-24
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-8	*Ashy silt loam	*CL-ML, ML, SM	*A-4	0-6	0-6	88-100	70-100	61-96	48-78	20-36	3-10
	8-17	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*SC-SM, CL-ML, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	11-28	62-85	38-85	34-79	27-63	20-26	4-7
	17-56	*Extremely cobbly sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam	*SM, SC-SM, SW-SM	*A-1, A-4, A-2	9-25	36-53	54-100	13-100	10-80	5-44	15-21	1-4
	56-60	*Cobbles	*SP-SM, SP	*A-3	0	90-100	100	100	80	0-5	0-0	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
1315: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/ FEID-----	0-27	*Gravelly loam	*SM, OL	*A-4, A-7, A-2	0	0-10	69-86	48-86	39-79	27-57	27-50	4-11
	27-39	*Very gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly loam, very cobbly loam	*GM, SM, GW-GC	*A-2, A-1	0-5	0-32	43-75	21-75	15-61	7-34	25-43	6-13
	39-60	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GW-GC, SC, GP	*A-2, A-6, A-1	0-37	10-39	35-85	7-85	5-69	2-37	20-33	4-12
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-8	*Gravelly ashy silt loam	*SC-SM, ML, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	75-100	45-100	39-96	31-78	20-36	3-10
	8-17	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*SC-SM, CL-ML, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	11-28	62-85	38-85	34-79	27-63	20-26	4-7
	17-56	*Extremely cobbly sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam	*SM, SC-SM, SW-SM	*A-1, A-4, A-2	9-25	36-53	54-100	13-100	10-80	5-44	15-21	1-4
	56-60	*Cobbles	*SP-SM, SP	*A-3	0	90-100	100	100	80	0-5	0-0	NP
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-3	*Gravelly ashy loam	*SC-SM, ML, SM	*A-4, A-1, A-2	0-6	0-18	76-95	37-95	31-88	21-63	20-36	3-10
	3-25	*Extremely gravelly loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam, very gravelly sandy loam	*SC-SM, CL, SP	*A-1, A-4, A-2	0-39	15-39	57-98	8-98	6-89	4-64	19-28	3-9
	25-46	*Extremely cobbly sandy loam, extremely stony sandy loam, extremely flaggy sandy loam	*SP-SC, SC-SM, SP	*A-1, A-4, A-2	15-59	0-56	58-100	8-100	6-80	3-42	16-26	2-7
	46-60	*Cobbles	*SP-SM, SP	*A-3	0	90-100	100	100	80	0-5	0-0	NP
Rock outcrop----	0-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	0-5	*Ashy silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0-6	94-100	88-100	85-100	73-88	17-34	1-5
	5-27	*Silt loam, silt	*CL-ML, CL, ML	*A-4	0	0-5	94-100	88-100	83-100	71-92	15-31	1-10
	27-48	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0-5	94-100	88-100	83-100	77-97	26-38	10-17
	48-59	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0-5	94-100	88-100	84-100	80-100	31-43	13-21
	59-70	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0-6	0-6	93-100	87-100	81-100	75-98	24-38	9-19
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-8	*Gravelly ash silt loam	*SC-SM, SM, ML	*A-4, A-1	0-6	0-13	72-100	35-100	30-96	24-78	20-36	3-10
	8-17	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*SC-SM, CL-ML, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	11-28	62-85	38-85	34-79	27-63	20-26	4-7
	17-56	*Extremely cobbly sandy loam, very cobbly sandy loam	*SM, SC-SM, SW-SM	*A-1, A-4, A-2	9-25	36-53	54-100	13-100	10-80	5-44	15-21	1-4
	56-60	*Cobbles	*SP-SM, SP	*A-3	0	90-100	100	100	80	0-5	0-0	NP
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-12	*Ashy silt loam	*ML, MH, CL	*A-7, A-6, A-4	0	0-6	88-100	71-100	63-98	52-82	31-51	9-16
	12-20	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam, loam	*CL, SC	*A-6, A-4	0	0	78-100	52-100	46-98	38-82	26-40	9-16
	20-60	*Very cobbly silt loam, very cobbly silty clay loam, very cobbly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2, A-7	0-5	31-41	67-91	42-91	39-91	35-86	35-46	16-24

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/ FEID-----	0-5	*Loam	*ML, SC	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	87-95	70-95	59-89	42-66	30-45	8-16
	5-11	*Gravelly loam	*SC, CL	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	69-83	50-83	42-78	30-58	26-38	9-18
	11-30	*Very gravelly sandy clay loam, very gravelly clay loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6, A-7	0-4	0-9	53-66	40-66	32-62	18-38	31-45	13-24
	30-60	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand	*GW, SW-SC	*A-1	0	13-28	19-66	7-66	3-34	1-10	0-21	NP-4
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN	0-20	*Fine sandy loam	*SM	*A-2, A-4	0	0-5	85-100	67-100	58-95	24-45	20-35	1-7
	20-30	*Stratified fine sandy loam to sandy loam	*SC-SM, SC, SM	*A-2, A-4, A-1, A-6	0-9	0-17	65-100	63-100	44-83	20-45	16-31	1-12
	30-60	*Extremely cobbly loamy sand, gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly coarse sand, very gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy coarse sand, extremely gravelly sandy loam	*GP-GM, SM	*A-1, A-2	8-23	8-63	21-91	18-91	14-72	5-27	0-18	NP-1

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	25-30	5-15
	4-8	*Clay, silty clay loam, silt loam	*CH, CL	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	70-95	25-55	10-30
	8-12	*Clay, silty clay loam, silt loam	*CH, CL	*A-7, A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-55	10-30
	12-19	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, clay	*CL, CL-ML, CH	*A-6, A-4, A-7	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	20-55	5-30
	19-32	*Silt loam, silty clay loam, clay	*CL, CH, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	80-100	75-100	75-95	60-95	20-55	5-30
	32-38	*Gravelly silt loam, silty clay loam, clay	*CL, CH, GC-GM	*A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	65-85	60-80	60-75	45-70	20-55	5-30
	38-44	*Gravelly loam, clay, very gravelly silt loam	*SC-SM, CH, GM	*A-4, A-6, A-7	0	0	60-85	55-80	55-80	40-70	0-55	NP-30
	44-50	*Silt loam, loam, very gravelly sandy loam	*CL, GM	*A-4, A-1, A-2, A-6	0	0	60-95	55-90	35-85	20-80	0-30	NP-15
	50-60	*Silt loam, loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam	*CL, GM	*A-4, A-1, A-2, A-6	0	0	50-95	45-90	30-85	15-80	0-30	NP-15
13101: Redfish-----	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-10	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	65-90	60-85	50-85	35-65	25-35	5-15
	10-13	*Gravelly loam, gravelly sandy loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	60-65	55-60	35-55	20-45	20-35	5-15
	13-16	*Very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sandy loam	*GM, GC-GM, GP-GM	*A-1	0	0	45-50	40-45	25-35	10-20	0-25	NP-5
	16-43	*Extremely gravelly sand	*GW-GM, GW	*A-1	0	0	30	25	15-20	0-5	0-10	NP
	43-60	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GW, GW-GC	*A-1	0	20-35	10-35	5-30	0-15	0-10	0-25	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13101: Foxcreek-----	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-8	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-7, A-4	0	0	60-100	55-100	35-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	8-15	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	55-100	50-100	50-100	40-95	20-50	5-25
	15-21	*Loam, silty clay loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4, A-7, A-2, A-6	0	0	100	100	60-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	21-26	*Very gravelly coarse sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GC, CL, GW	*A-2, A-6, A-1, A-4	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-65	0-60	0-35	NP-15
	26-42	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, CL, GW	*A-1, A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-75	0-70	0-35	NP-15
	42-60	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sandy loam	*GP-GM, SC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0	0	10-95	5-90	0-65	0-30	0-30	NP-10
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-8	*Silty clay loam, silty clay, mucky silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	8-13	*Silty clay loam, mucky silt loam, silty clay	*CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	13-18	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	18-28	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	28-32	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	32-37	*Fine sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand	*SC-SM, SC, GP-GM	*A-4, A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0	15-100	10-100	5-80	5-50	0-30	NP-10
	37-43	*Very gravelly coarse sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand, fine sandy loam	*GP-GC, SC, GP	*A-1, A-2, A-4, A-3	0	0	15-100	10-100	10-70	0-45	0-30	NP-10
	43-60	*Very gravelly sand, extremely gravelly sand, fine sandy loam	*GP-GM, SC, GP	*A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4	0	0	15-100	10-100	10-70	0-45	0-30	NP-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13102: Boquet, frequently flooded-----	0-8	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	8-14	*Mucky silty clay loam, clay, silt loam	*CL, CH, CL-ML	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-55	5-30
	14-22	*Clay, mucky silty clay loam, silt loam	*CH, CL, CL-ML	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	25-55	5-30
	22-26	*Silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML, CH	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	25-55	5-30
	26-43	*Gravelly loam, gravelly silty clay loam	*GC, CL, GM	*A-2, A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	55-80	50-75	40-65	30-60	0-50	NP-25
	43-60	*Very gravelly sandy loam	*GP-GM, GC	*A-1, A-2	0	0	30-55	25-50	15-30	10-20	0-30	NP-10
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0-7	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	7-14	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	14-25	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	25-29	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	29-34	*Silty clay loam, mucky silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	10-20
	34-43	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-7, A-2	0	0	55-100	50-100	45-100	35-95	30-45	10-20
	43-58	*Gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loam, very gravelly sand	*SC-SM, CL-ML, GW-GM	*A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0	30-80	25-75	15-75	5-55	0-25	NP-5
	58-60	*Very gravelly sand, gravelly loam	*GP-GM, CL-ML, GW	*A-1, A-4, A-2	0	0	30-80	25-75	15-75	0-55	0-25	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0-2	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	25-30	5-15
	2-10	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	NP-20
	10-13	*Silty clay loam, clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	10-15
	13-18	*Silty clay loam, clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	18-27	*Clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	27-39	*Gravelly coarse sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	*SM, GM, SC-SM	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0	60-80	55-75	50-65	20-45	0-20	NP-5
	39-45	*Very gravelly loamy coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand	*GM, GP-GM	*A-1	0	0	40-55	35-50	25-50	10-25	0-10	NP
	45-60	*Extremely gravelly sand, very gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	*GM, GP-GM, SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	20-95	20-90	15-70	10-35	0-10	NP
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0-7	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	7-14	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	14-25	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	25-29	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	29-34	*Silty clay loam, mucky silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	10-20
	34-43	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-7, A-2	0	0	55-100	50-100	45-100	35-95	30-45	10-20
	43-58	*Gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loam, very gravelly sand	*SC-SM, CL-ML, GW-GM	*A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0	30-80	25-75	15-75	5-55	0-25	NP-5
	58-60	*Very gravelly sand, gravelly loam	*GP-GM, CL-ML, GW	*A-1, A-4, A-2	0	0	30-80	25-75	15-75	0-55	0-25	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0-2	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	25-30	5-15
	2-10	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	NP-20
	10-13	*Silty clay loam, clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	10-15
	13-18	*Silty clay loam, clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	18-27	*Clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	27-39	*Gravelly coarse sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	*SM, GM, SC-SM	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0	60-80	55-75	50-65	20-45	0-20	NP-5
	39-45	*Very gravelly loamy coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand	*GM, GP-GM	*A-1	0	0	40-55	35-50	25-50	10-25	0-10	NP
	45-60	*Extremely gravelly sand, very gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	*GM, GP-GM, SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	20-95	20-90	15-70	10-35	0-10	NP
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	0-2	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-10	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	NP-20
	10-13	*Silty clay loam, clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	10-15
	13-18	*Silty clay loam, clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	18-27	*Clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	27-39	*Gravelly coarse sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam	*SM, GM, SC-SM	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0	60-80	55-75	50-65	20-45	0-20	NP-5
	39-45	*Very gravelly loamy coarse sand, very gravelly loamy sand	*GM, GP-GM	*A-1	0	0	40-55	35-50	25-50	10-25	0-10	NP
	45-60	*Extremely gravelly sand, very gravelly loamy sand, sandy loam	*GM, GP-GM, SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	20-95	20-90	15-70	10-35	0-10	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----												
	0-6	*Silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	25-35	5-15
	6-12	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	12-17	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	17-27	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	27-37	*Gravelly silt loam, silty clay loam	*ML, GM, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	60-100	55-100	50-100	40-95	0-35	NP-15
	37-42	*Gravelly silt loam, silty clay loam	*ML, GM, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	60-100	55-100	50-100	40-95	0-35	NP-15
	42-60	*Very gravelly loamy coarse sand, gravelly sand, loamy sand	*GM, GP-GM, SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	35-100	30-100	15-75	5-30	0-10	NP
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----												
	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-8	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-7, A-4	0	0	60-100	55-100	35-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	8-15	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	55-100	50-100	50-100	40-95	20-50	5-25
	15-21	*Loam, silty clay loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4, A-7, A-2, A-6	0	0	100	100	60-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	21-26	*Very gravelly coarse sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GC, CL, GW	*A-2, A-6, A-1, A-4	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-65	0-60	0-35	NP-15
	26-42	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, CL, GW	*A-1, A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-75	0-70	0-35	NP-15
	42-60	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sandy loam	*GP-GM, SC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0	0	10-95	5-90	0-65	0-30	0-30	NP-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13107: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	60-100	25-30	5-15
	7-14	*Loam, silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-100	25-30	5-15
	14-22	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	22-29	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	29-33	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	33-37	*Gravelly sand	*SP-SM, SP	*A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	55-80	50-75	30-55	0-10	0-10	NP
	37-60	*Very gravelly sand, loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand	*GP-GM, GP, SC-SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	35-100	30-100	15-75	0-30	0-20	NP-5
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	60-100	25-30	5-15
	7-14	*Loam, silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-100	25-30	5-15
	14-22	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	22-29	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	29-33	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	33-37	*Gravelly sand	*SP-SM, SP	*A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	55-80	50-75	30-55	0-10	0-10	NP
	37-60	*Very gravelly sand, loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand	*GP-GM, GP, SC-SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	35-100	30-100	15-75	0-30	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13113: Foxcreek-----	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-8	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-7, A-4	0	0	60-100	55-100	35-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	8-15	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	55-100	50-100	50-100	40-95	20-50	5-25
	15-21	*Loam, silty clay loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4, A-7, A-2, A-6	0	0	100	100	60-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	21-26	*Very gravelly coarse sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GC, CL, GW	*A-2, A-6, A-1, A-4	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-65	0-60	0-35	NP-15
	26-42	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, CL, GW	*A-1, A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-75	0-70	0-35	NP-15
	42-60	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sandy loam	*GP-GM, SC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0	0	10-95	5-90	0-65	0-30	0-30	NP-10
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	60-100	25-30	5-15
	7-14	*Loam, silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-100	25-30	5-15
	14-22	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	22-29	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	29-33	*Loam, silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-100	80-100	70-100	55-95	25-40	5-20
	33-37	*Gravelly sand	*SP-SM, SP	*A-1, A-2, A-3	0	0	55-80	50-75	30-55	0-10	0-10	NP
	37-60	*Very gravelly sand, loamy sand, gravelly loamy sand	*GP-GM, GP, SC-SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	35-100	30-100	15-75	0-30	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13114: Foxcreek-----	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-8	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-7, A-4	0	0	60-100	55-100	35-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	8-15	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	55-100	50-100	50-100	40-95	20-50	5-25
	15-21	*Loam, silty clay loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4, A-7, A-2, A-6	0	0	100	100	60-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	21-26	*Very gravelly coarse sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GC, CL, GW	*A-2, A-6, A-1, A-4	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-65	0-60	0-35	NP-15
	26-42	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, CL, GW	*A-1, A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-75	0-70	0-35	NP-15
	42-60	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sandy loam	*GP-GM, SC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0	0	10-95	5-90	0-65	0-30	0-30	NP-10
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	0-7	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	7-14	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	14-25	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	25-29	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	---	---
	29-34	*Silty clay loam, mucky silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	10-20
	34-43	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-7, A-2	0	0	55-100	50-100	45-100	35-95	30-45	10-20
	43-58	*Gravelly loamy sand, gravelly loam, very gravelly sand	*SC-SM, CL-ML, GW-GM	*A-1, A-2, A-4	0	0	30-80	25-75	15-75	5-55	0-25	NP-5
	58-60	*Very gravelly sand, gravelly loam	*GP-GM, CL-ML, GW	*A-1, A-4, A-2	0	0	30-80	25-75	15-75	0-55	0-25	NP-5
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13116: Redfish, wooded	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-10	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-4, A-2	0	0	65-90	60-85	50-85	35-65	25-35	5-15
	10-13	*Gravelly loam, gravelly sandy loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	60-65	55-60	35-55	20-45	20-35	5-15
	13-16	*Very gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sandy loam	*GM, GC-GM, GP-GM	*A-1	0	0	45-50	40-45	25-35	10-20	0-25	NP-5
	16-43	*Extremely gravelly sand	*GW-GM, GW	*A-1	0	0	30	25	15-20	0-5	0-10	NP
	43-60	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GW, GW-GC	*A-1	0	20-35	10-35	5-30	0-15	0-10	0-25	NP-5
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0-6	*Silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	25-35	5-15
	6-12	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	12-17	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	17-27	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	27-37	*Gravelly silt loam, silty clay loam	*ML, GM, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	60-100	55-100	50-100	40-95	0-35	NP-15
	37-42	*Gravelly silt loam, silty clay loam	*ML, GM, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	60-100	55-100	50-100	40-95	0-35	NP-15
	42-60	*Very gravelly loamy coarse sand, gravelly sand, loamy sand	*GM, GP-GM, SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	35-100	30-100	15-75	5-30	0-10	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	0-2	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	2-13	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	13-15	*Loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4	0	0	75-100	70-100	60-95	40-75	25-30	5-10
	15-25	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	60-100	55-100	40-95	30-75	20-30	5-10
	25-29	*Very gravelly sandy loam, loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GP-GC, CL	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	50-100	45-100	25-85	10-60	20-30	5-10
	29-35	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand	*GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0-10	15-40	10-35	5-30	0-10	0-15	NP
	35-60	*Extremely gravelly sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0	0-15	10-25	5-20	0-15	0	0-15	NP
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0-6	*Silty clay loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	25-35	5-15
	6-12	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	12-17	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	17-27	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL-ML, ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	0-35	NP-15
	27-37	*Gravelly silt loam, silty clay loam	*ML, GM, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	60-100	55-100	50-100	40-95	0-35	NP-15
	37-42	*Gravelly silt loam, silty clay loam	*ML, GM, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	60-100	55-100	50-100	40-95	0-35	NP-15
	42-60	*Very gravelly loamy coarse sand, gravelly sand, loamy sand	*GM, GP-GM, SM	*A-1, A-2	0	0	35-100	30-100	15-75	5-30	0-10	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0-2	*Gravelly silt loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13404: Alpine, silt loam-----	0-2	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	85-100	75-90	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13409: Snyderville-----	0-4	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-95	80-90	65-85	50-70	25-40	5-15
	4-12	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, SC-SM, ML	*A-4	0	0	75-85	70-80	60-75	40-60	25-35	5-10
	12-16	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC	*A-4, A-2	0	0	55-85	50-80	40-75	30-60	30-40	10
	16-20	*Very gravelly loam, very gravelly sandy clay loam	*GC	*A-2	0	0-15	35-50	30-45	20-40	15-30	35-40	15
	20-30	*Very gravelly sandy clay loam	*GC, GW-GC	*A-2	0	0-15	35-45	30-40	20-35	10-20	35-40	15
	30-44	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand	*GP-GM, GP, GP-GC	*A-1	0	15-40	20-50	15-40	5-30	0-10	15-25	NP-5
	44-60	*Very gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand	*GP, GP-GM	*A-1	0	0-25	20-45	15-40	5-30	0-5	0-20	NP
13410: Snyderville-----	0-4	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-95	80-90	65-85	50-70	25-40	5-15
	4-12	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, SC-SM, ML	*A-4	0	0	75-85	70-80	60-75	40-60	25-35	5-10
	12-16	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC	*A-4, A-2	0	0	55-85	50-80	40-75	30-60	30-40	10
	16-20	*Very gravelly loam, very gravelly sandy clay loam	*GC	*A-2	0	0-15	35-50	30-45	20-40	15-30	35-40	15
	20-30	*Very gravelly sandy clay loam	*GC, GW-GC	*A-2	0	0-15	35-45	30-40	20-35	10-20	35-40	15
	30-44	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand	*GP-GM, GP, GP-GC	*A-1	0	15-40	20-50	15-40	5-30	0-10	15-25	NP-5
	44-60	*Very gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand	*GP, GP-GM	*A-1	0	0-25	20-45	15-40	5-30	0-5	0-20	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13410: Driggs-----	0-3	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-95	60-75	25-40	5-15
	3-8	*Silt loam, loam	*ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	65-95	30-40	10-15
	8-15	*Silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	80-95	65-95	60-95	35-45	15-20
	15-31	*Clay loam, loam, gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-7	0	0	70-85	65-80	55-80	40-65	35-45	15-25
	31-35	*Gravelly loam, very gravelly loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0	30-65	25-60	25-55	20-45	20-30	5-10
	35-45	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, gravel, extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP, GW, GP-GC	*A-1	0-10	0-65	15-45	5-40	5-30	0-5	0-20	NP-5
	45-57	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, gravel, extremely gravelly sand, extremely cobbly sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-15	0-50	10-25	5-20	0-15	0	0-15	NP
	57-60	*Very gravelly sand	*SP, GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0	35-55	30-45	15-35	0-5	0-15	NP
13415: Arimo-----	0-2	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	2-13	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	13-15	*Loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4	0	0	75-100	70-100	60-95	40-75	25-30	5-10
	15-25	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	60-100	55-100	40-95	30-75	20-30	5-10
	25-29	*Very gravelly sandy loam, loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GP-GC, CL	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	50-100	45-100	25-85	10-60	20-30	5-10
	29-35	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand	*GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0-10	15-40	10-35	5-30	0-10	0-15	NP
	35-60	*Extremely gravelly sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0	0-15	10-25	5-20	0-15	0	0-15	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded	0-9	*Loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	85-100	80-95	65-90	50-75	25-40	5-10
	9-17	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GM, GC-GM, CL	*A-2, A-6, A-1, A-4	0	0-10	45-95	40-90	35-80	25-65	25-40	5-15
	17-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GP-GM, GM	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-15	25-40	20-40	10-35	5-25	20-35	NP-10
	31-43	*Extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand, very gravelly sandy loam, extremely stony sandy loam	*GW-GM, GC, GP	*A-1, A-2	0-40	0-45	15-50	10-45	5-30	0-15	15-25	NP-10
	43-60	*Very gravelly sandy loam, extremely stony sandy loam, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GC-GM, GC, GP	*A-1, A-2	0-40	0-45	15-50	10-45	5-30	0-15	15-25	NP-10
Arimo	0-2	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	2-13	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	13-15	*Loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4	0	0	75-100	70-100	60-95	40-75	25-30	5-10
	15-25	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	60-100	55-100	40-95	30-75	20-30	5-10
	25-29	*Very gravelly sandy loam, loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GP-GC, CL	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	50-100	45-100	25-85	10-60	20-30	5-10
	29-35	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand	*GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0-10	15-40	10-35	5-30	0-10	0-15	NP
	35-60	*Extremely gravelly sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0	0-15	10-25	5-20	0-15	0	0-15	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13419: Alpine-----	0-2	*Gravelly loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5
Kucera-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	4-11	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	11-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10-15
	18-32	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-30	10
	32-52	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13422: Alpine, high precipitation--	0-2	*Gravelly loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13423: Alpine, high precipitation--	0-2	*Gravelly loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13423: Badgerton, rarely flooded	0-9	*Loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	85-100	80-95	65-90	50-75	25-40	5-10
	9-17	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GM, GC-GM, CL	*A-2, A-6, A-1, A-4	0	0-10	45-95	40-90	35-80	25-65	25-40	5-15
	17-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GP-GM, GM	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-15	25-40	20-40	10-35	5-25	20-35	NP-10
	31-43	*Extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand, very gravelly sandy loam, extremely stony sandy loam	*GW-GM, GC, GP	*A-1, A-2	0-40	0-45	15-50	10-45	5-30	0-15	15-25	NP-10
	43-60	*Very gravelly sandy loam, extremely stony sandy loam, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GC-GM, GC, GP	*A-1, A-2	0-40	0-45	15-50	10-45	5-30	0-15	15-25	NP-10
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded	0-9	*Loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	85-100	80-95	65-90	50-75	25-40	5-10
	9-17	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GM, GC-GM, CL	*A-2, A-6, A-1, A-4	0	0-10	45-95	40-90	35-80	25-65	25-40	5-15
	17-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GP-GM, GM	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-15	25-40	20-40	10-35	5-25	20-35	NP-10
	31-43	*Extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand, very gravelly sandy loam, extremely stony sandy loam	*GW-GM, GC, GP	*A-1, A-2	0-40	0-45	15-50	10-45	5-30	0-15	15-25	NP-10
	43-60	*Very gravelly sandy loam, extremely stony sandy loam, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GC-GM, GC, GP	*A-1, A-2	0-40	0-45	15-50	10-45	5-30	0-15	15-25	NP-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13425: Alpine-----	0-2	*Gravelly loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13426: Alpine-----	0-2	*Gravelly loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13426: Driggs-----	0-3	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-95	60-75	25-40	5-15
	3-8	*Silt loam, loam	*ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	65-95	30-40	10-15
	8-15	*Silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	80-95	65-95	60-95	35-45	15-20
	15-31	*Clay loam, loam, gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-7	0	0	70-85	65-80	55-80	40-65	35-45	15-25
	31-35	*Gravelly loam, very gravelly loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0	30-65	25-60	25-55	20-45	20-30	5-10
	35-45	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand, gravel	*GP, GW, GP-GC	*A-1	0-10	0-65	15-45	5-40	5-30	0-5	0-20	NP-5
	45-57	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, extremely cobbly sand, gravel	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-15	0-50	10-25	5-20	0-15	0	0-15	NP
	57-60	*Very gravelly sand	*SP, GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0	35-55	30-45	15-35	0-5	0-15	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13429: Alpine-----	0-2	*Gravelly loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13430: Alpine-----	0-2	*Gravelly loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13430: St. Anthony-----	0-7	*Gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	50-75	45-70	35-65	30-55	25-30	5-15
	7-12	*Gravelly loam, loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2	0	0	50-95	45-90	35-85	30-70	25-30	10-15
	12-23	*Very gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loam, extremely gravelly sandy loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-2, A-6	0	0-15	30-75	25-70	15-65	10-50	25-30	10-15
	23-47	*Extremely gravelly coarse sandy loam, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP-GC, GW-GC, GP	*A-1	0	5-30	15-40	10-35	5-20	0-10	0-20	NP-5
	47-60	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1	0	15-45	20-30	10-25	5-20	0-10	0-20	NP-5
13431: Feltonia-----	0-6	*Loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-40	10
	6-12	*Loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	10
	12-20	*Loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	30-35	10
	20-27	*Loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	30-35	10
	27-36	*Loam, very gravelly loam, gravelly sandy loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-1, A-2	0	0	45-100	40-100	30-95	15-75	20-30	5-10
	36-49	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly sandy loam, loam	*GC-GM, CL	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	45-100	40-100	30-95	15-70	20-30	5-10
	49-60	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand	*GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0	15-45	10-40	5-30	0-10	0-20	NP
Arimo-----	0-2	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	2-13	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	13-15	*Loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4	0	0	75-100	70-100	60-95	40-75	25-30	5-10
	15-25	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	60-100	55-100	40-95	30-75	20-30	5-10
	25-29	*Very gravelly sandy loam, loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GP-GC, CL	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	50-100	45-100	25-85	10-60	20-30	5-10
	29-35	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand	*GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0-10	15-40	10-35	5-30	0-10	0-15	NP
	35-60	*Extremely gravelly sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0	0-15	10-25	5-20	0-15	0	0-15	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	<i>In</i>				<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>					<i>Pct</i>	
13438: Altaby-----	0-7	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	80-100	65-90	25-35	5-10
	7-16	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	80-100	65-90	25-40	5-15
	16-19	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	80-100	65-90	25-35	10-15
	19-24	*Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very gravelly loam	*CL, GC	*A-4, A-2, A-6	0	0	55-95	50-90	45-85	35-80	25-35	10-15
	24-28	*Very gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GP-GC, GC, GP	*A-2, A-1, A-6, A-4	0	0-30	15-55	10-50	5-50	0-40	20-35	5-15
	28-60	*Extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand	*GP, GP-GM	*A-1	0-15	15-55	15-40	10-35	5-20	0-5	0-15	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13438: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0-2	*Gravelly silt loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13441: Alpine-----	0-2	*Gravelly loam	*SC-SM, SM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-10	70-85	65-85	50-65	35-50	25-35	5-10
	2-11	*Very gravelly loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	30-75	25-70	20-65	15-45	25-35	5-10
	11-17	*Extremely gravelly loam, very cobbly loam, extremely gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	0	0-30	15-30	10-25	5-20	5-20	25-35	5-10
	17-25	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-20	0-45	10-35	5-30	0-20	0-15	15-30	NP-10
	25-31	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	31-35	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-30	NP-10
	35-44	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy coarse sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-10	0-15	10-20	5-15	0-10	0	0-20	NP-5
	44-51	*Extremely gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GP-GC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0-25	0-50	5-30	0-25	0-15	0-10	0-32	NP-10
	51-60	*Gravel, extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand	*GW, GP	*A-1	0-20	0-55	10-35	5-30	0-20	0	0-20	NP-5

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13441: Driggs-----	0-3	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-95	60-75	25-40	5-15
	3-8	*Silt loam, loam	*ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	95-100	85-100	65-95	30-40	10-15
	8-15	*Silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0	0	85-100	80-95	65-95	60-95	35-45	15-20
	15-31	*Clay loam, loam, gravelly clay loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-7	0	0	70-85	65-80	55-80	40-65	35-45	15-25
	31-35	*Gravelly loam, very gravelly loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0	30-65	25-60	25-55	20-45	20-30	5-10
	35-45	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand, extremely cobbly loamy sand, gravel	*GP, GW, GP-GC	*A-1	0-10	0-65	15-45	5-40	5-30	0-5	0-20	NP-5
	45-57	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand, extremely cobbly sand, gravel	*GP, GW	*A-1	0-15	0-50	10-25	5-20	0-15	0	0-15	NP
	57-60	*Very gravelly sand	*SP, GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0	35-55	30-45	15-35	0-5	0-15	NP
13442: Arimo-----	0-2	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	2-13	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	75-95	55-75	25-35	5-10
	13-15	*Loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4	0	0	75-100	70-100	60-95	40-75	25-30	5-10
	15-25	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	60-100	55-100	40-95	30-75	20-30	5-10
	25-29	*Very gravelly sandy loam, loam, gravelly loam	*GC, GP-GC, CL	*A-2, A-1, A-4	0	0	50-100	45-100	25-85	10-60	20-30	5-10
	29-35	*Extremely gravelly loamy sand, very gravelly sand	*GP-GM, GP	*A-1	0	0-10	15-40	10-35	5-30	0-10	0-15	NP
	35-60	*Extremely gravelly sand	*GP, GW	*A-1	0	0-15	10-25	5-20	0-15	0	0-15	NP

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	<i>In</i>				<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>					<i>Pct</i>	
13443: Snyderville-----	0-4	*Loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-95	80-90	65-85	50-70	25-40	5-15
	4-12	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, SC-SM, ML	*A-4	0	0	75-85	70-80	60-75	40-60	25-35	5-10
	12-16	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC	*A-4, A-2	0	0	55-85	50-80	40-75	30-60	30-40	10
	16-20	*Very gravelly loam, very gravelly sandy clay loam	*GC	*A-2	0	0-15	35-50	30-45	20-40	15-30	35-40	15
	20-30	*Very gravelly sandy clay loam	*GC, GW-GC	*A-2	0	0-15	35-45	30-40	20-35	10-20	35-40	15
	30-44	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand	*GP-GM, GP, GP-GC	*A-1	0	15-40	20-50	15-40	5-30	0-10	15-25	NP-5
	44-60	*Very gravelly coarse sand, extremely gravelly sand	*GP, GP-GM	*A-1	0	0-25	20-45	15-40	5-30	0-5	0-20	NP
13445: Richvale-----	0-7	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	70-100	60-90	25-35	5-10
	7-14	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	90-100	85-100	70-100	60-90	25-35	5-10
	14-24	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	80-100	75-100	70-100	55-90	30-35	10
	24-28	*Silt loam, gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC	*A-4, A-2	0	0	55-100	55-100	35-100	20-90	25-35	10
	28-38	*Silt loam, very gravelly sandy loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0	35-100	35-100	30-100	15-90	20-30	5-10
	38-60	*Gravelly loam, very gravelly sandy loam, silt loam	*GC-GM, CL	*A-4, A-2, A-1	0	0	40-100	40-100	30-100	15-75	20-30	5-10
13448: Kucera-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	4-11	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	11-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10-15
	18-32	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-30	10
	32-52	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13448: Altaby-----	0-7	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	80-100	65-90	25-35	5-10
	7-16	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	80-100	65-90	25-40	5-15
	16-19	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-100	80-100	65-90	25-35	10-15
	19-24	*Gravelly silt loam, silt loam, very gravelly loam	*CL, GC	*A-4, A-2, A-6	0	0	55-95	50-90	45-85	35-80	25-35	10-15
	24-28	*Very gravelly sandy loam, extremely gravelly loam	*GP-GC, GC, GP	*A-2, A-1, A-6, A-4	0	0-30	15-55	10-50	5-50	0-40	20-35	5-15
	28-60	*Extremely gravelly sand, extremely gravelly loamy sand	*GP, GP-GM	*A-1	0-15	15-55	15-40	10-35	5-20	0-5	0-15	NP
13449: Petzel-----	0-6	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4, A-6	0	0	80-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	30-40	5-15
	6-22	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	30-40	5-15
	22-30	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-85	30-45	10-25
	30-47	*Gravelly loam, very gravelly clay loam, extremely cobbly sandy loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-4, A-6, A-2, A-1	0-15	0-50	30-65	25-65	15-60	10-50	25-40	5-20
	47-60	*Gravelly loam, extremely cobbly sandy loam, very gravelly clay loam	*GC, GP-GC, CL	*A-4, A-1, A-2, A-6	0-15	0-50	30-70	25-65	15-65	10-55	25-40	5-20
Milk-----	0-8	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	30-40	10-15
	8-14	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-4	0	0	70-95	70-90	60-85	40-70	30-40	10-15
	14-22	*Very gravelly clay loam, extremely stony sandy clay loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6, A-7	0-50	0-30	35-65	30-60	25-55	15-50	30-50	15-25
	22-28	*Extremely gravelly loam, extremely stony sandy loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	25-60	0-45	35-70	30-65	20-55	15-50	25-40	10-20
	28-38	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13452:												
Foxcreek, wooded	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-8	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-7, A-4	0	0	60-100	55-100	35-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	8-15	*Loam, silty clay loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	55-100	50-100	50-100	40-95	20-50	5-25
	15-21	*Loam, silty clay loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC-SM	*A-4, A-7, A-2, A-6	0	0	100	100	60-100	30-95	20-50	5-25
	21-26	*Very gravelly coarse sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GC, CL, GW	*A-2, A-6, A-1, A-4	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-65	0-60	0-35	NP-15
	26-42	*Very gravelly loamy sand, extremely gravelly sand, gravelly silt loam	*GP-GC, CL, GW	*A-1, A-4, A-6, A-2	0	0	10-80	5-75	0-75	0-70	0-35	NP-15
	42-60	*Extremely gravelly coarse sand, sandy loam	*GP-GM, SC, GW	*A-1, A-2	0	0	10-95	5-90	0-65	0-30	0-30	NP-10
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0-2	*Mucky peat	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-8	*Silty clay loam, silty clay, mucky silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	8-13	*Silty clay loam, mucky silt loam, silty clay	*CL	*A-6, A-7, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	13-18	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	18-28	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	28-32	*Silty clay loam, silt loam, loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4, A-7	0	0	100	100	85-100	75-95	30-50	10-25
	32-37	*Fine sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand	*SC-SM, SC, GP-GM	*A-4, A-2, A-3, A-1	0	0	15-100	10-100	5-80	5-50	0-30	NP-10
	37-43	*Very gravelly coarse sandy loam, extremely gravelly sand, fine sandy loam	*GP-GC, SC, GP	*A-1, A-2, A-4, A-3	0	0	15-100	10-100	10-70	0-45	0-30	NP-10
	43-60	*Very gravelly sand, extremely gravelly sand, fine sandy loam	*GP-GM, SC, GP	*A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4	0	0	15-100	10-100	10-70	0-45	0-30	NP-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	sieve number--					
							4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13453:												
Bustle-----	0-5	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-40	5-10
	5-13	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	13-19	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	15-20
	19-39	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	15-20
	39-46	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	46-60	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
13454:												
Ririe, high precipitation--	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-14	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	14-25	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	25-35	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	35-49	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-30	5-10
	49-60	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-25	5-10
Bustle-----	0-5	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-40	5-10
	5-13	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	13-19	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	15-20
	19-39	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	15-20
	39-46	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
	46-60	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-20
13455:												
Kucera-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	4-11	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	11-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10-15
	18-32	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-30	10
	32-52	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
Lostine-----	0-9	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-40	5-10
	9-17	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	5-10
	17-28	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	28-41	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	41-52	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13456: Iphil-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	4-8	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	8-17	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	17-20	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	20-33	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	33-58	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
Ririe-----	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-14	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	14-25	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	25-35	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	35-49	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-30	5-10
	49-60	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-25	5-10
13463: Kucera, high precipitation--	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	4-11	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	11-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10-15
	18-32	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-30	10
	32-52	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
Dranyon-----	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-4	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-5, A-4	0	0	80-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-50	5-10
	4-7	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-95	75-95	70-95	55-90	30-40	5-15
	7-13	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-70	30-40	10-15
	13-21	*Gravelly silty clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-85	65-80	65-80	55-75	30-50	15-25
	21-30	*Very stony silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-7, A-2, A-6	0-30	0-30	55-80	50-75	40-75	35-70	35-45	15-25
	30-40	*Silty clay loam, gravelly clay loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	55-80	35-45	15-25
	40-60	*Clay loam, gravelly clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-7	0-15	0-15	70-95	65-90	65-90	50-70	35-45	20-25

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13463: Tetonia-----	0-9	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-22	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	22-28	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	28-39	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	39-50	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	50-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
13514: Iphil-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	4-8	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	8-17	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	17-20	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	20-33	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	33-58	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
Lostine-----	0-9	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-40	5-10
	9-17	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	5-10
	17-28	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	28-41	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	41-52	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	10
Ririe-----	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-14	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	14-25	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	25-35	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	35-49	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-30	5-10
	49-60	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-25	5-10
13515: Iphil-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	4-8	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	8-17	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	17-20	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	20-33	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	33-58	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13515:												
Lostine-----	0-9	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-40	5-10
	9-17	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	5-10
	17-28	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	28-41	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	41-52	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	10
Tetonia-----	0-9	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-22	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	22-28	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	28-39	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	39-50	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	50-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
13517:												
Kucera-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	4-11	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	11-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10-15
	18-32	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-30	10
	32-52	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
Ririe-----	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-14	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	14-25	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	25-35	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	35-49	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-30	5-10
	49-60	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-25	5-10
13520:												
Kucera-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	4-11	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	11-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10-15
	18-32	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-30	10
	32-52	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13520: Ririe-----	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-14	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	14-25	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	25-35	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	35-49	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-30	5-10
	49-60	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-25	5-10
Lostine-----	0-9	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-40	5-10
	9-17	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	5-10
	17-28	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	28-41	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	41-52	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	10
13522: Ririe, high precipitation--	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-14	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	14-25	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	25-35	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	35-49	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-30	5-10
	49-60	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-25	5-10
Lostine, high precipitation--	0-9	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-40	5-10
	9-17	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	5-10
	17-28	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	28-41	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	41-52	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	10
Kucera, high precipitation--	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	4-11	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	11-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10-15
	18-32	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-30	10
	32-52	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13541: Jedediah-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-40	5-10
	4-14	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	14-19	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	19-27	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	10
	27-42	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	42-49	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	49-60	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
Liza-----	0-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	9-13	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	13-20	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, MH	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-55	20-25
	20-31	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CH, CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-55	20-30
	31-41	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-50	20-30
	41-56	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-50	20-30
	56-60	*Loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC	*A-6, A-2	0	0-10	85-100	80-100	55-90	30-70	25-35	10-15
13543: Greys-----	0-2	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-3	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4, A-5	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	5-10
	3-7	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	5-10
	7-13	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	13-16	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
	16-19	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-25	5-10
	19-28	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	28-40	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	40-58	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	25-40	10-20
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13543: Liza, low precipitation--	0-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	9-13	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	13-20	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, MH	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-55	20-25
	20-31	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CH, CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-55	20-30
	31-41	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-50	20-30
	41-56	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-50	20-30
	56-60	*Loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC	*A-6, A-2	0	0-10	85-100	80-100	55-90	30-70	25-35	10-15
13544: Greys-----	0-2	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-3	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4, A-5	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	5-10
	3-7	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	5-10
	7-13	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	13-16	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
	16-19	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-25	5-10
	19-28	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	28-40	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	40-58	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	25-40	10-20
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
Liza, low precipitation--	0-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	9-13	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	13-20	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, MH	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-55	20-25
	20-31	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CH, CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-55	20-30
	31-41	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-50	20-30
	41-56	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-50	20-30
	56-60	*Loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC	*A-6, A-2	0	0-10	85-100	80-100	55-90	30-70	25-35	10-15

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13545: Greys-----	0-2	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-3	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4, A-5	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	5-10
	3-7	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	5-10
	7-13	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	13-16	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
	16-19	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-25	5-10
	19-28	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	28-40	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	40-58	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	25-40	10-20
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
13547: Jedediah-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-40	5-10
	4-14	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	14-19	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	19-27	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	10
	27-42	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	42-49	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	49-60	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
Kucera-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	4-11	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10
	11-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-35	10-15
	18-32	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	30-30	10
	32-52	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	52-60	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	0-2	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	2-3	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4, A-5	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-45	5-10
	3-7	*Silt loam	*ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-35	5-10
	7-13	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	13-16	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
	16-19	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-25	5-10
	19-28	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	28-40	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	30-40	10-20
	40-58	*Silt loam, silty clay loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	75-95	25-40	10-20
	58-60	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-30	5-10
13550: Ririe, high precipitation--	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	9-14	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-35	5-10
	14-25	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	25-30	5-10
	25-35	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	20-30	5-10
	35-49	*Silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-30	5-10
	49-60	*Silt, silt loam	*CL-ML, CL	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-100	15-25	5-10
Bull-----	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	65-95	30-40	5-15
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	65-95	30-40	10-15
	9-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	30-40	10-15
	18-27	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0-20	0-10	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	35-40	15-20
	27-33	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0-20	0-10	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	35-40	15-20
	33-38	*Extremely channery sandy clay loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GP-GC, GC	*A-2	0-45	0-65	20-45	15-40	10-35	5-30	35-40	20-25
	38-52	*Extremely flaggy clay loam, extremely flaggy sandy clay loam	*GP-GC, GP, GC	*A-2	25-45	0-45	15-35	10-30	5-25	0-20	35-40	20-25
	52-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13553: Milk-----	0-8	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	30-40	10-15
	8-14	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-4	0	0	70-95	70-90	60-85	40-70	30-40	10-15
	14-22	*Very gravelly clay loam, extremely stony sandy clay loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6, A-7	0-50	0-30	35-65	30-60	25-55	15-50	30-50	15-25
	22-28	*Extremely gravelly loam, extremely stony sandy loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	25-60	0-45	35-70	30-65	20-55	15-50	25-40	10-20
	28-38	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bull-----	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	65-95	30-40	5-15
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	65-95	30-40	10-15
	9-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	30-40	10-15
	18-27	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0-20	0-10	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	35-40	15-20
	27-33	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0-20	0-10	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	35-40	15-20
	33-38	*Extremely channery sandy clay loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GP-GC, GC	*A-2	0-45	0-65	20-45	15-40	10-35	5-30	35-40	20-25
	38-52	*Extremely flaggy clay loam, extremely flaggy sandy clay loam	*GP-GC, GP, GC	*A-2	25-45	0-45	15-35	10-30	5-25	0-20	35-40	20-25
	52-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13557: Parkalley-----	0-4	*Gravelly loam	*SM, GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0	55-75	50-70	45-65	30-45	30-40	5-10
	4-9	*Gravelly loam, very gravelly loam	*GM,	*A-6, A-7, A-4, A-1, A-2	0-10	0-10	40-70	40-65	35-60	25-45	30-50	5-20
	9-19	*Gravelly loam, very gravelly loam, very flaggy loam	*GC	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0	0-40	40-70	35-65	35-60	25-45	30-45	10-20
	19-28	*Very flaggy clay loam, extremely flaggy clay loam, very flaggy loam	*GC, CL	*A-7, A-6, A-2	0	30-65	60-70	50-65	45-60	35-55	30-45	10-25
	28-41	*Extremely flaggy loam, extremely flaggy clay loam, extremely flaggy sandy clay loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6, A-7	0	45-75	30-60	20-55	20-45	15-40	30-45	10-25
	41-60	*Extremely flaggy loam, extremely flaggy sandy clay loam, extremely flaggy sandy loam	*GC	*A-2	0	55-80	35-45	30-40	25-35	15-25	25-40	10-20

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13558: Milk, loam-----	0-8	*Loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	85-95	80-90	70-85	55-70	30-40	10-15
	8-14	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-4	0	0	70-95	70-90	60-85	40-70	30-40	10-15
	14-22	*Very gravelly clay loam, extremely stony sandy clay loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6, A-7	0-50	0-30	35-65	30-60	25-55	15-50	30-50	15-25
	22-28	*Extremely gravelly loam, extremely stony sandy loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	25-60	0-45	35-70	30-65	20-55	15-50	25-40	10-20
	28-38	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bull-----	0-6	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	65-95	30-40	5-15
	6-9	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	95-100	90-100	80-100	65-95	30-40	10-15
	9-18	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	30-40	10-15
	18-27	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0-20	0-10	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	35-40	15-20
	27-33	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6	0-20	0-10	85-100	80-95	70-95	55-85	35-40	15-20
	33-38	*Extremely channery sandy clay loam, extremely flaggy clay loam	*GP-GC, GC	*A-2	0-45	0-65	20-45	15-40	10-35	5-30	35-40	20-25
	38-52	*Extremely flaggy clay loam, extremely flaggy sandy clay loam	*GP-GC, GP, GC	*A-2	25-45	0-45	15-35	10-30	5-25	0-20	35-40	20-25
	52-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface-----	0-5	*Gravelly loam	*ML	*A-4	0-10	0-15	70-95	65-90	60-80	50-65	30-40	5-10
	5-12	*Very gravelly silt loam, gravelly loam	*CL, ML, GC-GM	*A-4, A-2	0	0-30	50-70	45-65	45-65	35-60	25-40	5-10
	12-17	*Extremely flaggy silt loam, extremely stony silt loam, very gravelly loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	25-75	0-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	17-22	*Extremely flaggy loam, extremely stony silt loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	25-75	15-70	25-60	20-55	20-55	15-45	30-40	10-20
	22-31	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13560: Conner, extremely flaggy surface	0-11	*Very gravelly loam	*GC, GM, GC-GM	*A-2, A-4, A-1	0-10	0-40	40-65	35-60	35-50	25-45	25-35	5-10
	11-22	*Extremely gravelly loam, extremely flaggy sandy loam	*GP-GC, GM	*A-2, A-1	10-60	0-65	15-50	10-45	10-40	5-35	25-35	5-10
	22-31	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface--	0-10	*Very gravelly loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1	0-15	0-15	35-55	30-50	25-45	20-35	25-30	5-10
	10-24	*Extremely gravelly loam, very gravelly silt loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	0-40	0-20	25-55	20-50	20-45	15-45	25-35	10-15
	24-47	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely gravelly silt loam, extremely flaggy loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-2, A-4, A-1	10-55	5-30	25-60	20-55	20-50	10-45	20-30	5-10
	47-60	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely flaggy loam	*GC-GM, GP-GC, GC	*A-1, A-2, A-4	10-50	0-30	25-60	20-55	20-50	10-45	20-30	5-10
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface--	0-10	*Very gravelly loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1	0-15	0-15	35-55	30-50	25-45	20-35	25-30	5-10
	10-24	*Extremely gravelly loam, very gravelly silt loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	0-40	0-20	25-55	20-50	20-45	15-45	25-35	10-15
	24-47	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely gravelly silt loam, extremely flaggy loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-2, A-4, A-1	10-55	5-30	25-60	20-55	20-50	10-45	20-30	5-10
	47-60	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely flaggy loam	*GC-GM, GP-GC, GC	*A-1, A-2, A-4	10-50	0-30	25-60	20-55	20-50	10-45	20-30	5-10

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface-----	0-10	*Very gravelly loam	*GC, GC-GM	*A-2, A-1	0-15	0-15	35-55	30-50	25-45	20-35	25-30	5-10
	10-24	*Extremely gravelly loam, very gravelly silt loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	0-40	0-20	25-55	20-50	20-45	15-45	25-35	10-15
	24-47	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely gravelly silt loam, extremely flaggy loam	*GC, GP-GC	*A-2, A-4, A-1	10-55	5-30	25-60	20-55	20-50	10-45	20-30	5-10
	47-60	*Extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, extremely flaggy loam	*GC-GM, GP-GC, GC	*A-1, A-2, A-4	10-50	0-30	25-60	20-55	20-50	10-45	20-30	5-10
Rock outcrop----	0-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	0-60	*Stones, boulders			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface--	0-1	*Slightly decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	1-3	*Moderately decomposed plant material	*PT	*A-8	0	0	100	100	60-100	50-90	---	---
	3-10	*Silt loam	*ML, CL	*A-4, A-6	0-5	0-10	85-95	80-90	70-90	55-80	30-35	5-15
	10-18	*Gravelly silt loam, very flaggy silt loam, very gravelly loam	*CL, GC-GM	*A-6, A-2, A-4	0-55	0-25	55-85	50-85	45-80	35-70	25-35	5-15
	18-26	*Very cobbly silt loam, extremely flaggy silt loam	*CL, GC	*A-6, A-2	0-55	15-40	50-80	50-80	45-75	35-70	25-35	10-15
	26-35	*Very stony loam, extremely flaggy loam, extremely stony clay loam	*GC	*A-6, A-7, A-2	25-75	25-60	30-65	25-60	20-55	15-50	35-45	15-20
	35-60	*Extremely stony clay loam, extremely flaggy loam	*GC	*A-6, A-2	20-75	20-75	35-60	30-55	30-50	25-45	35-40	15-25
Rock outcrop----	0-60	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	0-60	*Stones, boulders			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct	Pct					Pct	
13742: Jedediah-----	0-4	*Silt loam	*ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-40	5-10
	4-14	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	14-19	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-4, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	19-27	*Silt loam	*CL, ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	10
	27-42	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	42-49	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
	49-60	*Silty clay loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	40-50	20-25
Liza-----	0-9	*Silt loam	*CL, ML, CL-ML	*A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	25-35	5-10
	9-13	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	30-40	10-15
	13-20	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL, MH	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-55	20-25
	20-31	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CH, CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-55	20-30
	31-41	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-50	20-30
	41-56	*Silty clay loam, silt loam	*CL	*A-7, A-6	0	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-50	20-30
	56-60	*Loam, sandy loam	*CL, SC	*A-6, A-2	0	0-10	85-100	80-100	55-90	30-70	25-35	10-15
13748: Clements ville---	0-3	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0	0-10	85-95	80-90	70-90	60-80	25-35	5-15
	3-7	*Silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0-10	85-95	80-90	70-90	60-80	25-35	10-15
	7-13	*Silt loam, gravelly silt loam	*CL	*A-6, A-4	0	0-10	75-85	70-80	65-80	60-65	30-40	10-20
	13-20	*Very gravelly loam	*GC	*A-2, A-6	0	0-10	30-65	25-60	25-55	25-50	30-40	10-20
	20-24	*Extremely gravelly loam, very flaggy loam	*GC, GW	*A-2	0-30	10-30	10-40	5-35	5-35	0-30	25-30	10-15
	24-35	*Extremely cobbly loam, very flaggy loam	*GC, GW	*A-2, A-1	0-40	0-25	10-40	5-35	5-35	0-30	25-30	5-15
	35-44	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ard-----	0-7	*Silt loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0-10	0-10	85-100	80-100	75-95	55-95	25-40	5-15
	7-11	*Silt loam, loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0-10	0-10	85-100	80-100	70-95	60-95	25-35	5-15
	11-15	*Silt loam, loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-6, A-4	0-10	0-10	85-100	80-100	70-95	60-95	25-35	5-15
	15-25	*Loam, gravelly loam	*CL, CL-ML	*A-4, A-6	0-10	0-10	80-85	75-80	65-75	50-60	20-30	5-15
	25-32	*Channery loam, loam	*CL-ML, SC-SM, CL	*A-4	0-10	0-30	75-95	70-90	60-85	40-70	20-25	5-10
	32-42	*Bedrock			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 29.—Engineering Properties—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Fragments		Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO	>10 inches	3-10 inches	4	10	40	200		
	<i>In</i>				<i>Pct</i>	<i>Pct</i>					<i>Pct</i>	
13900: Pits, gravel----	0-60	*Gravel, cobbles			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils

(Entries under "Erosion factors--T" apply to the entire profile. Entries under "Wind erodibility group" and "Wind erodibility index" apply only to the mineral or saturated organic surface layer. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface-----	0-8	16-23	1.20-1.35	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.05	.17	5	8	0
	8-21	18-23	1.20-1.35	0.6-2	0.03-0.06	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.05	.28			
	21-37	18-25	1.30-1.50	0.6-2	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.05	.32			
	37-54	18-25	1.30-1.50	0.6-2	0.03-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.05	.37			
	54-60	16-23	1.30-1.50	0.6-2	0.03-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.05	.37			
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	0-11	12-18	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.08-0.10	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.28	2	7	38
	11-22	12-18	1.20-1.40	0.6-2	0.02-0.07	1.0-2.9	0.8-2.0	.02	.43			
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			
Rubble land-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B707: Dra-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	5	56
	2-5	12-20	1.03-1.18	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	1.0-5.9	2.0-6.0	.37	.37			
	5-11	12-20	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.11-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	24-35	1.20-1.25	0.06-2	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.7-1.5	.10	.43			
	18-29	24-35	1.25-1.30	0.06-2	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.10	.43			
	29-34	7-18	1.35-1.38	0.2-20	0.06-0.14	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.20	.37			
	34-60	7-18	1.36-1.40	0.2-20	0.04-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.28	.43			
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0-5	12-15	1.04-1.21	0.2-2	0.13-0.15	1.0-2.9	3.0-7.0	.17	.24	2	6	48
	5-12	12-17	1.05-1.21	0.2-2	0.09-0.17	1.0-2.9	1.5-5.0	.17	.49			
	12-17	18-26	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.03-0.09	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.05	.55			
	17-22	18-26	1.18-1.24	0.2-2	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.05	.49			
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
43B708: Grouse-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	7	38
	1-2	8-12	0.84-1.05	0.2-0.6	0.23-0.25	1.0-2.9	5.0-12	.37	.37			
	2-9	8-12	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.55	.55			
	9-16	8-12	1.19-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.6-1.0	.64	.64			
	16-21	8-16	1.27-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.64	.64			
	21-24	18-30	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.8	.55	.55			
	24-34	20-32	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.8	.55	.55			
	34-47	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	47-60	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.49	.49			
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			
43B709: Ezbin-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	7	38
	2-7	11-15	0.87-1.14	0.6-2	0.10-0.16	1.0-2.9	4.0-12	.10	.28			
	7-12	11-15	1.14-1.27	0.6-2	0.06-0.11	1.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.10	.37			
	12-20	8-15	1.24-1.33	0.6-6	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.02	.32			
	20-31	8-12	1.27-1.29	0.6-6	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.05	.28			
	31-60	8-12	1.28-1.30	0.6-6	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.05	.28			
43B715: Coldfeet-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	4	6	48
	1-3	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---			
	3-7	11-15	0.90-1.21	0.6-2	0.13-0.16	1.0-2.9	3.0-11	.17	.28			
	7-12	11-15	1.16-1.32	0.2-2	0.08-0.17	1.0-2.9	1.1-4.0	.20	.32			
	12-21	12-15	1.33-1.38	0.6-2	0.06-0.13	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.20	.37			
	21-32	12-15	1.33-1.38	0.6-2	0.04-0.08	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.10	.37			
	32-44	22-32	1.34-1.36	0.06-0.6	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.8	.15	.49			
	44-60	22-27	1.34-1.37	0.2-0.6	0.05-0.06	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.8	.10	.43			
43B717: Ezbin-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	7	38
	2-7	11-15	0.87-1.14	0.6-2	0.10-0.16	1.0-2.9	4.0-12	.10	.28			
	7-12	11-15	1.14-1.27	0.6-2	0.06-0.11	1.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.10	.37			
	12-20	8-15	1.24-1.33	0.6-6	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.02	.32			
	20-31	8-12	1.27-1.29	0.6-6	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.05	.28			
	31-60	8-12	1.28-1.30	0.6-6	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.05	.28			
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	0-5	8-18	0.87-1.10	0.6-2	0.08-0.12	1.0-2.9	5.0-10	.10	.24	2	6	48
	5-13	8-18	1.29-1.40	0.6-2	0.03-0.11	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.10	.37			
	13-20	8-18	1.34-1.45	0.6-2	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.3-1.0	.05	.32			
	20-37	8-18	1.34-1.45	0.6-2	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.05	.49			
	37-47	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B720: Firading, rubbly surface-----	0-4	10-18	1.25-1.45	0.6-2	0.12-0.14	1.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.20	.32	2	6	48
	4-11	15-18	1.35-1.50	0.6-2	0.10-0.13	1.0-2.9	1.0-3.0	.15	.37			
	11-18	8-18	1.35-1.50	0.6-6	0.07-0.10	1.0-2.9	0.8-1.5	.05	.24			
	18-28	8-18	1.35-1.50	0.6-6	0.07-0.10	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.10	.43			
	28-39	8-18	1.35-1.50	0.6-6	0.07-0.10	1.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.10	.55			
	39-49	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	1-4	12-18	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-5.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	4-7	12-18	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	15-20	1.10-1.15	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.19	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-21	20-35	1.18-1.24	0.06-0.6	0.13-0.18	1.0-5.9	1.1-2.0	.28	.43			
	21-30	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.17	.43			
	30-40	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.11-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	40-60	27-35	1.26-1.30	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			
Dra, very stony surface-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	5	56
	2-5	12-20	1.03-1.18	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	1.0-5.9	2.0-6.0	.37	.37			
	5-11	12-20	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.11-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	24-35	1.20-1.25	0.06-2	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.7-1.5	.10	.43			
	18-29	24-35	1.25-1.30	0.06-2	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.10	.43			
	29-34	7-18	1.35-1.38	0.2-20	0.06-0.14	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.20	.37			
	34-60	7-18	1.36-1.40	0.2-20	0.04-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.28	.43			
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B723: Coldfeet-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	4	6	48
	1-3	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---			
	3-7	11-15	0.90-1.21	0.6-2	0.13-0.16	1.0-2.9	3.0-11	.17	.28			
	7-12	11-15	1.16-1.32	0.2-2	0.08-0.17	1.0-2.9	1.1-4.0	.20	.32			
	12-21	12-15	1.33-1.38	0.6-2	0.06-0.13	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.20	.37			
	21-32	12-15	1.33-1.38	0.6-2	0.04-0.08	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.10	.37			
	32-44	22-32	1.34-1.36	0.06-0.6	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.8	.15	.49			
	44-60	22-27	1.34-1.37	0.2-0.6	0.05-0.06	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.8	.10	.43			
43B725: Dranyon-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	1-4	12-18	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-5.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	4-7	12-18	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	15-20	1.10-1.15	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.19	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-21	20-35	1.18-1.24	0.06-0.6	0.13-0.18	1.0-5.9	1.1-2.0	.28	.43			
	21-30	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.17	.43			
	30-40	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.11-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	40-60	27-35	1.26-1.30	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			
43B728: Greys-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	2-3	12-15	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.22-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	3-7	12-15	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	12-15	1.14-1.21	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-16	12-15	1.22-1.30	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.55	.55			
	16-19	12-13	1.30-1.33	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.19	1.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.64	.64			
	19-28	18-27	1.28-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.6	.55	.55			
	28-40	18-27	1.23-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	40-58	18-27	1.29-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-18	1.25-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.55	.55			
Dranyon-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	1-4	12-18	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-5.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	4-7	12-18	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	15-20	1.10-1.15	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.19	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-21	20-35	1.18-1.24	0.06-0.6	0.13-0.18	1.0-5.9	1.1-2.0	.28	.43			
	21-30	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.17	.43			
	30-40	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.11-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	40-60	27-35	1.26-1.30	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B730: Greys -----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	2-3	12-15	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.22-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	3-7	12-15	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	12-15	1.14-1.21	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-16	12-15	1.22-1.30	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.55	.55			
	16-19	12-13	1.30-1.33	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.19	1.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.64	.64			
	19-28	18-27	1.28-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.6	.55	.55			
	28-40	18-27	1.23-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	40-58	18-27	1.29-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-18	1.25-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.55	.55			
Dranyon-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	1-4	12-18	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-5.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	4-7	12-18	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	15-20	1.10-1.15	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.19	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-21	20-35	1.18-1.24	0.06-0.6	0.13-0.18	1.0-5.9	1.1-2.0	.28	.43			
	21-30	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.17	.43			
	30-40	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.11-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	40-60	27-35	1.26-1.30	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			
43B734: Grouse-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	7	38
	1-2	8-12	0.84-1.05	0.2-0.6	0.23-0.25	1.0-2.9	5.0-12	.37	.37			
	2-9	8-12	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.55	.55			
	9-16	8-12	1.19-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.6-1.0	.64	.64			
	16-21	8-16	1.27-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.64	.64			
	21-24	18-30	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.8	.55	.55			
	24-34	20-32	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.8	.55	.55			
	34-47	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	47-60	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.49	.49			
43B735: Grouse-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	7	38
	1-2	8-12	0.84-1.05	0.2-0.6	0.23-0.25	1.0-2.9	5.0-12	.37	.37			
	2-9	8-12	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.55	.55			
	9-16	8-12	1.19-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.6-1.0	.64	.64			
	16-21	8-16	1.27-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.64	.64			
	21-24	18-30	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.8	.55	.55			
	24-34	20-32	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.8	.55	.55			
	34-47	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	47-60	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.49	.49			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B736: Grouse-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	7	38
	1-2	8-12	0.84-1.05	0.2-0.6	0.23-0.25	1.0-2.9	5.0-12	.37	.37			
	2-9	8-12	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.55	.55			
	9-16	8-12	1.19-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.6-1.0	.64	.64			
	16-21	8-16	1.27-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.64	.64			
	21-24	18-30	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.8	.55	.55			
	24-34	20-32	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.8	.55	.55			
	34-47	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	47-60	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.49	.49			
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
43B737: Dra-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	5	56
	2-5	12-20	1.03-1.18	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	1.0-5.9	2.0-6.0	.37	.37			
	5-11	12-20	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.11-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	24-35	1.20-1.25	0.06-2	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.7-1.5	.10	.43			
	18-29	24-35	1.25-1.30	0.06-2	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.10	.43			
	29-34	7-18	1.35-1.38	0.2-20	0.06-0.14	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.20	.37			
	34-60	7-18	1.36-1.40	0.2-20	0.04-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.28	.43			
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	0-5	12-15	1.04-1.21	0.2-2	0.13-0.15	1.0-2.9	3.0-7.0	.17	.24	2	6	48
	5-12	12-17	1.05-1.21	0.2-2	0.09-0.17	1.0-2.9	1.5-5.0	.17	.49			
	12-17	18-26	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.03-0.09	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.05	.55			
	17-22	18-26	1.18-1.24	0.2-2	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.05	.49			
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B738:												
Dra-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	5	56
	2-5	12-20	1.03-1.18	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	1.0-5.9	2.0-6.0	.37	.37			
	5-11	12-20	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.11-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	24-35	1.20-1.25	0.06-2	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.7-1.5	.10	.43			
	18-29	24-35	1.25-1.30	0.06-2	0.05-0.10	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.10	.43			
	29-34	7-18	1.35-1.38	0.2-20	0.06-0.14	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.20	.37			
	34-60	7-18	1.36-1.40	0.2-20	0.04-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.28	.43			
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0-5	12-15	1.04-1.21	0.2-2	0.13-0.15	1.0-2.9	3.0-7.0	.17	.24	2	6	48
	5-12	12-17	1.05-1.21	0.2-2	0.09-0.17	1.0-2.9	1.5-5.0	.17	.49			
	12-17	18-26	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.03-0.09	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.05	.55			
	17-22	18-26	1.18-1.24	0.2-2	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.05	.49			
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
43B745:												
Grouse-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	7	38
	1-2	8-12	0.84-1.05	0.2-0.6	0.23-0.25	1.0-2.9	5.0-12	.37	.37			
	2-9	8-12	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.55	.55			
	9-16	8-12	1.19-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.6-1.0	.64	.64			
	16-21	8-16	1.27-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.64	.64			
	21-24	18-30	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.8	.55	.55			
	24-34	20-32	1.27-1.37	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.8	.55	.55			
	34-47	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	47-60	20-32	1.27-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.17-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.49	.49			
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0-5	12-15	1.04-1.21	0.2-2	0.13-0.15	1.0-2.9	3.0-7.0	.17	.24	2	6	48
	5-12	12-17	1.05-1.21	0.2-2	0.09-0.17	1.0-2.9	1.5-5.0	.17	.49			
	12-17	18-26	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.03-0.09	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.05	.55			
	17-22	18-26	1.18-1.24	0.2-2	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.05	.49			
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			
Rapid, loamy-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	5	56
	1-3	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---			
	3-10	12-18	1.10-1.18	0.2-0.6	0.11-0.19	1.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43			
	10-18	12-18	1.14-1.21	0.2-2	0.09-0.19	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.32	.49			
	18-26	14-22	1.00-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.19	1.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.49			
	26-35	24-32	1.25-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	0.3-1.0	.10	.37			
	35-60	24-32	1.27-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.05	.37			
43B750: Mikesell-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---			
	2-5	15-19	1.00-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.16-0.18	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.32	.49			
	5-12	15-25	1.05-1.15	0.06-0.6	0.16-0.18	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.6	.32	.55			
	12-16	28-40	1.15-1.30	0.06-0.2	0.11-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.4-0.6	.24	.43			
	16-32	40-55	1.30-1.40	0.0015-0.06	0.09-0.11	3.0-8.9	0.5-0.8	.15	.28			
	32-46	40-55	1.30-1.40	0.0015-0.06	0.09-0.11	3.0-8.9	0.4-0.6	.15	.24			
	46-60	28-40	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.11	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.15	.32			
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
43B753: Ezbin-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	6	48
	1-4	18-27	1.15-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	4-14	28-32	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.12	3.0-5.9	2.5-3.5	.17	.32			
	14-20	28-33	1.25-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.28			
	20-30	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.09	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.32			
	30-44	28-33	1.25-1.45	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.08	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.32			
	44-60	28-33	1.20-1.40	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.37			
Jedediah-----	0-4	12-16	1.02-1.16	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	4-14	12-16	1.02-1.16	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.49	.49			
	14-19	14-22	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.55	.55			
	19-27	14-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.5	.55	.55			
	27-42	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	42-49	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
	49-60	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-5	4-9	1.10-1.40	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.55	.55	5	4	86
	5-27	4-15	1.20-1.40	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.64	.64			
	27-48	15-24	1.25-1.35	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.55	.55			
	48-59	20-30	1.25-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.49			
	59-70	15-27	1.15-1.25	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.55	.55			
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	2	4	86
	1-8	7-16	1.00-1.25	0.6-2	0.13-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.37	.37			
	8-17	8-12	1.25-1.50	0.6-2	0.08-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.55			
	17-56	4-8	1.50-1.60	2-6	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.32			
	56-60	0-1	1.50-1.70	20-100	0.00-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.02	.02			
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0-27	8-18	1.30-1.45	0.6-2	0.12-0.14	0.0-2.9	4.0-10	.10	.24	3	6	48
	27-39	10-20	1.30-1.45	0.6-2	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.05	.20			
	39-60	8-18	1.30-1.45	0.6-2	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.02	.24			
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	4	5	56
	1-12	15-24	1.10-1.25	0.6-2	0.17-0.21	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28			
	12-20	15-24	1.20-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43			
	20-60	24-34	1.40-1.50	0.2-2	0.07-0.13	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.43			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
1315: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	2	4	86
	1-8	7-16	1.00-1.25	0.6-2	0.13-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.37	.37			
	8-17	8-12	1.25-1.50	0.6-2	0.08-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.55			
	17-56	4-8	1.50-1.60	2-6	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.32			
	56-60	0-1	1.50-1.70	20-100	0.00-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.02	.02			
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0-27	8-18	1.30-1.45	0.6-2	0.12-0.14	0.0-2.9	4.0-10	.10	.24	3	6	48
	27-39	10-20	1.30-1.45	0.6-2	0.06-0.11	0.0-2.9	2.0-6.0	.05	.20			
	39-60	8-18	1.30-1.45	0.6-2	0.06-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.5-2.0	.02	.24			
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	2	5	56
	1-8	7-16	1.00-1.25	0.6-2	0.13-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.24	.37			
	8-17	8-12	1.25-1.50	0.6-2	0.08-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.55			
	17-56	4-8	1.50-1.60	2-6	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.32			
	56-60	0-1	1.50-1.70	20-100	0.00-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.02	.02			
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	5	56
	1-3	7-16	1.00-1.25	0.6-2	0.11-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.15	.32			
	3-25	7-14	1.25-1.50	0.6-2	0.02-0.11	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.10	.43			
	25-46	5-12	1.40-1.55	2-6	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-1.0	.02	.20			
	46-60	0-1	1.50-1.70	20-100	0.00-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.02	.02			
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-5	4-9	1.10-1.40	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.0-6.0	.55	.55	5	4	86
	5-27	4-15	1.20-1.40	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-2.9	0.0-2.0	.64	.64			
	27-48	15-24	1.25-1.35	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.55	.55			
	48-59	20-30	1.25-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.0-1.0	.49	.49			
	59-70	15-27	1.15-1.25	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.55	.55			
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	2	5	56
	1-8	7-16	1.00-1.25	0.6-2	0.13-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-4.0	.20	.37			
	8-17	8-12	1.25-1.50	0.6-2	0.08-0.17	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.55			
	17-56	4-8	1.50-1.60	2-6	0.08-0.10	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.05	.32			
	56-60	0-1	1.50-1.70	20-100	0.00-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.0	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
1646: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	4	5	56
	1-12	15-24	1.10-1.25	0.6-2	0.17-0.21	0.0-2.9	3.0-8.0	.28	.28			
	12-20	15-24	1.20-1.40	0.6-2	0.15-0.20	0.0-2.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43			
	20-60	24-34	1.40-1.50	0.2-2	0.07-0.13	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.15	.43			
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0-5	14-24	1.50-1.60	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	5-11	15-26	1.50-1.60	0.6-2	0.12-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.20	.37			
	11-30	20-34	1.55-1.65	0.2-0.6	0.09-0.12	3.0-5.9	0.0-0.5	.10	.24			
	30-60	2-8	1.60-1.70	20-20	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.02	.02			
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	0-20	4-12	1.30-1.50	0.6-2	0.11-0.15	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.20	.20	3	3	86
	20-30	4-18	1.25-1.50	0.6-6	0.09-0.19	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
	30-60	1-4	1.45-1.60	6-20	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.0-0.5	.02	.15			
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	0-4	12-26	0.82-1.12	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	3.0-9.0	.43	.43	2	6	48
	4-8	24-60	0.70-1.24	0.0015-0.6	0.15-0.21	3.0-8.9	2.0-9.0	.24	.24			
	8-12	24-60	0.70-1.24	0.0015-0.6	0.15-0.21	3.0-8.9	1.0-5.0	.20	.20			
	12-19	20-50	1.16-1.30	0.0015-0.6	0.15-0.21	3.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.32	.32			
	19-32	20-50	1.16-1.30	0.0015-0.6	0.14-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-2.0	.49	.49			
	32-38	20-50	1.16-1.30	0.0015-0.6	0.15-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-2.0	.32	.49			
	38-44	12-45	1.16-1.30	0.0015-0.6	0.13-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.3-2.0	.37	.55			
	44-50	12-26	1.20-1.30	0.1-2	0.12-0.20	0.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.49	.49			
	50-60	12-26	1.20-1.30	0.1-2	0.12-0.20	0.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.55	.55			
13101: Redfish-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	2	6	48
	2-10	15-25	0.77-1.19	0.6-2	0.12-0.18	0.0-5.9	3.0-9.0	.28	.28			
	10-13	10-26	0.98-1.24	0.6-2	0.09-0.14	0.0-5.9	1.5-5.0	.15	.24			
	13-16	5-12	1.11-1.44	2-20	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.02	.02			
	16-43	1-7	1.41-1.55	20-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.02	.02			
	43-60	1-14	1.49-1.65	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-1.0	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13101: Foxcreek-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	6	48
	2-8	10-39	0.84-1.05	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	5.0-9.0	.28	.28			
	8-15	10-39	0.99-1.12	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	3.0-7.0	.28	.28			
	15-21	10-39	1.12-1.25	0.06-20	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	21-26	5-26	1.12-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.05	.17			
	26-42	5-26	1.50-1.60	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.02	.05			
	42-60	5-19	1.50-1.60	2-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	4	6	48
	2-8	20-40	0.60-1.25	0.0015-2	0.15-0.21	3.0-8.9	1.0-26	.24	.24			
	8-13	20-40	0.60-1.30	0.0015-2	0.15-0.21	3.0-8.9	1.0-26	.28	.28			
	13-18	20-40	0.98-1.35	0.0015-2	0.16-0.21	3.0-8.9	0.5-8.0	.43	.43			
	18-28	20-40	1.16-1.35	0.0015-2	0.16-0.21	3.0-8.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43			
	28-32	20-40	1.25-1.35	0.0015-2	0.16-0.21	3.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	32-37	2-20	1.30-1.35	0.6-100	0.04-0.15	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.32	.32			
	37-43	2-20	1.25-1.30	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.05	.17			
	43-60	2-20	1.43-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	0-8	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---	1	5	56
	8-14	20-50	0.57-1.05	0.0015-2	0.14-0.21	0.0-8.9	5.0-27	.37	.37			
	14-22	20-50	0.81-1.16	0.0015-2	0.14-0.21	0.0-8.9	3.0-13	.28	.28			
	22-26	30-40	1.08-1.30	0.0015-0.06	0.19-0.21	0.0-8.9	1.0-5.0	.32	.32			
	26-43	15-40	1.30-1.35	0.0015-2	0.10-0.18	0.0-8.9	0.2-1.0	.20	.43			
	43-60	1-19	1.35-1.45	0.6-6	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.15	.37			
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0-7	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---	1	5	56
	7-14	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	14-25	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	25-29	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	29-34	20-35	0.70-1.30	0.06-2	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-15	.37	.37			
	34-43	20-35	1.05-1.30	0.06-2	0.13-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-5.0	.37	.37			
	43-58	3-15	1.43-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
	58-60	3-15	1.43-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0-2	15-26	0.76-0.97	0.6-2	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	5.0-9.0	.32	.32	2	4L	86
	2-10	20-38	0.99-1.20	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	4.0-7.0	.24	.24			
	10-13	20-32	1.14-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.28			
	13-18	27-35	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.32			
	18-27	27-34	1.30-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.3-2.0	.37	.37			
	27-39	6-15	1.30-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.32	.32			
	39-45	2-9	1.40-1.60	2-20	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.05	.15			
	45-60	1-10	1.40-1.60	2-100	0.04-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.02			
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0-7	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---	1	5	56
	7-14	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	14-25	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	25-29	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	29-34	20-35	0.70-1.30	0.06-2	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-15	.37	.37			
	34-43	20-35	1.05-1.30	0.06-2	0.13-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-5.0	.37	.37			
	43-58	3-15	1.43-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
	58-60	3-15	1.43-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0-2	15-26	0.76-0.97	0.6-2	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	5.0-9.0	.32	.32	2	4L	86
	2-10	20-38	0.99-1.20	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	4.0-7.0	.24	.24			
	10-13	20-32	1.14-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.28			
	13-18	27-35	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.32			
	18-27	27-34	1.30-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.3-2.0	.37	.37			
	27-39	6-15	1.30-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.32	.32			
	39-45	2-9	1.40-1.60	2-20	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.05	.15			
	45-60	1-10	1.40-1.60	2-100	0.04-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.02			
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	2	4L	86
	2-10	20-38	0.99-1.20	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	4.0-7.0	.24	.24			
	10-13	20-32	1.14-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-5.0	.28	.28			
	13-18	27-35	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-4.0	.32	.32			
	18-27	27-34	1.30-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.3-2.0	.37	.37			
	27-39	6-15	1.30-1.40	2-6	0.08-0.13	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.32	.32			
	39-45	2-9	1.40-1.60	2-20	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.05	.15			
	45-60	1-10	1.40-1.60	2-100	0.04-0.12	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0-6	29-40	0.96-1.25	0.0015-0.2	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24	4	4L	86
	6-12	25-40	1.09-1.23	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.20			
	12-17	25-40	1.12-1.26	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	1.0-4.0	.28	.28			
	17-27	25-40	1.12-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	27-37	10-31	1.25-1.42	0.06-0.6	0.13-0.21	0.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.37	.55			
	37-42	8-31	1.25-1.42	0.06-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.43	.64			
	42-60	1-8	1.50-1.65	6-20	0.01-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.05	.15			
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	6	48
	2-8	10-39	0.84-1.05	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	5.0-9.0	.28	.28			
	8-15	10-39	0.99-1.12	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	3.0-7.0	.28	.28			
	15-21	10-39	1.12-1.25	0.06-20	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	21-26	5-26	1.12-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.05	.17			
	26-42	5-26	1.50-1.60	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.02	.05			
	42-60	5-19	1.50-1.60	2-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	12-26	1.05-1.20	0.2-2	0.17-0.21	0.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.32	.32	3	4L	86
	7-14	12-26	1.12-1.25	0.2-2	0.15-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	14-22	15-45	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	22-29	15-45	1.25-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.4-1.0	.37	.37			
	29-33	15-45	1.25-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
	33-37	1-8	1.50-1.75	20-100	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
	37-60	1-10	1.60-1.75	6-100	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	12-26	1.05-1.20	0.2-2	0.17-0.21	0.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.32	.32	3	4L	86
	7-14	12-26	1.12-1.25	0.2-2	0.15-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	14-22	15-45	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	22-29	15-45	1.25-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.4-1.0	.37	.37			
	29-33	15-45	1.25-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
	33-37	1-8	1.50-1.75	20-100	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
	37-60	1-10	1.60-1.75	6-100	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13113: Foxcreek-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	6	48
	2-8	10-39	0.84-1.05	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	5.0-9.0	.28	.28			
	8-15	10-39	0.99-1.12	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	3.0-7.0	.28	.28			
	15-21	10-39	1.12-1.25	0.06-20	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	21-26	5-26	1.12-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.05	.17			
	26-42	5-26	1.50-1.60	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.02	.05			
	42-60	5-19	1.50-1.60	2-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	12-26	1.05-1.20	0.2-2	0.17-0.21	0.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.32	.32	3	4L	86
	7-14	12-26	1.12-1.25	0.2-2	0.15-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	14-22	15-45	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	22-29	15-45	1.25-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.4-1.0	.37	.37			
	29-33	15-45	1.25-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.15-0.20	0.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
	33-37	1-8	1.50-1.75	20-100	0.02-0.05	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
	37-60	1-10	1.60-1.75	6-100	0.02-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
Foxcreek-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	6	48
	2-8	10-39	0.84-1.05	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	5.0-9.0	.28	.28			
	8-15	10-39	0.99-1.12	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	3.0-7.0	.28	.28			
	15-21	10-39	1.12-1.25	0.06-20	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	21-26	5-26	1.12-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.05	.17			
	26-42	5-26	1.50-1.60	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.02	.05			
	42-60	5-19	1.50-1.60	2-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long	0-7	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---	1	5	56
	7-14	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	14-25	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	25-29	10-35	0.10-0.30	0.6-2	0.30-0.60	---	22-80	---	---			
	29-34	20-35	0.70-1.30	0.06-2	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-15	.37	.37			
	34-43	20-35	1.05-1.30	0.06-2	0.13-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-5.0	.37	.37			
	43-58	3-15	1.43-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
	58-60	3-15	1.43-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-2.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	2	6	48
	2-10	15-25	0.77-1.19	0.6-2	0.12-0.18	0.0-5.9	3.0-9.0	.28	.28			
	10-13	10-26	0.98-1.24	0.6-2	0.09-0.14	0.0-5.9	1.5-5.0	.15	.24			
	13-16	5-12	1.11-1.44	2-20	0.04-0.08	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.02	.02			
	16-43	1-7	1.41-1.55	20-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.02	.02			
	43-60	1-14	1.49-1.65	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-1.0	.02	.02			
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0-6	29-40	0.96-1.25	0.0015-0.2	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24	4	4L	86
	6-12	25-40	1.09-1.23	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.20			
	12-17	25-40	1.12-1.26	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	1.0-4.0	.28	.28			
	17-27	25-40	1.12-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	27-37	10-31	1.25-1.42	0.06-0.6	0.13-0.21	0.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.37	.55			
	37-42	8-31	1.25-1.42	0.06-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.43	.64			
	42-60	1-8	1.50-1.65	6-20	0.01-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.05	.15			
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded	0-2	12-15	1.01-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	2-13	12-15	1.08-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	13-15	12-16	1.16-1.25	0.6-2	0.14-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	15-25	13-18	1.32-1.34	0.6-2	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.37	.37			
	25-29	14-18	1.33-1.35	0.6-6	0.07-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.10	.24			
	29-35	1-8	1.52-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.5	.02	.10			
	35-60	1-4	1.54-1.60	20-100	0.01-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.3	.02	.02			
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0-6	29-40	0.96-1.25	0.0015-0.2	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	3.0-8.0	.24	.24	4	4L	86
	6-12	25-40	1.09-1.23	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	2.0-6.0	.20	.20			
	12-17	25-40	1.12-1.26	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	1.0-4.0	.28	.28			
	17-27	25-40	1.12-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.19-0.21	0.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	27-37	10-31	1.25-1.42	0.06-0.6	0.13-0.21	0.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.37	.55			
	37-42	8-31	1.25-1.42	0.06-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-5.9	0.1-1.0	.43	.64			
	42-60	1-8	1.50-1.65	6-20	0.01-0.08	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.05	.15			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.28	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
13404: Alpine, silt loam----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.37	.37	2	5	56
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
13409: Snyderville-----	0-4	10-17	0.98-1.19	0.6-2	0.14-0.18	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	4-12	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.14-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.37	.37			
	12-16	15-20	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.11-0.16	0.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	16-20	21-25	1.05-1.16	0.6-2	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.15	.32			
	20-30	21-25	1.12-1.20	0.6-2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.20			
	30-44	4-10	1.57-1.66	6-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.05	.24			
	44-60	1-5	1.52-1.60	20-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.02			
13410: Snyderville-----	0-4	10-17	0.98-1.19	0.6-2	0.14-0.18	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	4-12	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.14-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.37	.37			
	12-16	15-20	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.11-0.16	0.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	16-20	21-25	1.05-1.16	0.6-2	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.15	.32			
	20-30	21-25	1.12-1.20	0.6-2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.20			
	30-44	4-10	1.57-1.66	6-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.05	.24			
	44-60	1-5	1.52-1.60	20-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13410: Driggs-----	0-3	10-16	0.98-1.24	0.6-2	0.16-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.5-5.0	.37	.37	3	5	56
	3-8	14-20	1.01-1.21	0.2-2	0.16-0.21	0.0-5.9	1.5-4.0	.49	.49			
	8-15	20-26	1.05-1.16	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.43	.43			
	15-31	20-32	1.12-1.20	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	31-35	15-22	1.20-1.25	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.6-1.0	.20	.37			
	35-45	1-10	1.48-1.52	20-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.02			
	45-57	1-5	1.51-1.55	20-100	0.01-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.6	.02	.02			
	57-60	1-3	1.52-1.58	20-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.02			
13415: Arimo-----	0-2	12-15	1.01-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	2-13	12-15	1.08-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	13-15	12-16	1.16-1.25	0.6-2	0.14-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	15-25	13-18	1.32-1.34	0.6-2	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.37	.37			
	25-29	14-18	1.33-1.35	0.6-6	0.07-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.10	.24			
	29-35	1-8	1.52-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.5	.02	.10			
	35-60	1-4	1.54-1.60	20-100	0.01-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.3	.02	.02			
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0-9	12-17	0.96-1.30	0.6-2	0.14-0.16	0.0-5.9	1.5-6.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	9-17	12-18	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.10-0.17	0.0-5.9	1.5-4.0	.10	.32			
	17-31	4-18	1.31-1.50	0.6-20	0.02-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.05	.20			
	31-43	4-15	1.25-1.52	2-20	0.01-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.02	.05			
	43-60	4-15	1.25-1.52	2-20	0.01-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.05	.17			
Arimo-----	0-2	12-15	1.01-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	2-13	12-15	1.08-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	13-15	12-16	1.16-1.25	0.6-2	0.14-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	15-25	13-18	1.32-1.34	0.6-2	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.37	.37			
	25-29	14-18	1.33-1.35	0.6-6	0.07-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.10	.24			
	29-35	1-8	1.52-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.5	.02	.10			
	35-60	1-4	1.54-1.60	20-100	0.01-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.3	.02	.02			
13419: Alpine-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.24	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13419: Kucera-----	0-4	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	5	56
	4-11	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	15-18	1.16-1.22	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.49	.49			
	18-32	15-17	1.21-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.5	.49	.49			
	32-52	14-18	1.23-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	52-60	14-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.24	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.24	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0-9	12-17	0.96-1.30	0.6-2	0.14-0.16	0.0-5.9	1.5-6.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	9-17	12-18	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.10-0.17	0.0-5.9	1.5-4.0	.10	.32			
	17-31	4-18	1.31-1.50	0.6-20	0.02-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.05	.20			
	31-43	4-15	1.25-1.52	2-20	0.01-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.02	.05			
	43-60	4-15	1.25-1.52	2-20	0.01-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.05	.17			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0-9	12-17	0.96-1.30	0.6-2	0.14-0.16	0.0-5.9	1.5-6.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	9-17	12-18	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.10-0.17	0.0-5.9	1.5-4.0	.10	.32			
	17-31	4-18	1.31-1.50	0.6-20	0.02-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.05	.20			
	31-43	4-15	1.25-1.52	2-20	0.01-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.02	.05			
	43-60	4-15	1.25-1.52	2-20	0.01-0.07	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.05	.17			
Alpine-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.24	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
13426: Alpine-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.24	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
Driggs-----	0-3	10-16	0.98-1.24	0.6-2	0.16-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.5-5.0	.37	.37	3	5	56
	3-8	14-20	1.01-1.21	0.2-2	0.16-0.21	0.0-5.9	1.5-4.0	.49	.49			
	8-15	20-26	1.05-1.16	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.43	.43			
	15-31	20-32	1.12-1.20	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	31-35	15-22	1.20-1.25	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.6-1.0	.20	.37			
	35-45	1-10	1.48-1.52	20-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.02			
	45-57	1-5	1.51-1.55	20-100	0.01-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.6	.02	.02			
	57-60	1-3	1.52-1.58	20-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13429: Alpine-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.24	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
13430: Alpine-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.24	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
St. Anthony-----	0-7	14-19	0.98-1.19	0.6-2	0.10-0.15	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.20	.28	3	6	48
	7-12	14-19	0.99-1.12	0.6-2	0.10-0.18	0.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.20	.32			
	12-23	16-21	1.11-1.19	0.6-20	0.04-0.15	0.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.10	.20			
	23-47	3-12	1.24-1.29	6-20	0.02-0.04	0.0-2.9	1.0-1.5	.02	.15			
	47-60	3-10	1.52-1.58	6-20	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.02			
13431: Feltonia-----	0-6	13-18	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-5.9	1.5-4.0	.28	.28	4	5	56
	6-12	13-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.28	.28			
	12-20	13-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-5.9	1.3-3.0	.32	.32			
	20-27	13-18	1.19-1.24	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-5.9	1.3-2.0	.43	.43			
	27-36	15-27	1.34-1.38	0.2-6	0.06-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.32	.32			
	36-49	15-27	1.36-1.38	0.2-6	0.06-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.3-0.4	.15	.32			
	49-60	1-12	1.45-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.05			
Arimo-----	0-2	12-15	1.01-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	2-13	12-15	1.08-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	13-15	12-16	1.16-1.25	0.6-2	0.14-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	15-25	13-18	1.32-1.34	0.6-2	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.37	.37			
	25-29	14-18	1.33-1.35	0.6-6	0.07-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.10	.24			
	29-35	1-8	1.52-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.5	.02	.10			
	35-60	1-4	1.54-1.60	20-100	0.01-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.3	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13438: Altaby-----	0-7	11-16	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.43	.43	3	5	56
	7-16	11-23	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	16-19	12-21	1.12-1.25	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.0-2.5	.49	.49			
	19-24	12-20	1.34-1.40	0.2-2	0.11-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.6-1.0	.32	.55			
	24-28	12-20	1.34-1.40	0.6-6	0.02-0.15	0.0-5.9	0.3-0.8	.05	.20			
	28-60	2-5	1.52-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.02	.02			
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.28	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
13441: Alpine-----	0-2	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.13-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.24	.37	2	6	48
	2-11	10-18	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.32			
	11-17	12-18	1.15-1.29	0.6-2	0.04-0.07	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.5	.05	.37			
	17-25	4-18	1.20-1.23	2-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.8-1.0	.02	.15			
	25-31	2-10	1.48-1.52	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.6-0.8	.02	.10			
	31-35	2-18	1.22-1.25	2-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.15			
	35-44	2-10	1.49-1.56	6-20	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.02	.10			
	44-51	2-18	1.25-1.30	2-100	0.01-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.15			
	51-60	2-10	1.56-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.3	.02	.10			
Driggs-----	0-3	10-16	0.98-1.24	0.6-2	0.16-0.21	0.0-2.9	1.5-5.0	.37	.37	3	5	56
	3-8	14-20	1.01-1.21	0.2-2	0.16-0.21	0.0-5.9	1.5-4.0	.49	.49			
	8-15	20-26	1.05-1.16	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.43	.43			
	15-31	20-32	1.12-1.20	0.06-0.6	0.14-0.19	3.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	31-35	15-22	1.20-1.25	0.6-2	0.07-0.14	0.0-2.9	0.6-1.0	.20	.37			
	35-45	1-10	1.48-1.52	20-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.02	.02			
	45-57	1-5	1.51-1.55	20-100	0.01-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.6	.02	.02			
	57-60	1-3	1.52-1.58	20-100	0.02-0.03	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13442: Arimo-----	0-2	12-15	1.01-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.28	.28	3	5	56
	2-13	12-15	1.08-1.20	0.6-2	0.16-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	13-15	12-16	1.16-1.25	0.6-2	0.14-0.18	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.37	.37			
	15-25	13-18	1.32-1.34	0.6-2	0.11-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.5-0.8	.37	.37			
	25-29	14-18	1.33-1.35	0.6-6	0.07-0.18	0.0-2.9	0.4-0.6	.10	.24			
	29-35	1-8	1.52-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.3-0.5	.02	.10			
	35-60	1-4	1.54-1.60	20-100	0.01-0.01	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.3	.02	.02			
13443: Snyderville-----	0-4	10-17	0.98-1.19	0.6-2	0.14-0.18	0.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.24	.24	3	5	56
	4-12	10-17	1.04-1.24	0.6-2	0.14-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.37	.37			
	12-16	15-20	1.11-1.24	0.6-2	0.11-0.16	0.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.37	.37			
	16-20	21-25	1.05-1.16	0.6-2	0.05-0.12	0.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.15	.32			
	20-30	21-25	1.12-1.20	0.6-2	0.05-0.10	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.10	.20			
	30-44	4-10	1.57-1.66	6-20	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.05	.24			
	44-60	1-5	1.52-1.60	20-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.02	.02			
13445: Richvale-----	0-7	12-17	1.10-1.21	0.2-2	0.18-0.21	0.0-5.9	1.5-4.0	.32	.32	5	5	56
	7-14	13-17	1.14-1.21	0.2-2	0.18-0.21	0.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	14-24	14-18	1.14-1.22	0.2-2	0.17-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.3-3.0	.49	.49			
	24-28	14-18	1.18-1.22	0.2-2	0.09-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.3-2.0	.49	.49			
	28-38	12-17	1.26-1.30	0.2-2	0.07-0.20	0.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.49	.49			
	38-60	12-17	1.37-1.40	0.6-2	0.06-0.16	0.0-5.9	0.1-0.3	.24	.49			
13448: Kucera-----	0-4	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	5	56
	4-11	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	15-18	1.16-1.22	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.49	.49			
	18-32	15-17	1.21-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.5	.49	.49			
	32-52	14-18	1.23-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	52-60	14-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
Altaby-----	0-7	11-16	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	0.0-2.9	1.5-4.0	.43	.43	3	5	56
	7-16	11-23	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	16-19	12-21	1.12-1.25	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	0.0-5.9	1.0-2.5	.49	.49			
	19-24	12-20	1.34-1.40	0.2-2	0.11-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.6-1.0	.32	.55			
	24-28	12-20	1.34-1.40	0.6-6	0.02-0.15	0.0-5.9	0.3-0.8	.05	.20			
	28-60	2-5	1.52-1.60	6-100	0.01-0.04	0.0-2.9	0.1-0.5	.02	.02			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13449:												
Petzel-----	0-6	14-20	0.92-1.00	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.21	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43	3	5	56
	6-22	14-20	1.05-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.20	3.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43			
	22-30	18-32	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.2	0.16-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	30-47	18-30	1.07-1.15	0.06-2	0.05-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.8	.24	.37			
	47-60	18-30	1.25-1.35	0.06-2	0.04-0.13	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.8	.20	.37			
Milk-----	0-8	14-19	1.14-1.18	0.2-2	0.19-0.20	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.43	.43	2	5	56
	8-14	16-22	1.14-1.28	0.2-2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	14-22	22-35	1.21-1.28	0.06-0.2	0.01-0.09	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.5	.10	.37			
	22-28	17-30	1.24-1.45	0.06-6	0.01-0.07	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.10	.37			
	28-38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
13452:												
Foxcreek, wooded-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	6	48
	2-8	10-39	0.84-1.05	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	5.0-9.0	.28	.28			
	8-15	10-39	0.99-1.12	0.01-0.6	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	3.0-7.0	.28	.28			
	15-21	10-39	1.12-1.25	0.06-20	0.11-0.21	0.0-8.9	1.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	21-26	5-26	1.12-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.5-2.0	.05	.17			
	26-42	5-26	1.50-1.60	0.6-100	0.01-0.18	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.02	.05			
	42-60	5-19	1.50-1.60	2-100	0.01-0.02	0.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	4	6	48
	2-8	20-40	0.60-1.25	0.0015-2	0.15-0.21	3.0-8.9	1.0-26	.24	.24			
	8-13	20-40	0.60-1.30	0.0015-2	0.15-0.21	3.0-8.9	1.0-26	.28	.28			
	13-18	20-40	0.98-1.35	0.0015-2	0.16-0.21	3.0-8.9	0.5-8.0	.43	.43			
	18-28	20-40	1.16-1.35	0.0015-2	0.16-0.21	3.0-8.9	0.5-3.0	.43	.43			
	28-32	20-40	1.25-1.35	0.0015-2	0.16-0.21	3.0-8.9	0.5-2.0	.49	.49			
	32-37	2-20	1.30-1.35	0.6-100	0.04-0.15	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.32	.32			
	37-43	2-20	1.25-1.30	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.05	.17			
	43-60	2-20	1.43-1.50	0.6-100	0.01-0.15	0.0-5.9	0.2-1.0	.02	.02			
13453:												
Bustle-----	0-5	8-18	1.02-1.16	0.2-2	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	5-13	12-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-19	21-27	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.5	.55	.55			
	19-39	21-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	39-46	21-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.55	.55			
	46-60	18-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.3	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0-6	12-20	1.12-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.5	.43	.43	5	5	56
	6-9	12-20	1.14-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	9-14	13-25	1.19-1.25	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.9-2.0	.49	.49			
	14-25	13-25	1.37-1.42	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.1	.55	.55			
	25-35	13-25	1.41-1.43	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	35-49	4-25	1.26-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.64	.64			
	49-60	4-16	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.22-0.22	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.64	.64			
Bustle-----	0-5	8-18	1.02-1.16	0.2-2	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	5-13	12-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-19	21-27	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.5	.55	.55			
	19-39	21-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	39-46	21-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.3-1.0	.55	.55			
	46-60	18-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.1-0.3	.55	.55			
13455: Kucera-----	0-4	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	5	56
	4-11	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	15-18	1.16-1.22	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.49	.49			
	18-32	15-17	1.21-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.5	.49	.49			
	32-52	14-18	1.23-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	52-60	14-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
Lostine-----	0-9	12-16	1.06-1.10	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	4.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	9-17	12-16	1.10-1.15	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.0	.43	.43			
	17-28	13-17	1.15-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.4-3.0	.49	.49			
	28-41	13-18	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.4	.55	.55			
	41-52	13-18	1.27-1.32	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.4	.55	.55			
	52-60	13-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
13456: Iphil-----	0-4	11-19	1.12-1.24	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.5	.37	.37	5	4L	86
	4-8	11-19	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.43	.43			
	8-17	12-24	1.22-1.26	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.7-1.5	.49	.49			
	17-20	12-24	1.24-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.49	.49			
	20-33	12-24	1.26-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.7	.55	.55			
	33-58	12-24	1.28-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-24	1.28-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13456: Ririe-----	0-6	12-20	1.12-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.5	.43	.43	5	5	56
	6-9	12-20	1.14-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	9-14	13-25	1.19-1.25	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.9-2.0	.49	.49			
	14-25	13-25	1.37-1.42	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.1	.55	.55			
	25-35	13-25	1.41-1.43	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	35-49	4-25	1.26-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.64	.64			
	49-60	4-16	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.22-0.22	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.64	.64			
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	0-4	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	5	56
	4-11	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	15-18	1.16-1.22	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.49	.49			
	18-32	15-17	1.21-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.5	.49	.49			
	32-52	14-18	1.23-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	52-60	14-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
Dranyon-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	1-4	12-18	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.22	1.0-5.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	4-7	12-18	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	15-20	1.10-1.15	0.2-0.6	0.17-0.19	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-21	20-35	1.18-1.24	0.06-0.6	0.13-0.18	1.0-5.9	1.1-2.0	.28	.43			
	21-30	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.08-0.15	1.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.17	.43			
	30-40	25-35	1.20-1.23	0.06-0.2	0.11-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.43	.43			
	40-60	27-35	1.26-1.30	0.06-0.2	0.10-0.14	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.43	.43			
Tetonia-----	0-9	10-16	1.10-1.15	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49	5	5	56
	9-22	15-18	1.10-1.16	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.49	.49			
	22-28	15-18	1.17-1.27	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.55	.55			
	28-39	11-20	1.25-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.55	.55			
	39-50	13-20	1.28-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.5	.55	.55			
	50-60	13-20	1.29-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.55	.55			
13514: Iphil-----	0-4	11-19	1.12-1.24	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.5	.37	.37	5	4L	86
	4-8	11-19	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.43	.43			
	8-17	12-24	1.22-1.26	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.7-1.5	.49	.49			
	17-20	12-24	1.24-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.49	.49			
	20-33	12-24	1.26-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.7	.55	.55			
	33-58	12-24	1.28-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-24	1.28-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13514:												
Lostine-----	0-9	12-16	1.06-1.10	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	4.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	9-17	12-16	1.10-1.15	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.0	.43	.43			
	17-28	13-17	1.15-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.4-3.0	.49	.49			
	28-41	13-18	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.4	.55	.55			
	41-52	13-18	1.27-1.32	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.4	.55	.55			
	52-60	13-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
Ririe-----	0-6	12-20	1.12-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.5	.43	.43	5	5	56
	6-9	12-20	1.14-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	9-14	13-25	1.19-1.25	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.9-2.0	.49	.49			
	14-25	13-25	1.37-1.42	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.1	.55	.55			
	25-35	13-25	1.41-1.43	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	35-49	4-25	1.26-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.64	.64			
	49-60	4-16	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.22-0.22	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.64	.64			
13515:												
Iphil-----	0-4	11-19	1.12-1.24	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.5	.37	.37	5	4L	86
	4-8	11-19	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.43	.43			
	8-17	12-24	1.22-1.26	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.7-1.5	.49	.49			
	17-20	12-24	1.24-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.49	.49			
	20-33	12-24	1.26-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.7	.55	.55			
	33-58	12-24	1.28-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-24	1.28-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
Lostine-----	0-9	12-16	1.06-1.10	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	4.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	9-17	12-16	1.10-1.15	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.0	.43	.43			
	17-28	13-17	1.15-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.4-3.0	.49	.49			
	28-41	13-18	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.4	.55	.55			
	41-52	13-18	1.27-1.32	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.4	.55	.55			
	52-60	13-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
Tetonia-----	0-9	10-16	1.10-1.15	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49	5	5	56
	9-22	15-18	1.10-1.16	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.49	.49			
	22-28	15-18	1.17-1.27	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.55	.55			
	28-39	11-20	1.25-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.55	.55			
	39-50	13-20	1.28-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.5	.55	.55			
	50-60	13-20	1.29-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.4	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13517:												
Kucera-----	0-4	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	5	56
	4-11	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	15-18	1.16-1.22	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.49	.49			
	18-32	15-17	1.21-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.5	.49	.49			
	32-52	14-18	1.23-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	52-60	14-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
Ririe-----	0-6	12-20	1.12-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.5	.43	.43	5	5	56
	6-9	12-20	1.14-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	9-14	13-25	1.19-1.25	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.9-2.0	.49	.49			
	14-25	13-25	1.37-1.42	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.1	.55	.55			
	25-35	13-25	1.41-1.43	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	35-49	4-25	1.26-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.64	.64			
	49-60	4-16	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.22-0.22	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.64	.64			
13520:												
Kucera-----	0-4	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	5	56
	4-11	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	15-18	1.16-1.22	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.49	.49			
	18-32	15-17	1.21-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.5	.49	.49			
	32-52	14-18	1.23-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	52-60	14-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
Ririe-----	0-6	12-20	1.12-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.5	.43	.43	5	5	56
	6-9	12-20	1.14-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	9-14	13-25	1.19-1.25	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.9-2.0	.49	.49			
	14-25	13-25	1.37-1.42	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.1	.55	.55			
	25-35	13-25	1.41-1.43	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	35-49	4-25	1.26-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.64	.64			
	49-60	4-16	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.22-0.22	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.64	.64			
Lostine-----	0-9	12-16	1.06-1.10	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	4.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	9-17	12-16	1.10-1.15	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.0	.43	.43			
	17-28	13-17	1.15-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.4-3.0	.49	.49			
	28-41	13-18	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.4	.55	.55			
	41-52	13-18	1.27-1.32	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.4	.55	.55			
	52-60	13-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0-6	12-20	1.12-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.5	.43	.43	5	5	56
	6-9	12-20	1.14-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	9-14	13-25	1.19-1.25	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.9-2.0	.49	.49			
	14-25	13-25	1.37-1.42	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.1	.55	.55			
	25-35	13-25	1.41-1.43	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	35-49	4-25	1.26-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.64	.64			
	49-60	4-16	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.22-0.22	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.64	.64			
Lostine, high precipitation-----	0-9	12-16	1.06-1.10	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	4.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	9-17	12-16	1.10-1.15	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.0	.43	.43			
	17-28	13-17	1.15-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.4-3.0	.49	.49			
	28-41	13-18	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.4	.55	.55			
	41-52	13-18	1.27-1.32	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.4	.55	.55			
	52-60	13-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
Kucera, high precipitation-----	0-4	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	5	56
	4-11	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	15-18	1.16-1.22	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.49	.49			
	18-32	15-17	1.21-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.5	.49	.49			
	32-52	14-18	1.23-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	52-60	14-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
13541: Jedediah-----	0-4	12-16	1.02-1.16	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	4-14	12-16	1.02-1.16	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.49	.49			
	14-19	14-22	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.55	.55			
	19-27	14-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.5	.55	.55			
	27-42	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	42-49	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
	49-60	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
Liza-----	0-9	12-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55	5	5	56
	9-13	15-20	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	13-20	26-38	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	20-31	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.1	.37	.37			
	31-41	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.18-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-0.8	.43	.43			
	41-56	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.18-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-0.8	.43	.43			
	56-60	15-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.17	1.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13543: Greys-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	2-3	12-15	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.22-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	3-7	12-15	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	12-15	1.14-1.21	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-16	12-15	1.22-1.30	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.55	.55			
	16-19	12-13	1.30-1.33	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.19	1.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.64	.64			
	19-28	18-27	1.28-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.6	.55	.55			
	28-40	18-27	1.23-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	40-58	18-27	1.29-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-18	1.25-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.55	.55			
Liza, low precipitation-----	0-9	12-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55	5	5	56
	9-13	15-20	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	13-20	26-38	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	20-31	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.1	.37	.37			
	31-41	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.18-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-0.8	.43	.43			
	41-56	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.18-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-0.8	.43	.43			
	56-60	15-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.17	1.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.55	.55			
13544: Greys-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	2-3	12-15	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.22-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	3-7	12-15	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	12-15	1.14-1.21	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-16	12-15	1.22-1.30	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.55	.55			
	16-19	12-13	1.30-1.33	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.19	1.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.64	.64			
	19-28	18-27	1.28-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.6	.55	.55			
	28-40	18-27	1.23-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	40-58	18-27	1.29-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-18	1.25-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.55	.55			
Liza, low precipitation-----	0-9	12-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55	5	5	56
	9-13	15-20	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	13-20	26-38	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	20-31	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.1	.37	.37			
	31-41	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.18-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-0.8	.43	.43			
	41-56	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.18-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-0.8	.43	.43			
	56-60	15-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.17	1.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13545: Greys-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	2-3	12-15	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.22-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	3-7	12-15	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	12-15	1.14-1.21	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-16	12-15	1.22-1.30	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.55	.55			
	16-19	12-13	1.30-1.33	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.19	1.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.64	.64			
	19-28	18-27	1.28-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.6	.55	.55			
	28-40	18-27	1.23-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	40-58	18-27	1.29-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-18	1.25-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.55	.55			
13547: Jedediah-----	0-4	12-16	1.02-1.16	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	4-14	12-16	1.02-1.16	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.49	.49			
	14-19	14-22	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.55	.55			
	19-27	14-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.5	.55	.55			
	27-42	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	42-49	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
	49-60	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
Kucera-----	0-4	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.37	.37	5	5	56
	4-11	13-17	1.10-1.18	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-4.0	.49	.49			
	11-18	15-18	1.16-1.22	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.5	.49	.49			
	18-32	15-17	1.21-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-1.5	.49	.49			
	32-52	14-18	1.23-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.1	.55	.55			
	52-60	14-18	1.26-1.29	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	0-2	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	5	5	56
	2-3	12-15	0.95-1.10	0.2-0.6	0.22-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-8.0	.37	.37			
	3-7	12-15	1.05-1.14	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.37	.37			
	7-13	12-15	1.14-1.21	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.49	.49			
	13-16	12-15	1.22-1.30	0.2-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.55	.55			
	16-19	12-13	1.30-1.33	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.19	1.0-2.9	0.5-0.9	.64	.64			
	19-28	18-27	1.28-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.3-0.6	.55	.55			
	28-40	18-27	1.23-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	40-58	18-27	1.29-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.5	.55	.55			
	58-60	12-18	1.25-1.29	0.2-0.6	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.5-0.9	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0-6	12-20	1.12-1.22	0.2-2	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.5-3.5	.43	.43	5	5	56
	6-9	12-20	1.14-1.23	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	9-14	13-25	1.19-1.25	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.9-2.0	.49	.49			
	14-25	13-25	1.37-1.42	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.1	.55	.55			
	25-35	13-25	1.41-1.43	0.2-2	0.19-0.19	1.0-5.9	0.4-0.7	.55	.55			
	35-49	4-25	1.26-1.28	0.2-2	0.20-0.20	1.0-5.9	0.3-0.5	.64	.64			
	49-60	4-16	1.27-1.30	0.2-2	0.22-0.22	1.0-5.9	0.2-0.4	.64	.64			
Bull-----	0-6	13-18	0.98-1.05	0.2-2	0.21-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-5.0	.37	.37	3	5	56
	6-9	13-18	1.01-1.07	0.2-2	0.21-0.22	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.0	.37	.37			
	9-18	15-20	1.14-1.22	0.2-2	0.19-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.4-3.0	.49	.49			
	18-27	22-27	1.22-1.24	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.1-1.4	.49	.49			
	27-33	22-27	1.22-1.27	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.6-1.4	.49	.49			
	33-38	28-32	1.31-1.34	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.05	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.8	.02	.28			
	38-52	28-32	1.33-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.05	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.02	.37			
	52-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
13553: Milk-----	0-8	14-19	1.14-1.18	0.2-2	0.19-0.20	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.43	.43	2	5	56
	8-14	16-22	1.14-1.28	0.2-2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	14-22	22-35	1.21-1.28	0.06-0.2	0.01-0.09	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.5	.10	.37			
	22-28	17-30	1.24-1.45	0.06-6	0.01-0.07	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.10	.37			
	28-38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Bull-----	0-6	13-18	0.98-1.05	0.2-2	0.21-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-5.0	.37	.37	3	5	56
	6-9	13-18	1.01-1.07	0.2-2	0.21-0.22	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.0	.37	.37			
	9-18	15-20	1.14-1.22	0.2-2	0.19-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.4-3.0	.49	.49			
	18-27	22-27	1.22-1.24	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.1-1.4	.49	.49			
	27-33	22-27	1.22-1.27	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.6-1.4	.49	.49			
	33-38	28-32	1.31-1.34	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.05	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.8	.02	.28			
	38-52	28-32	1.33-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.05	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.02	.37			
	52-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
13557: Parkalley-----	0-4	12-18	1.15-1.30	0.6-2	0.12-0.15	1.0-2.9	3.0-5.0	.17	.28	3	6	48
	4-9	12-26	1.20-1.35	0.6-2	0.10-0.14	1.0-5.9	3.0-5.0	.17	.32			
	9-19	14-26	1.20-1.40	0.6-2	0.09-0.12	1.0-5.9	2.5-4.0	.15	.28			
	19-28	18-32	1.35-1.50	0.06-0.6	0.04-0.07	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.05	.28			
	28-41	20-32	1.35-1.50	0.06-2	0.02-0.06	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.05	.32			
	41-60	14-30	1.35-1.55	0.06-6	0.01-0.04	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.02	.37			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13558:												
Milk, loam-----	0-8	14-19	1.14-1.18	0.2-2	0.14-0.16	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.37	.37	2	5	56
	8-14	16-22	1.14-1.28	0.2-2	0.14-0.17	1.0-5.9	1.5-2.0	.37	.37			
	14-22	22-35	1.21-1.28	0.06-0.2	0.01-0.09	1.0-5.9	0.6-1.5	.10	.37			
	22-28	17-30	1.24-1.45	0.06-6	0.01-0.07	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.8	.10	.37			
	28-38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Bull-----	0-6	13-18	0.98-1.05	0.2-2	0.21-0.22	1.0-2.9	4.0-5.0	.37	.37	3	5	56
	6-9	13-18	1.01-1.07	0.2-2	0.21-0.22	1.0-2.9	3.0-4.0	.37	.37			
	9-18	15-20	1.14-1.22	0.2-2	0.19-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.4-3.0	.49	.49			
	18-27	22-27	1.22-1.24	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	1.1-1.4	.49	.49			
	27-33	22-27	1.22-1.27	0.2-2	0.18-0.20	3.0-5.9	0.6-1.4	.49	.49			
	33-38	28-32	1.31-1.34	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.05	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.8	.02	.28			
	38-52	28-32	1.33-1.35	0.06-0.6	0.01-0.05	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.6	.02	.37			
	52-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
13560:												
Pinochle, very bouldery surface-----	0-5	12-15	1.04-1.21	0.2-2	0.13-0.15	1.0-2.9	3.0-7.0	.17	.24	2	6	48
	5-12	12-17	1.05-1.21	0.2-2	0.09-0.17	1.0-2.9	1.5-5.0	.17	.49			
	12-17	18-26	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.03-0.09	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.05	.55			
	17-22	18-26	1.18-1.24	0.2-2	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.0	.05	.49			
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	0-11	12-18	1.10-1.40	0.6-2	0.08-0.10	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.10	.28	2	7	38
	11-22	12-18	1.20-1.40	0.6-2	0.02-0.07	1.0-2.9	0.8-2.0	.02	.43			
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
13600:												
Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	0-10	13-16	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.14-0.16	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.10	.28	5	7	38
	10-24	15-19	1.30-1.37	0.2-2	0.09-0.15	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.05	.32			
	24-47	8-16	1.35-1.39	0.2-20	0.09-0.12	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.05	.32			
	47-60	8-16	1.38-1.40	0.2-20	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.1-0.4	.02	.32			
13601:												
Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	0-10	13-16	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.14-0.16	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.10	.28	5	7	38
	10-24	15-19	1.30-1.37	0.2-2	0.09-0.15	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.05	.32			
	24-47	8-16	1.35-1.39	0.2-20	0.09-0.12	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.05	.32			
	47-60	8-16	1.38-1.40	0.2-20	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.1-0.4	.02	.32			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface-----	0-10	13-16	1.16-1.24	0.2-2	0.14-0.16	1.0-2.9	1.1-2.5	.10	.28	5	7	38
	10-24	15-19	1.30-1.37	0.2-2	0.09-0.15	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.5	.05	.32			
	24-47	8-16	1.35-1.39	0.2-20	0.09-0.12	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.7	.05	.32			
	47-60	8-16	1.38-1.40	0.2-20	0.02-0.06	1.0-2.9	0.1-0.4	.02	.32			
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	0-1	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---	3	5	56
	1-3	0-25	0.10-0.30	6-100	0.30-0.60	---	60-95	---	---			
	3-10	12-18	1.10-1.18	0.2-0.6	0.11-0.19	1.0-2.9	2.0-4.0	.43	.43			
	10-18	12-18	1.14-1.21	0.2-2	0.09-0.19	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.32	.49			
	18-26	14-22	1.00-1.25	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.19	1.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.20	.49			
	26-35	24-32	1.25-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	0.3-1.0	.10	.37			
	35-60	24-32	1.27-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.02-0.08	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.05	.37			
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13742: Jedediah-----	0-4	12-16	1.02-1.16	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	1.0-2.9	2.0-5.0	.43	.43	5	5	56
	4-14	12-16	1.02-1.16	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	2.0-5.0	.49	.49			
	14-19	14-22	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.0-3.0	.55	.55			
	19-27	14-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.19-0.21	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.5	.55	.55			
	27-42	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.5-1.0	.43	.43			
	42-49	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
	49-60	28-35	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.19	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.0	.43	.43			
Liza-----	0-9	12-18	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	1.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55	5	5	56
	9-13	15-20	1.09-1.20	0.2-0.6	0.21-0.21	3.0-5.9	1.1-3.0	.55	.55			
	13-20	26-38	1.16-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.5-1.5	.43	.43			
	20-31	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.19-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-1.1	.37	.37			
	31-41	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.18-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-0.8	.43	.43			
	41-56	26-38	1.20-1.25	0.06-0.2	0.18-0.20	3.0-8.9	0.3-0.8	.43	.43			
	56-60	15-27	1.20-1.30	0.06-0.6	0.10-0.17	1.0-5.9	0.1-0.5	.55	.55			

Table 30.—Physical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Clay	Moist bulk density	Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat)	Available water capacity	Linear extensi- bility	Organic matter	Erosion factors			Wind erodi- bility group	Wind erodi- bility index
								Kw	Kf	T		
	In	Pct	g/cc	In/hr	In/in	Pct	Pct					
13748:												
Clements ville-----	0-3	12-17	1.13-1.22	0.2-2	0.19-0.20	1.0-2.9	1.5-3.0	.43	.43	2	5	56
	3-7	12-17	1.15-1.22	0.2-2	0.17-0.20	1.0-2.9	1.5-2.5	.43	.43			
	7-13	18-27	1.18-1.24	0.2-2	0.14-0.18	1.0-5.9	1.1-2.0	.43	.43			
	13-20	18-27	1.22-1.24	0.2-2	0.08-0.11	1.0-2.9	1.1-1.5	.10	.37			
	20-24	16-18	1.12-1.15	0.2-2	0.03-0.08	1.0-2.9	0.5-1.0	.05	.43			
	24-35	12-18	1.18-1.18	0.2-2	0.03-0.08	1.0-2.9	0.4-0.7	.10	.49			
	35-44	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Ard-----	0-7	12-18	1.12-1.20	0.2-2	0.19-0.21	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.5	.37	.37	2	5	56
	7-11	12-18	1.18-1.20	0.2-2	0.16-0.20	1.0-5.9	2.0-3.0	.37	.37			
	11-15	12-18	1.20-1.24	0.2-2	0.15-0.20	1.0-5.9	1.0-2.0	.55	.55			
	15-25	7-18	1.34-1.40	0.2-2	0.11-0.14	1.0-2.9	0.3-0.9	.49	.49			
	25-32	7-12	1.37-1.40	0.2-2	0.11-0.14	1.0-2.9	0.2-0.5	.28	.55			
	32-42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
13900:												
Pits, gravel-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
W:												
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils

(Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface----	0-8	15-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-21	15-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-37	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	37-54	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	54-60	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	0-11	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-22	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Rubble land-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B707: Dra-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-5	10-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-11	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-29	20-25	7.4-7.8	2-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-34	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	40-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-60	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0-5	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-12	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-17	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-22	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
43B708: Grouse-----	0-1	---	5.1-5.5	0	0	0
	1-2	15-30	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-9	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-16	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-21	5.0-15	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-24	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-34	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-47	15-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	15-25	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B709: Ezbin-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	0-2	124-212	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	2-7	15-35	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-12	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-20	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-31	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-60	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B715: Coldfeet-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-3	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	3-7	15-35	5.1-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-12	10-20	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-21	10-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-32	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-44	15-25	5.1-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	15-20	5.1-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B717: Ezbin-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
43B717: Sweet hollow, extremely stony surface-----	0-2	124-212	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	2-7	15-35	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-12	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-20	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-31	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-60	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	0-5	15-35	7.4-8.4	10-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-13	5.0-15	7.4-8.4	30-50	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-20	5.0-15	7.4-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-37	5.0-13	7.4-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	37-47	---	---	---	---	---
Firading, rubbly surface-----	0-4	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	5.0-15	7.4-8.4	5-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-28	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	15-40	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-39	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	20-40	0.0-2.0	0-1
	39-49	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-4	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-7	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-21	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-30	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-40	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Dra, very stony surface-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-5	10-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-11	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-29	20-25	7.4-7.8	2-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-34	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	40-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-60	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
43B723:						
Coldfeet-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-3	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	3-7	15-35	5.1-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-12	10-20	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-21	10-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-32	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-44	15-25	5.1-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	15-20	5.1-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B725:						
Dranyon-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-4	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-7	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-21	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-30	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-40	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B728:						
Greys-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-3	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-7	15-20	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-16	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-19	10-10	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-28	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-40	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-58	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Dranyon-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-4	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-7	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-21	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-30	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-40	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B730:						
Greys-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-3	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-7	15-20	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-16	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-19	10-10	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-28	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-40	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-58	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Dranyon-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-4	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-7	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-21	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-30	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-40	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
43B734: Grouse-----	0-1	---	5.1-5.5	0	0	0
	1-2	15-30	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-9	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-16	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-21	5.0-15	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-24	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-34	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-47	15-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	15-25	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B735: Grouse-----	0-1	---	5.1-5.5	0	0	0
	1-2	15-30	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-9	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-16	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-21	5.0-15	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-24	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-34	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-47	15-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	15-25	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B736: Grouse-----	0-1	---	5.1-5.5	0	0	0
	1-2	15-30	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-9	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-16	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-21	5.0-15	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-24	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-34	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-47	15-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	15-25	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
43B737: Dra-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-5	10-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-11	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-29	20-25	7.4-7.8	2-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-34	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	40-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-60	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	0-5	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-12	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-17	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-22	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
43B738:						
Dra-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-5	10-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-11	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-29	20-25	7.4-7.8	2-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-34	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	40-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-60	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0-5	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-12	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-17	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-22	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
43B745:						
Grouse-----	0-1	---	5.1-5.5	0	0	0
	1-2	15-30	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-9	10-15	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-16	5.0-10	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-21	5.0-15	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-24	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-34	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-47	15-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	15-25	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	0-5	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-12	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-17	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-22	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---
43B746:						
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Rapid, loamy-----	0-1	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-3	124-212	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
	3-10	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-18	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-26	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	26-35	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-60	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
43B750: Mikesell-----	0-1	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0
	1-2	---	5.1-6.5	0	0	0
	2-5	10-15	5.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-12	10-20	5.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-16	20-30	5.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-32	30-40	5.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-46	30-40	5.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	46-60	20-30	5.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
43B753: Ezbin-----	0-1	---	6.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-4	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-20	25-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Jedediah-----	0-4	10-25	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	10-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-19	15-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-27	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-42	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-49	20-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	49-60	20-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-5	4.9-19	5.1-6.5	0	0	0
	5-27	1.8-14	5.1-6.5	0	0	0
	27-48	4.5-16	5.1-6.5	0	0	0
	48-59	5.9-20	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
	59-70	4.8-16	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-8	6.4-14	5.1-6.0	0	0	0
	8-17	7.1-11	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	17-56	3.3-7.1	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	56-60	0.1-1.0	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0-27	7.7-17	6.1-7.3	0	0	0
	27-39	9.1-18	6.1-7.3	0	0	0
	39-60	7.1-16	6.1-7.3	0	0	0

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	In	meq/100 g	pH	Pct	mmhos/cm	
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-12	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	12-20	8.0-19	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	20-60	12-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-8	9.0-20	5.1-6.0	0	0	0
	8-17	6.0-11	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	17-56	3.0-7.0	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	56-60	0.1-1.0	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0-27	12-30	6.1-7.3	0	0	0
	27-39	10-25	6.1-7.3	0	0	0
	39-60	4.0-15	6.1-7.3	0	0	0
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-8	9.0-20	5.1-6.0	0	0	0
	8-17	6.0-11	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	17-56	3.0-7.0	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	56-60	0.1-1.0	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-3	7.0-20	5.1-6.0	0	0	0
	3-25	6.0-15	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	25-46	3.0-10	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
	46-60	0.1-1.0	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-5	5.0-15	5.1-6.5	0	0	0
	5-27	5.0-15	5.1-6.5	0	0	0
	27-48	10-20	5.1-6.5	0	0	0
	48-59	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
	59-70	10-20	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-8	9.0-20	5.1-6.0	0	0	0
	8-17	6.0-11	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	17-56	3.0-7.0	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	56-60	0.1-1.0	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-12	15-25	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	12-20	8.0-19	5.6-6.5	0	0	0
	20-60	12-25	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID----	0-5	14-30	6.1-7.3	0	0	0
	5-11	10-25	6.1-7.3	0	0	0
	11-30	15-30	6.1-7.4	0	0	0
	30-60	2.0-7.0	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	0-20	7.0-18	6.1-7.4	0	0	0
	20-30	4.2-15	6.1-7.4	0	0	0
	30-60	0.8-3.1	6.1-7.4	0	0	0
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	0-4	15-35	7.4-7.8	0-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-8	15-60	7.4-7.8	10-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-12	15-50	7.9-8.4	10-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-19	10-45	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-32	10-45	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-38	10-45	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	38-44	5.0-45	7.9-8.4	10-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-50	5.0-20	7.4-7.8	10-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	50-60	5.0-20	7.4-7.8	10-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
13101: Redfish-----	0-2	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-10	15-40	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-13	10-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-16	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-43	1.4-6.2	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-60	0.8-9.2	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
Foxcreek-----	0-2	55-170	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-8	15-60	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-15	15-50	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-21	10-40	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-26	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	26-42	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-60	5.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0-2	55-170	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-8	20-90	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-13	20-90	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-18	20-50	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-28	20-40	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-32	20-40	7.4-8.4	0-10	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-37	1.0-20	7.4-8.4	0-10	0.0-2.0	0-1
	37-43	1.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-10	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-60	1.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-10	0.0-2.0	0-1
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	0-8	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-14	20-100	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-22	15-70	7.4-7.8	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-26	10-55	7.4-7.8	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	26-43	5.0-35	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-60	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0-7	55-170	5.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-14	55-170	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-29	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-34	20-75	6.6-7.3	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-43	20-40	7.4-7.8	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-58	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0-2	20-35	7.4-9.0	0-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-10	25-40	7.4-9.0	10-78	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-13	15-35	7.4-9.0	40-81	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-18	15-35	7.4-9.0	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-27	15-30	7.4-9.0	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-39	5.0-10	7.4-9.0	19-50	0.0-2.0	0-1
	39-45	1.0-5.0	7.4-9.0	5-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	45-60	0.7-3.4	7.4-9.0	5-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	0-7	55-170	5.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-14	55-170	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-29	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-34	20-75	6.6-7.3	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-43	20-40	7.4-7.8	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-58	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	0-2	20-35	7.4-9.0	0-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-10	25-40	7.4-9.0	10-78	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-13	15-35	7.4-9.0	40-81	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-18	15-35	7.4-9.0	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-27	15-30	7.4-9.0	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-39	5.0-10	7.4-9.0	19-50	0.0-2.0	0-1
	39-45	1.0-5.0	7.4-9.0	5-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	45-60	0.7-3.4	7.4-9.0	5-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	0-2	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-10	25-40	7.4-9.0	10-78	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-13	15-35	7.4-9.0	40-81	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-18	15-35	7.4-9.0	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-27	15-30	7.4-9.0	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-39	5.0-10	7.4-9.0	19-50	0.0-2.0	0-1
	39-45	1.0-5.0	7.4-9.0	5-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	45-60	0.7-3.4	7.4-9.0	5-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0-6	15-35	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-5
	6-12	10-35	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	12-17	5.0-30	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	17-27	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	27-37	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	30-65	0.0-2.0	0-3
	37-42	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	30-65	0.0-2.0	0-3
	42-60	0.7-5.6	7.9-9.0	5-30	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----	0-2	55-170	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-8	15-60	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-15	15-50	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-21	10-40	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-26	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	26-42	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-60	5.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	15-30	7.4-7.8	10-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-14	10-25	7.4-7.8	10-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-22	10-30	7.4-7.8	15-45	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-29	10-25	7.4-7.8	15-40	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-33	10-25	7.9-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-37	1.0-4.8	7.9-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	37-60	1.0-8.1	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	15-30	7.4-7.8	10-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-14	10-25	7.4-7.8	10-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-22	10-30	7.4-7.8	15-45	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-29	10-25	7.4-7.8	15-40	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-33	10-25	7.9-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-37	1.0-4.8	7.9-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	37-60	1.0-8.1	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13113: Foxcreek-----	0-2	55-170	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-8	15-60	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-15	15-50	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-21	10-40	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-26	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	26-42	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-60	5.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	0-7	15-30	7.4-7.8	10-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-14	10-25	7.4-7.8	10-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-22	10-30	7.4-7.8	15-45	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-29	10-25	7.4-7.8	15-40	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-33	10-25	7.9-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-37	1.0-4.8	7.9-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	37-60	1.0-8.1	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
Foxcreek-----	0-2	55-170	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-8	15-60	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-15	15-50	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-21	10-40	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-26	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	26-42	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-60	5.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long-----	0-7	55-170	5.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-14	55-170	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-29	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-34	20-75	6.6-7.3	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	34-43	20-40	7.4-7.8	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-58	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	0-2	55-170	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-10	15-40	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-13	10-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-16	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-43	1.4-6.2	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-60	0.8-9.2	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0-6	15-35	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-5
	6-12	10-35	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	12-17	5.0-30	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	17-27	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	27-37	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	30-65	0.0-2.0	0-3
	37-42	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	30-65	0.0-2.0	0-3
	42-60	0.7-5.6	7.9-9.0	5-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded	0-2	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-13	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-15	10-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-25	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-29	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-35	1.1-3.8	7.9-8.4	15-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-60	1.0-3.7	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	0-6	15-35	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-5
	6-12	10-35	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	12-17	5.0-30	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	17-27	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	40-60	0.0-2.0	0-3
	27-37	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	30-65	0.0-2.0	0-3
	37-42	5.0-25	7.9-9.0	30-65	0.0-2.0	0-3
	42-60	0.7-5.6	7.9-9.0	5-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13404: Alpine, silt loam----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
13409: Snyderville-----	0-4	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-12	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-16	15-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-20	20-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	2.0-10	6.1-6.5	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	1.0-4.6	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
13410: Snyderville-----	0-4	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-12	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-16	15-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-20	20-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	2.0-10	6.1-6.5	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	1.0-4.6	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Driggs-----	0-3	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-8	15-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-15	20-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-31	20-30	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	10-20	7.4-7.8	15-40	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-45	1.1-8.8	7.9-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	45-57	1.1-4.7	7.9-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	57-60	1.0-2.9	7.4-7.8	0-22	0.0-2.0	0-1
13415: Arimo-----	0-2	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-13	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-15	10-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-25	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-29	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-35	1.1-3.8	7.9-8.4	15-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-60	1.0-3.7	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0-9	10-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-31	5.0-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-43	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-60	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
Arimo-----	0-2	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-13	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-15	10-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-25	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-29	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-35	1.1-3.8	7.9-8.4	15-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-60	1.0-3.7	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13419:						
Alpine-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
Kucera-----	0-4	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-32	15-15	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-52	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
13422:						
Alpine, high precipitation-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
13423:						
Alpine, high precipitation-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0-9	10-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-31	5.0-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-43	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-60	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13425:						
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	0-9	10-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-31	5.0-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-43	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-60	5.0-15	7.4-7.8	0-4	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13425:						
Alpine-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
13426:						
Alpine-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
Driggs-----	0-3	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-8	15-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-15	20-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-31	20-30	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	10-20	7.4-7.8	15-40	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-45	1.1-8.8	7.9-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	45-57	1.1-4.7	7.9-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	57-60	1.0-2.9	7.4-7.8	0-22	0.0-2.0	0-1
13429:						
Alpine-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
13430:						
Alpine-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
St. Anthony-----	0-7	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-12	15-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-23	15-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	23-47	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13431:						
Feltonia-----	0-6	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-12	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-20	15-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-27	15-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-36	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	36-49	10-15	7.9-8.4	20-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	49-60	0.1-5.4	7.9-8.4	5-12	0.0-2.0	0-1
Arimo-----	0-2	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-13	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-15	10-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-25	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-29	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-35	1.1-3.8	7.9-8.4	15-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-60	1.0-3.7	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13438:						
Altaby-----	0-7	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-16	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-19	10-20	7.4-7.8	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-24	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-28	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-60	1.0-5.0	7.9-8.4	15-65	0.0-2.0	0-1
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
13441:						
Alpine-----	0-2	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-11	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-17	10-20	7.4-7.8	10-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-25	5.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-31	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	50-75	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-51	1.0-15	7.9-8.4	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
	51-60	1.0-10	7.4-7.8	40-70	0.0-2.0	0-1
Driggs-----	0-3	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-8	15-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-15	20-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-31	20-30	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-35	10-20	7.4-7.8	15-40	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-45	1.1-8.8	7.9-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	45-57	1.1-4.7	7.9-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	57-60	1.0-2.9	7.4-7.8	0-22	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13442: Arimo-----	0-2	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-13	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-15	10-15	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-25	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-29	10-15	7.9-8.4	16-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	29-35	1.1-3.8	7.9-8.4	15-36	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-60	1.0-3.7	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
13443: Snyderville-----	0-4	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-12	10-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-16	15-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-20	20-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-30	20-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-44	2.0-10	6.1-6.5	0-2	0.0-2.0	0-1
	44-60	1.0-4.6	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
13445: Richvale-----	0-7	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-14	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-24	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-28	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-38	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
	38-60	5.0-15	7.4-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
13448: Kucera-----	0-4	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-32	15-15	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-52	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Altaby-----	0-7	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-16	10-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-19	10-20	7.4-7.8	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-24	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-28	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-55	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-60	1.0-5.0	7.9-8.4	15-65	0.0-2.0	0-1
13449: Petzel-----	0-6	15-20	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0
	6-22	15-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0
	22-30	15-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0
	30-47	10-20	7.4-8.4	15-50	0.0-2.0	0
	47-60	10-20	7.4-8.4	15-50	0.0-2.0	0
Milk-----	0-8	15-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-14	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-22	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-28	15-20	7.9-8.4	15-45	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-38	---	---	---	---	---
13452: Foxcreek, wooded-----	0-2	55-170	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-8	15-60	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-15	15-50	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-21	10-40	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-26	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	26-42	5.0-25	7.9-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-60	5.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13452: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	0-2	55-170	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	2-8	20-90	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-13	20-90	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-18	20-50	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-28	20-40	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-32	20-40	7.4-8.4	0-10	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-37	1.0-20	7.4-8.4	0-10	0.0-2.0	0-1
	37-43	1.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-10	0.0-2.0	0-1
	43-60	1.0-20	7.9-8.4	2-10	0.0-2.0	0-1
13453: Bustle-----	0-5	10-24	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-13	10-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-19	15-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-39	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	39-46	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	46-60	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0-6	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-14	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-35	10-15	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-12
	35-49	2.0-10	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
	49-60	2.0-10	7.9-9.0	10-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
Bustle-----	0-5	10-24	5.6-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-13	10-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-19	15-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-39	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	39-46	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	46-60	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
13455: Kucera-----	0-4	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-32	15-15	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-52	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Lostine-----	0-9	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-17	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-28	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-41	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-52	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
13456: Iphil-----	0-4	10-20	7.4-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-8	10-20	7.4-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-17	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-20	10-15	7.9-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-33	5.0-15	7.9-8.6	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-58	5.0-15	7.9-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-8
	58-60	5.0-15	7.9-9.3	10-25	0.0-2.0	0-8

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13456:						
Ririe-----	0-6	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-14	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-35	10-15	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-12
	35-49	2.0-10	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
	49-60	2.0-10	7.9-9.0	10-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
13463:						
Kucera, high precipitation-----	0-4	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-32	15-15	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-52	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Dranyon-----	0-1	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	1-4	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-7	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-21	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	21-30	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	30-40	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-60	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Tetonia-----	0-9	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-22	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-28	15-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-39	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	39-50	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	50-60	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
13514:						
Iphil-----	0-4	10-20	7.4-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-8	10-20	7.4-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-17	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-20	10-15	7.9-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-33	5.0-15	7.9-8.6	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-58	5.0-15	7.9-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-8
	58-60	5.0-15	7.9-9.3	10-25	0.0-2.0	0-8
Lostine-----	0-9	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-17	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-28	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-41	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-52	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Ririe-----	0-6	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-14	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-35	10-15	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-12
	35-49	2.0-10	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
	49-60	2.0-10	7.9-9.0	10-25	0.0-4.0	0-12

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13515:						
Iphil-----	0-4	10-20	7.4-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-8	10-20	7.4-8.4	5-15	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-17	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-20	10-15	7.9-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-33	5.0-15	7.9-8.6	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-58	5.0-15	7.9-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-8
	58-60	5.0-15	7.9-9.3	10-25	0.0-2.0	0-8
Lostine-----	0-9	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-17	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-28	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-41	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-52	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Tetonia-----	0-9	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-22	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-28	15-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-39	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	39-50	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	50-60	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
13517:						
Kucera-----	0-4	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-32	15-15	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-52	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Ririe-----	0-6	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-14	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-35	10-15	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-12
	35-49	2.0-10	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
	49-60	2.0-10	7.9-9.0	10-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
13520:						
Kucera-----	0-4	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-32	15-15	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-52	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Ririe-----	0-6	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-14	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-35	10-15	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-12
	35-49	2.0-10	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
	49-60	2.0-10	7.9-9.0	10-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
Lostine-----	0-9	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-17	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-28	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-41	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-52	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13522:						
Ririe, high precipitation-----	0-6	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-14	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-35	10-15	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-12
	35-49	2.0-10	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
	49-60	2.0-10	7.9-9.0	10-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
Lostine, high precipitation-----	0-9	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-17	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-28	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-41	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-52	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-15	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Kucera, high precipitation-----	0-4	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-32	15-15	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-52	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
13541:						
Jedediah-----	0-4	10-25	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	10-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-19	15-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-27	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-42	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-49	20-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	49-60	20-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Liza-----	0-9	10-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-13	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-20	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-31	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-41	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-56	20-30	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	56-60	10-20	7.4-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
13543:						
Greys-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-3	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-7	15-20	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-16	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-19	10-10	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-28	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-40	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-58	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13543: Liza, low precipitation-----	0-9	10-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-13	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-20	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-31	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-41	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-56	20-30	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	56-60	10-20	7.4-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
13544: Greys-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-3	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-7	15-20	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-16	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-19	10-10	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-28	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-40	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-58	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
Liza, low precipitation-----	0-9	10-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-13	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-20	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-31	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-41	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-56	20-30	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	56-60	10-20	7.4-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
13545: Greys-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-3	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-7	15-20	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-16	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-19	10-10	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-28	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-40	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-58	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
13547: Jedediah-----	0-4	10-25	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	10-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-19	15-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-27	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-42	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-49	20-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	49-60	20-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Kucera-----	0-4	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-11	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-32	15-15	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-52	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	10-10	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	0-2	---	4.5-5.5	0	0	0
	2-3	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-7	15-20	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-16	10-15	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	16-19	10-10	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-28	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-40	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	40-58	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	58-60	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	0-6	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	10-20	7.4-8.4	0-5	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-14	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-25	10-15	7.4-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-35	10-15	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-2.0	0-12
	35-49	2.0-10	7.4-9.0	15-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
	49-60	2.0-10	7.9-9.0	10-25	0.0-4.0	0-12
Bull-----	0-6	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	15-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-27	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-33	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-38	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	38-52	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	---	---	---	---	---
13553: Milk-----	0-8	15-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-14	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-22	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-28	15-20	7.9-8.4	15-45	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-38	---	---	---	---	---
Bull-----	0-6	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	15-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-27	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-33	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-38	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	38-52	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	---	---	---	---	---
13557: Parkalley-----	0-4	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-9	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-19	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-28	15-30	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-41	15-30	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-60	10-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
13558: Milk, loam-----	0-8	15-20	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	8-14	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-22	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-28	15-20	7.9-8.4	15-45	0.0-2.0	0-1
	28-38	---	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13558:						
Bull-----	0-6	15-25	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	6-9	15-20	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-18	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-27	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-33	15-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	33-38	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	38-52	20-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	52-60	---	---	---	---	---
13560:						
Pinochle, very bouldery surface----	0-5	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	5-12	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	12-17	15-25	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	17-22	15-30	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	0-11	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-22	10-15	7.9-8.4	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	22-31	---	---	---	---	---
13600:						
Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	0-10	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-24	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-47	5.0-15	7.4-8.4	15-20	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	5-20	0.0-2.0	0-1
13601:						
Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	0-10	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-24	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-47	5.0-15	7.4-8.4	15-20	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	5-20	0.0-2.0	0-1
13604:						
Bailey, extremely bouldery surface----	0-10	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-24	10-15	7.4-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-47	5.0-15	7.4-8.4	15-20	0.0-2.0	0-1
	47-60	5.0-10	7.4-8.4	5-20	0.0-2.0	0-1
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
13605:						
Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	0-1	---	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
	1-3	124-212	5.6-7.3	0	0	0
	3-10	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	10-18	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	18-26	10-20	6.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	26-35	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-60	15-25	5.6-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Rock outcrop-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 31.—Chemical Properties of the Soils—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Depth	Cation- exchange capacity	Soil reaction	Calcium carbon- ate	Salinity	Sodium adsorption ratio
	<i>In</i>	<i>meq/100 g</i>	<i>pH</i>	<i>Pct</i>	<i>mmhos/cm</i>	
13742:						
Jedediah-----	0-4	10-25	5.6-6.0	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	4-14	10-25	6.1-6.5	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	14-19	15-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	19-27	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	27-42	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	42-49	20-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	49-60	20-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
Liza-----	0-9	10-20	6.1-7.3	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	9-13	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-20	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-31	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	31-41	20-30	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	41-56	20-30	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	56-60	10-20	7.4-8.4	15-35	0.0-2.0	0-1
13748:						
Clements ville-----	0-3	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	3-7	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-13	15-25	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	13-20	15-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	20-24	10-15	7.4-7.8	15-38	0.0-2.0	0-1
	24-35	10-15	7.4-7.8	15-38	0.0-2.0	0-1
	35-44	---	---	---	---	---
Ard-----	0-7	10-20	6.6-7.8	0	0.0-2.0	0-1
	7-11	10-20	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	11-15	10-20	7.6-8.4	2-4	0.0-2.0	0-1
	15-25	5.0-15	7.9-9.0	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	25-32	5.0-10	7.9-9.0	15-30	0.0-2.0	0-1
	32-42	---	---	---	---	---
13900:						
Pits, gravel-----	0-60	---	---	---	---	---
W:						
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 32.—Soil Features

(See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B707: Dra-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B708: Grouse-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B709: Ezbin-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
43B715: Coldfeet-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
43B717: Ezbin-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Firading, rubbly surface-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Rock outcrop-----	Lithic bedrock	0	---	Indurated	0	---	---	---	---
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Dra, very stony surface	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Coldfeet-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
43B725: Dranyon-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B728: Greys-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Dranyon-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B730: Greys-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Dranyon-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B734: Grouse-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
43B735: Grouse-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
43B736: Grouse-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Rock outcrop-----	Lithic bedrock	0	---	Indurated	0	---	---	---	---
43B737: Dra-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Rock outcrop-----	Lithic bedrock	0	---	Indurated	0	---	---	---	---
43B738: Dra-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Rock outcrop-----	Lithic bedrock	0	---	Indurated	0	---	---	---	---
43B745: Grouse-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Rapid, loamy-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
43B750: Mikesell-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	High	Moderate

Table 32.--Soil Features--Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
43B753: Ezbin-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Jedediah-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>			
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/THOC-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	40-60	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Rock outcrop-----	Lithic bedrock	0	---	Indurated	0	---	---	---	---
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	High	Low
13101: Redfish-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>			
13101: Foxcreek-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	---	---	---	---	4-6	8-13	High	High	Low
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	---	---	---	---	8-20	16-40	High	High	Moderate
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	High	Low
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	---	---	---	---	8-20	16-40	High	High	Moderate
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	High	Low
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	High	Low
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	40-60	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Moderate

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>			
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-38	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-38	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
13113: Foxcreek-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-38	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
Foxcreek-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long	---	---	---	---	8-20	16-40	High	High	Moderate
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>			
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	40-60	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Moderate
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded--	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
Zundell, rarely flooded	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	40-60	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Moderate
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13404: Alpine, silt loam-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13409: Snyderville-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
13410: Snyderville-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>			
13410: Driggs-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13415: Arimo-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Arimo-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13419: Alpine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Kucera-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>			
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Alpine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13426: Alpine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Driggs-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13429: Alpine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13430: Alpine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
St. Anthony-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13431: Feltonia-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Arimo-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13438: Altaby-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
13438: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13441: Alpine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
Driggs-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-35	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13442: Arimo-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13443: Snyderville-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
13445: Richvale-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13448: Kucera-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Altaby-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-33	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	High	Low
13449: Petzel-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Milk-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
13452: Foxcreek, wooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
13452: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	High	High	Low
13453: Bustle-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Bustle-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
13455: Kucera-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Lostine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Low
13456: Iphil-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Ririe-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Dranyon-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Tetonia-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13514: Iphil-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Lostine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Low
Ririe-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
13515: Iphil-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Lostine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Low

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
13515: Tetonia-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13517: Kucera-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Ririe-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
13520: Kucera-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Ririe-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Lostine-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Low
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Lostine, high precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Low
Kucera, high precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13541: Jedediah-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
Liza-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13543: Greys-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Liza, low precipitation	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13544: Greys-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
Liza, low precipitation	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13545: Greys-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		In	In		In	In			
13547: Jedediah-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
Kucera-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Moderate
Bull-----	Lithic bedrock	40-60	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13553: Milk-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Bull-----	Lithic bedrock	40-60	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13557: Parkalley-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	20-40	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13558: Milk, loam-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Bull-----	Lithic bedrock	40-60	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Low	Low
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low

Table 32.—Soil Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Restrictive layer				Subsidence		Potential for frost action	Risk of corrosion	
	Kind	Depth to top	Thickness	Hardness	Initial	Total		Uncoated steel	Concrete
		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>		<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>			
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Rock outcrop-----	Lithic bedrock	0	---	Indurated	0	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	Strongly contrasting textural stratification	10-20	---	Noncemented	0	---	Moderate	Low	Moderate
Rock outcrop-----	Lithic bedrock	0	---	Indurated	0	---	---	---	---
Rubble land-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---
13742: Jedediah-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Low	Moderate
Liza-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	High	Moderate	Low
13748: Clements ville-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Ard-----	Lithic bedrock	20-40	---	Indurated	0	---	Moderate	Moderate	Low
13900: Pits, gravel-----	---	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 33.—Water Features

(Depths of layers are in inches. See text for definitions of terms used in this table. Estimates of the frequency of ponding and flooding apply to the whole year rather than to individual months. Absence of an entry indicates that the feature is not a concern or that data were not estimated.)

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
43B702: Beehunt, very bouldery surface-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Conner, extremely stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B703: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rubble land-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B704: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B707: Dra-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B708: Grouse-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B709: Ezbin-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B710: Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			In	In	In				
43B715: Coldfeet-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B717: Ezbin-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Sweethollow, extremely stony surface-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B720: Ridgecrest-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Firading, rubbly surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B721: Dranyon, very bouldery surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Dra, very stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B723: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Coldfeet-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B725: Dranyon-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B728: Greys-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			In	In	In				
43B728: Dranyon-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B730: Greys-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Dranyon-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B734: Grouse-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B735: Grouse-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B736: Grouse-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B737: Dra-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Pinochle, extremely stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B738: Dra-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
43B738: Pinochle, very stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B745: Grouse-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Pinochle, very stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B746: Ezbin, high effective precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rapid, loamy-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B750: Mikesell-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B751: Ezbin, very stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
43B753: Ezbin-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Jedediah-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
1224: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
1224: Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
1315: Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Povey, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
1316: Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Koffgo, ABLA/THOC-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
1646: Huckridge, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Koffgo, ABLA/VAGL, PAMY-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Edgway, ABLA/OSCH, PAMY-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
1760: Fourme, ARTRV-SYOR2/FEID-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
2609: Cryaquolls, PIEN-----	B/D	April	0-6	>72	0-6	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		May	0-6	>72	0-6	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		June	0-6	>72	0-6	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		July	0-6	>72	0-6	Long	Frequent	Long	Frequent
		August	0-6	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13100: Cedron, occasionally flooded-----	D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13101: Redfish-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13101: Foxcreek-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13102: Furniss, frequently flooded-----	C/D	January	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		August	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
Boquet, frequently flooded-----	D	January	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		August	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13103: Tepete, frequently flooded-----	C/D	January	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		February	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		April	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		June	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		August	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		November	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		December	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
13104: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
Tepete, frequently flooded-----	C/D	January	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		February	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		April	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		June	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		August	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		November	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		December	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13105: Zohner, occasionally flooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
Zohner, frequently flooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13106: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	C/D	February	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	Rare
		June	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	Rare
		September	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13107: Foxcreek, frequently flooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13111: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13113: Foxcreek-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13114: Zufelt, occasionally flooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
Foxcreek-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13115: Tepete, frequently flooded for very long	C/D	January	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		February	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		April	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		June	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		August	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		November	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
		December	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Very long	Frequent
Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
13116: Redfish, wooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13117: Zundell, rarely flooded-----	C/D	February	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	Rare
		June	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	Rare
		September	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			In	In	In				
13400: Arimo, rarely flooded-----	B	May	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
Zundell, rarely flooded-----	C/D	February	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	Rare
		June	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	Rare
		September	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	40-72	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13403: Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13404: Alpine, silt loam-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13409: Snyderville-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13410: Snyderville-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Driggs-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13415: Arimo-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13417: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	B	May	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
		June	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare
		July	---	---	---	---	None	---	Rare

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13417: Arimo-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13419: Alpine-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Kucera-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13422: Alpine, high precipitation-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13423: Alpine, high precipitation-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	B	May June July	---	---	---	---	None None None	---	Rare Rare Rare
13425: Badgerton, rarely flooded-----	B	May June July	---	---	---	---	None None None	---	Rare Rare Rare
Alpine-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13426: Alpine-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Driggs-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13429: Alpine-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13430: Alpine-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
St. Anthony-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13431: Feltonia-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Arimo-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13438: Altaby-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Alpine, gravelly silt loam-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13441: Alpine-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Driggs-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13442: Arimo-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13443: Snyderville-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13445: Richvale-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13448: Kucera-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13448: Altaby-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13449: Petzel-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Milk-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13452: Foxcreek, wooded-----	C/D	January	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Occasional
		August	20-40	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
Furniss, frequently flooded-----	C/D	January	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		February	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		March	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		April	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		May	0-10	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		June	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		July	10-20	>72	---	---	None	Long	Frequent
		August	10-20	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		September	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		October	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		November	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
		December	0-10	>72	---	---	None	---	None
13453: Bustle-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface water depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13454: Ririe, high precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bustle-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13455: Kucera-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lostine-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13456: Iphil-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ririe-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13463: Kucera, high precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Dranyon-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Tetonia-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13514: Iphil-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lostine-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ririe-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13515: Iphil-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13515: Lostine-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Tetonia-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13517: Kucera-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ririe-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13520: Kucera-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ririe-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lostine-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13522: Ririe, high precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Lostine, high precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Kucera, high precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13541: Jedediah-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Liza-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13543: Greys-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13543: Liza, low precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13544: Greys-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Liza, low precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13545: Greys-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13547: Jedediah-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Kucera-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13548: Greys, lee side hillslope-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13550: Ririe, high precipitation-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bull-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13553: Milk-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bull-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13557: Parkalley-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13558: Milk, loam-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Bull-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13560: Pinochle, very bouldery surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Conner, extremely flaggy surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13600: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13601: Bailey, extremely stony surface-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13604: Bailey, extremely bouldery surface-----	B	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rubble land-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13605: Rapid, extremely stony surface-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rock outcrop-----	D	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Rubble land-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None

Table 33.—Water Features—Continued

Map symbol and soil name	Hydro- logic group	Month	Water table		Surface water depth	Ponding		Flooding	
			Upper limit	Lower limit		Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
			<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>	<i>In</i>				
13742: Jedediah-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Liza-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13748: Clements ville-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
Ard-----	C	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
13900: Pits, gravel-----	A	Jan-Dec	---	---	---	---	None	---	None
W: Water-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 34.—Taxonomic Classification of the Soils

(An asterisk in the first column indicates a taxadjunct to the series. See text for a description of those characteristics that are outside the range of the series.)

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Alpine-----	Loamy-skeletal, carbonatic, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls
Altaby-----	Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls
Ard-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive Calcic Haplocryolls
Arimo-----	Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls
Badgerton-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Haplocryolls
Bailey-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls
Bancroft-----	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Argixerolls
Beehunt-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls
Boquet-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive Histic Cryaquolls
Bull-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Argixerolls
Bustle-----	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Pachic Argicryolls
Cedron-----	Fine-silty, carbonatic Calcic Cryaquolls
Chokecherry-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Lithic Haplocryolls
Clements ville-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Calcic Pachic Haplocryolls
Coldfeet-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Mollic Haplocryalfs
Conner-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls
Cryaquolls-----	Fine-loamy Cryaquolls
Dra-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Argixerolls
Dranyon-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive Pachic Argicryolls
Driggs-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Argixerolls
Edgway-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Vitrandic Argicryolls
Ezbin-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Typic Argicryolls
Felt-----	Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Typic Calcixerolls
Feltonia-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls
Firading-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Calcic Pachic Haplocryolls
Fourme-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Xeric Argicryolls
Foxcreek-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Typic Cryaquolls
Fritz-----	Loamy-skeletal, carbonatic Xeric Calcicryolls
Furniss-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive Typic Cryaquolls
Greys-----	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Alfic Argicryolls
Grouse-----	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Eutric Haplocryalfs
Huckridge-----	Fine-silty, isotic Vitrandic Palecryalfs
Iphil-----	Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Typic Calcixerolls
Jedediah-----	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Pachic Argicryolls
Koffgo-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Vitrandic Haplocryepts
Kucera-----	Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls
Kyway-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive Vitrandic Haplocryolls
Lagall-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Vitrandic Haplocryolls
Liza-----	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Argixerolls
Lostine-----	Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls
Mikesell-----	Fine, smectitic Eutric Haplocryalfs
Milk-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Argixerolls
Nearl-----	Fine, smectitic Vertic Haplocryolls
Palecryolls-----	Fine-silty, mixed, superactive Xeric Palecryolls
Parkalley-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Argicryolls
Perfa-----	Sandy, mixed Oxyaquic Haplocryepts
Petzel-----	Fine-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Pachic Argixerolls
Pinochle-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls
Povey-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Haplocryolls
Rapid-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Palecryolls
Redfish-----	Sandy-skeletal, mixed Typic Cryaquolls
Rhylow-----	Loamy-skeletal, isotic Vitrandic Humicryepts
Richvale-----	Coarse-loamy, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Pachic Haploxerolls
Ridgecrest-----	Loamy-skeletal, carbonatic, frigid Typic Calcixerolls
Rin-----	Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive Pachic Haplocryolls

Soil Survey of Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Table 34.—Taxonomic Classification of the Soils—Continued

Soil name	Family or higher taxonomic class
Ririe-----	Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive, frigid Calcic Haploxerolls
Snyderville-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Argixerolls
Spliten-----	Loamy, mixed, superactive Lithic Haplocryolls
*St. Anthony-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, frigid Pachic Haploxerolls
Sweethollow-----	Loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Pachic Haplocryolls
Tepete-----	Loamy, mixed, euic Terric Cryohemists
Tetonia-----	Coarse-silty, mixed, superactive Calcic Pachic Haplocryolls
Trude-----	Sandy-skeletal, mixed Xeric Dystrocrypts
Yodal-----	Fine-loamy, siliceous, active Typic Palecryalfs
Zohner-----	Fine-loamy, carbonatic Calcic Cryaquolls
Zufelt-----	Fine-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, mixed, superactive, calcareous Calcic Cryaquolls
Zundell-----	Coarse-silty, carbonatic Xeric Calcicryolls

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General Soil Map

Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming

Soils that Formed in Mixed Alluvium and Loess on Alluvial and Outwash Plains

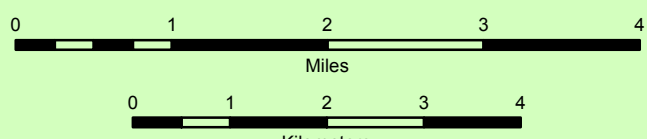
- 1. Foxcreek-Zohner-Furniss
- 2. Kucera-Bustle
- 3. Alpine-Altaby-St. Anthony

Soils that Formed in Loess, Colluvium, and Residuum on Plateaus

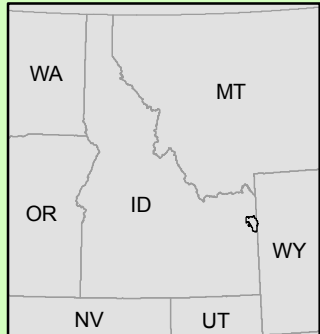
- 4. Rinie-Kucera-Jedediah-Lostine-Liza
- 5. Clements-ville-Bailey-Rapid

Soils that Formed in Loess, Colluvium, and Residuum on Mountains

- 6. Dra-Beehunt-Pinochle
- 7. Grouse-Dranyon
- 8. Ezbin-Sweethollow-Coldfeet-Mikesell



This map was designed at 1:78,000 scale on a 24" x 29" layout.
1 inch equals approximately 1 mile when printed without scaling at this size.



Sources:
Soil aggregations and polygon boundaries developed by NRCS.
Shaded relief developed from U.S. Geological Survey 10-meter DEM.
County boundaries, cities, and roads by TeleAtlas Dynamap.

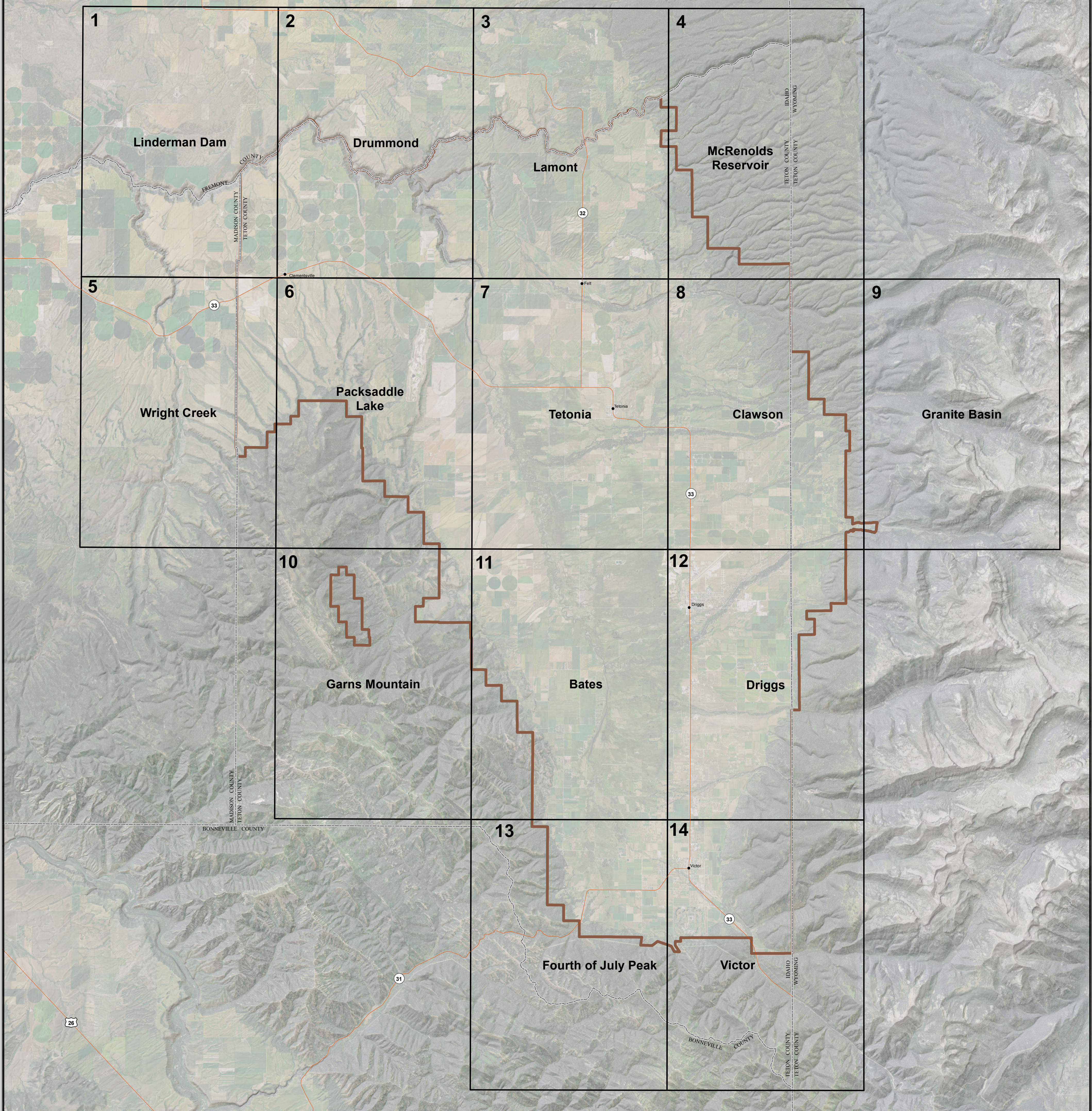
Prepared by the Pacific Northwest Soil Survey Regional Office (MO1)
Portland, OR, 2012. This map is suited for reference at the regional
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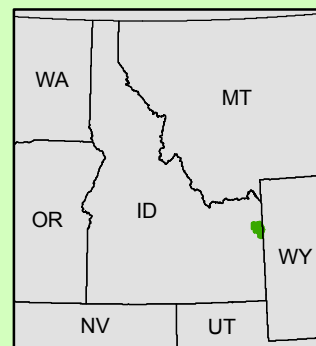
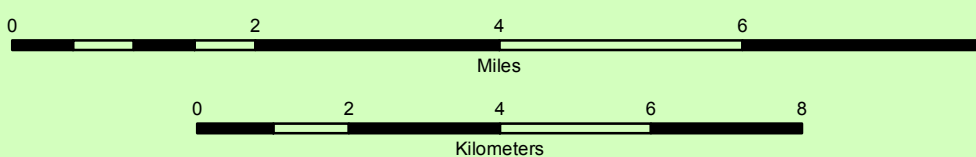
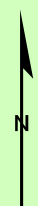
United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station (Tetonia Branch)
University of Idaho, College of Agriculture
Teton Soil Conservation District, Idaho
Teton Conservation District, Wyoming

Index to Map Sheets

Teton Area, Idaho and Wyoming



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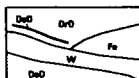
SOIL LEGEND

43B702	Beehunt-Conner complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	13514	Iphil-Lostine-Ririe complex, 0 to 12 percent slopes
43B703	Ezbin-Rubble land complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	13515	Iphil-Lostine-Tetonia complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes
43B704	Ezbin silt loam, high effective precipitation, 15 to 40 percent slopes	13517	Kucera-Ririe complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
43B707	Dra-Pinochle complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes	13520	Kucera-Ririe-Lostine complex, 2 to 10 percent slopes
43B708	Grouse-Ezbin complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes	13522	Ririe-Lostine-Kucera complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes
43B709	Ezbin silt loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes	13541	Jedediah-Liza complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes
43B710	Sweetthollow loam, 2 to 20 percent slopes	13543	Greys-Liza complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
43B715	Coldfeet gravelly loam, 20 to 60 percent slopes	13544	Greys-Liza complex, 8 to 30 percent slopes
43B717	Ezbin-Sweetthollow complex, 8 to 40 percent slopes	13545	Greys silt loam, 2 to 16 percent slopes
43B720	Ridgecrest-Firading-Rock outcrop complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes	13547	Jedediah-Kucera complex, 4 to 24 percent slopes
43B721	Dranyon-Dra complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes	13548	Greys silt loam, lee side hillslope, 8 to 30 percent slopes
43B723	Ezbin-Coldfeet complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes	13550	Ririe-Bull complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
43B725	Dranyon silt loam, 2 to 25 percent slopes	13553	Milk-Bull complex, 1 to 10 percent slopes
43B728	Greys-Dranyon complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes	13557	Parkalley gravelly loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes
43B730	Greys-Dranyon complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	13558	Milk-Bull complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes
43B734	Grouse silt, 2 to 12 percent slopes	13560	Pinochle-Conner complex, 12 to 40 percent slopes
43B735	Grouse silt, 12 to 30 percent slopes	13600	Bailey very gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes
43B736	Grouse-Ezbin-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes	13601	Bailey very gravelly loam, 12 to 35 percent slopes
43B737	Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 55 percent slopes	13604	Bailey-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 80 percent slopes
43B738	Dra-Pinochle-Rock outcrop complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	13605	Rapid-Rock outcrop-Rubble land complex, 40 to 85 percent slopes
43B745	Grouse-Pinochle complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes	13742	Jedediah-Liza complex, 10 to 20 percent slopes
43B746	Ezbin-Rapid complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	13748	Clements ville-Ard complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes
43B750	Mikesell stony silt loam, 10 to 35 percent slopes	13900	Pits
43B751	Ezbin silt loam, 4 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	W	Water
43B753	Ezbin-Jedediah complex, 12 to 30 percent slopes		
1224	Huckridge-Koffgo-Povey complex, 4 to 50 percent slopes		
1315	Edgway-Koffgo-Povey association, 15 to 50 percent slopes		
1316	Koffgo-Koffgo, low effective precipitation-Rock outcrop complex, 40 to 70 percent slopes		
1646	Huckridge-Koffgo-Edgway complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes		
1760	Fourme loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes		
2609	Cryaquolls, 2 to 8 percent slopes		
13100	Cedron silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13101	Redfish-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13102	Furniss-Boquet complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes		
13103	Tepete mucky peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes		
13104	Zohner-Tepete complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13105	Zohner-Zohner, frequently flooded complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13106	Zundell silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes		
13107	Foxcreek-Zufelt complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13111	Zufelt silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13113	Foxcreek mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13114	Zufelt-Foxcreek complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13115	Tepete-Water complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes		
13116	Redfish mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13117	Zundell silty clay loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes		
13400	Arimo-Zundell complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13403	Alpine gravelly silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13404	Alpine silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes		
13409	Snyder ville gravelly loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes		
13410	Snyder ville-Driggs complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes		
13415	Arimo loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes		
13417	Badgerton-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13419	Alpine-Kucera complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes		
13422	Alpine gravelly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes		
13423	Alpine-Badgerton complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes		
13425	Badgerton-Alpine complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes		
13426	Alpine-Driggs complex, 2 to 4 percent slopes		
13429	Alpine gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13430	Alpine-St. Anthony complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13431	Feltonia-Arimo complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13438	Altaby-Alpine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes		
13441	Alpine-Driggs complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes		
13442	Arimo loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes		
13443	Snyder ville gravelly loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes		
13445	Richvale silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes		
13448	Kucera-Altaby complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes		
13449	Petzel-Milk complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes		
13452	Foxcreek-Furniss complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes		
13453	Bustle silt loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes		
13454	Ririe-Bustle complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes		
13455	Kucera-Lostine complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes		
13456	Iphil-Ririe complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes		
13463	Kucera-Dranyon-Tetonia complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes		

CONVENTIONAL AND SPECIAL SYMBOLS LEGEND

SOIL SURVEY FEATURES

SOIL DELINEATIONS AND LABELS



Label

SLP

Feature

Short steep slope

Symbol

.....

Size (Ac)

< 150ft Width

ROAD EMBLEMS

Interstate



Federal



State



Other



CULTURAL FEATURES

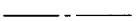
National, state or province



County or parish



Reservation (national or
state forest or park)



Limit of soil survey (label)



Public Land Survey System
Section Boundary



DEFINITIONS

Label

SLP

Feature

Short steep slope

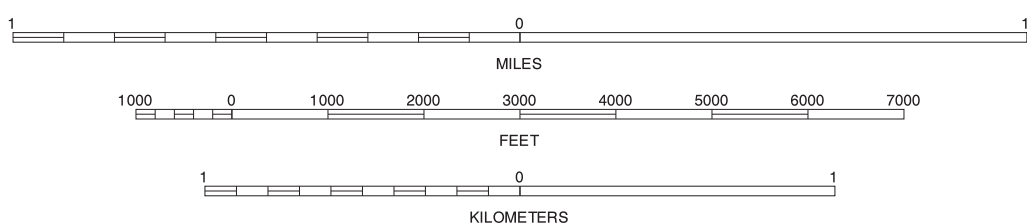
Definition

Narrow soil area that has slopes that are at least two slope classes steeper than the slope class of the surrounding map unit.



This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, from 2004-2006 NAPP aerial photography. Public Land Survey System data were acquired from Bureau of Land Management. Geographic names and transportation were derived from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles. Cultural layers were edited to conform with the features represented on the publication orthophotography and to enhance the clarity of the soils information.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks, Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

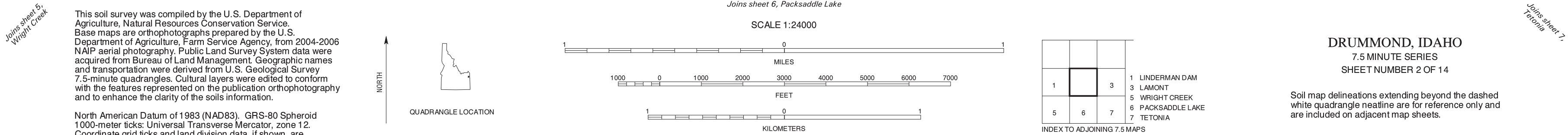


2	DRUMMOND
5	WRIGHT CREEK
6	PACKSADDLE LAKE

LINDERMAN DAM, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 1 OF 14

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neartline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

TETON COUNTY AREA, IDAHO AND WYOMING
DRUMMOND QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 2 OF 14





Joins sheet 2, Drummond

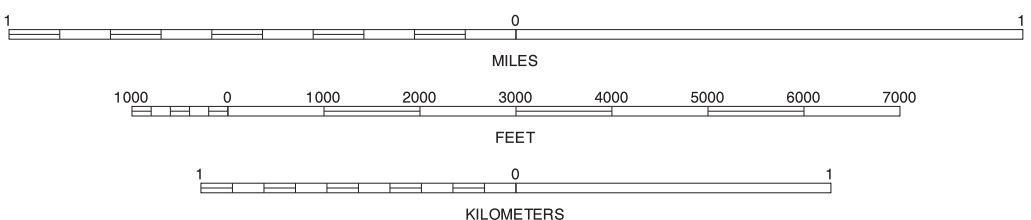
Joins sheet 4, McRenolds Reservoir

Joins sheet 6, Packsaddle Lake

Joins sheet 8, Clawson

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



2	4
6	8

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

2 DRUMMOND
4 MCRENOLDS RESERVOIR
6 PACKSADDLE LAKE
7 TETONIA
8 CLAWSON

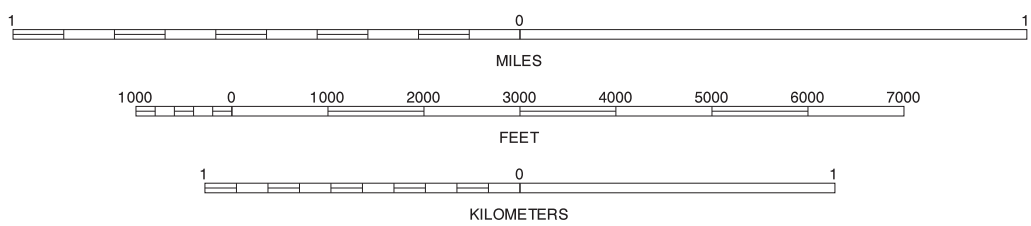
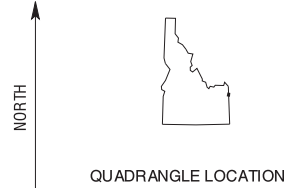
LAMONT, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 3 OF 14

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neartline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



3			3
7	8	9	

INDEX TO ADJOINING 7.5 MAPS

MCRENOLDS RESERVOIR, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 4 OF 14

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neartine are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



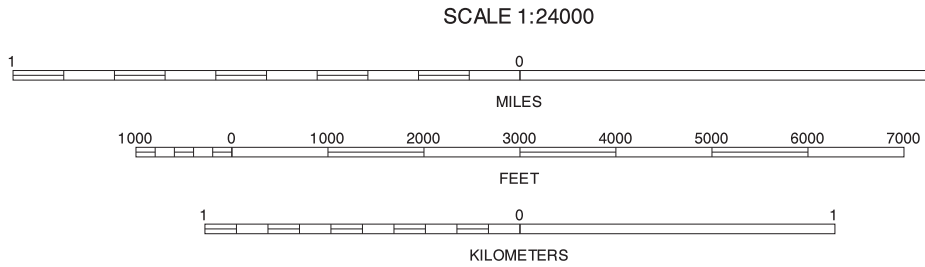
This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, from 2004-2006 NAPP aerial photography. Public Land Survey System data were acquired from Bureau of Land Management. Geographic names and transportation were derived from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles. Cultural layers were edited to conform with the features represented on the publication orthophotography and to enhance the clarity of the soils information.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

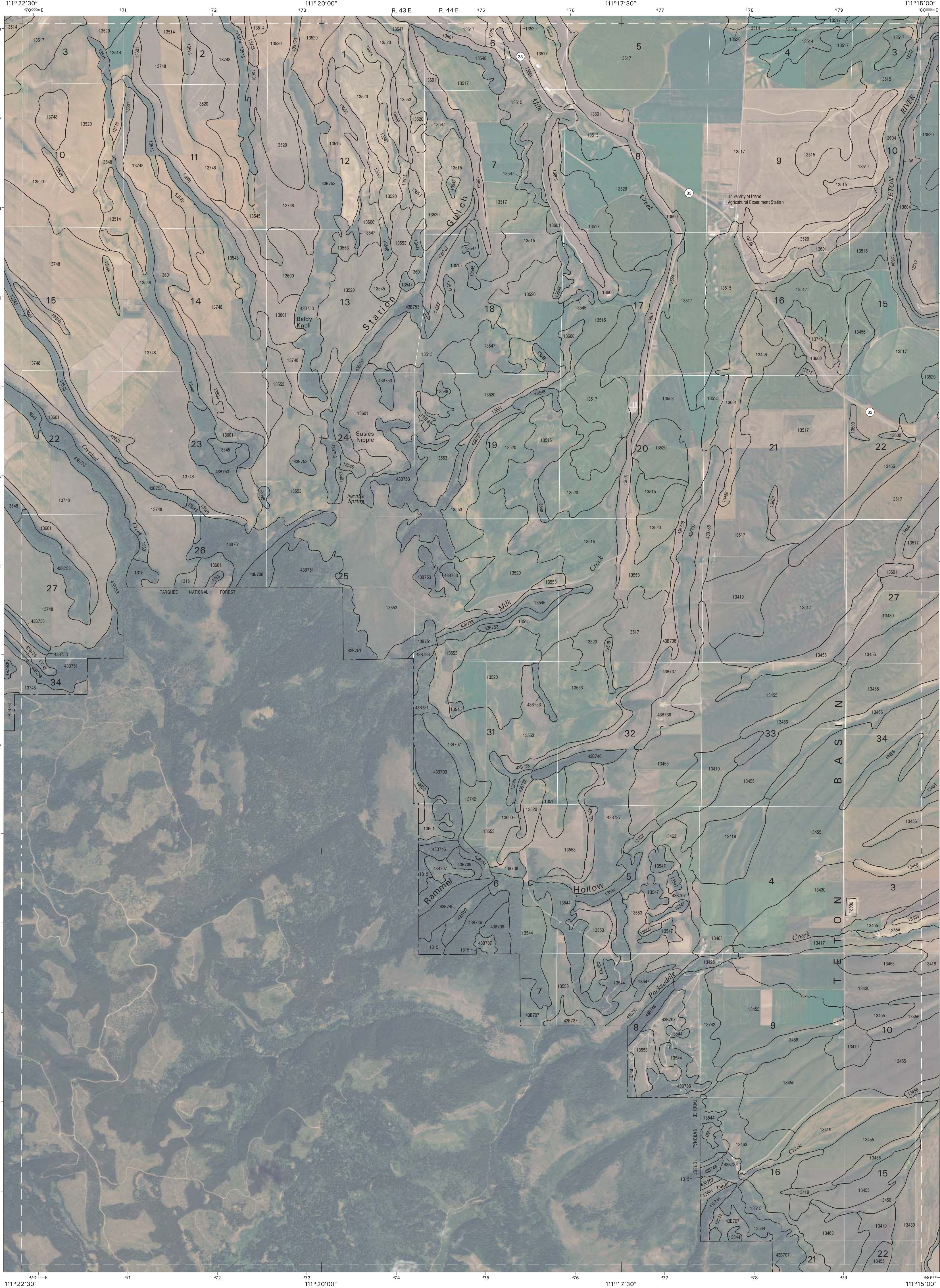


1	2
6	10

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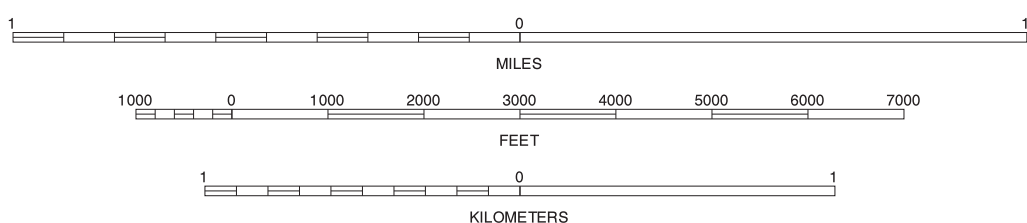
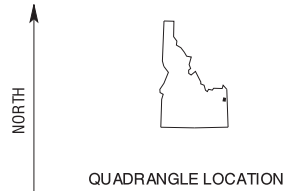
WRIGHT CREEK, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 5 OF 14

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neartine are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



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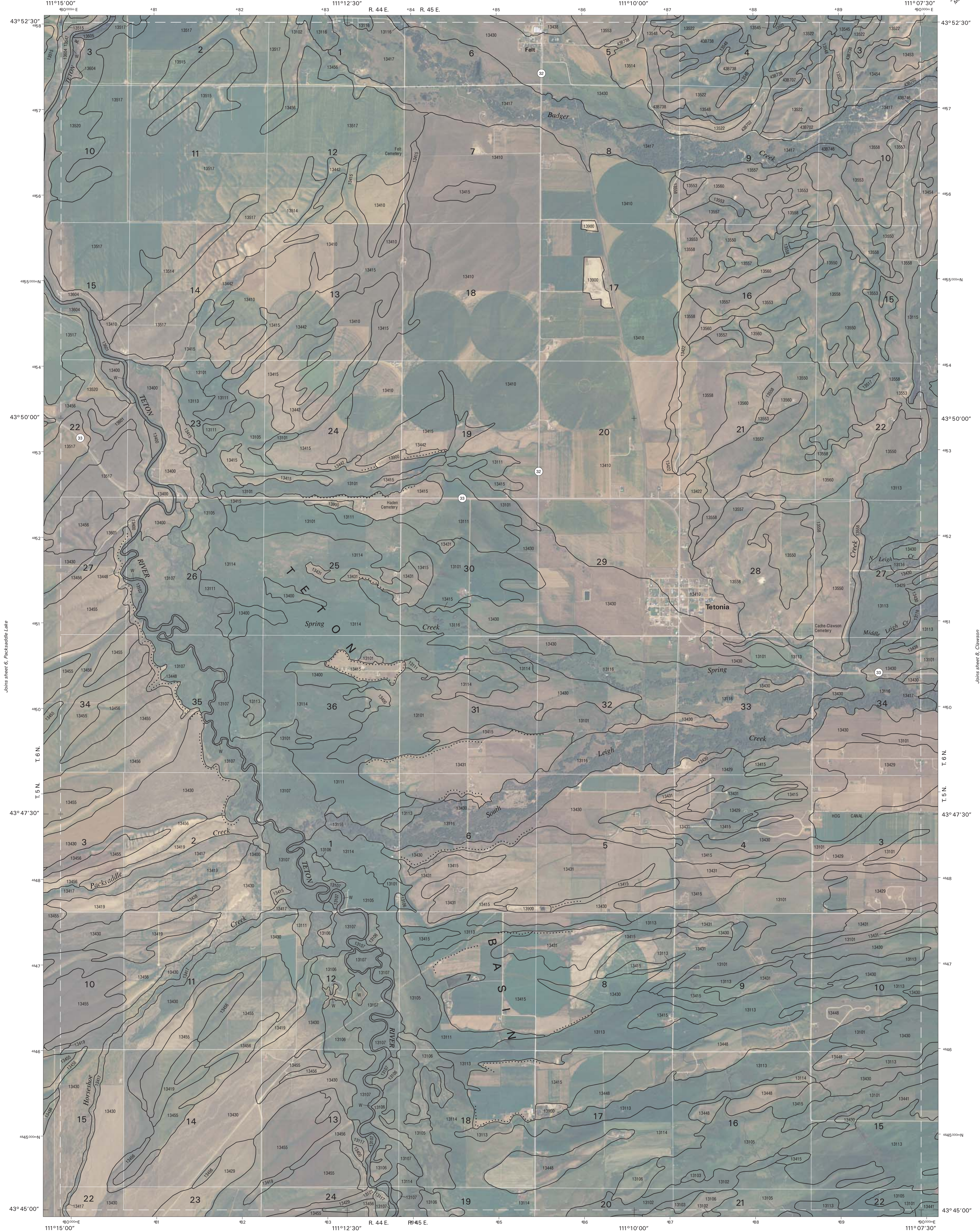


1	2	3
5	6	7
	10	11

PACKSADDLE LAKE, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 6 OF 14

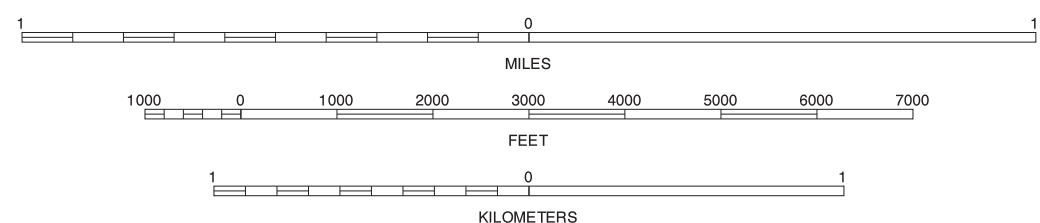
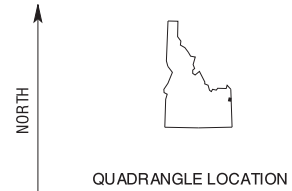
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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks; Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



2	3	4
6	8	
10	11	12

TETONIA, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 7 OF 14

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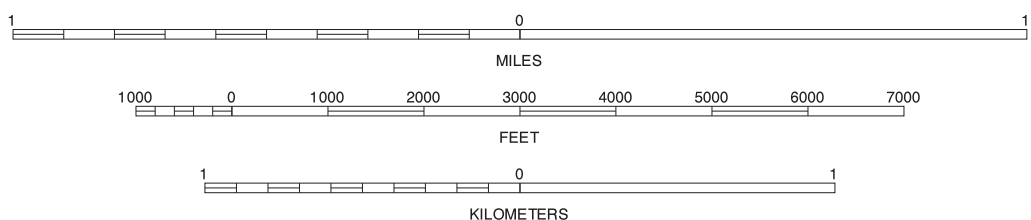
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

TETON COUNTY AREA, IDAHO AND WYOMING
CLAWSON QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 8 OF 14



This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, from 2004-2006 NIP aerial photography. Public Land Survey System data were acquired from Bureau of Land Management. Geographic names and transportation were derived from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles. Cultural layers were edited to conform with the features represented on the publication orthophotography and to enhance the clarity of the soils information.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid
1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12.
Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



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7	8	9	10
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CLAWSON, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 8 OF 14

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neartline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



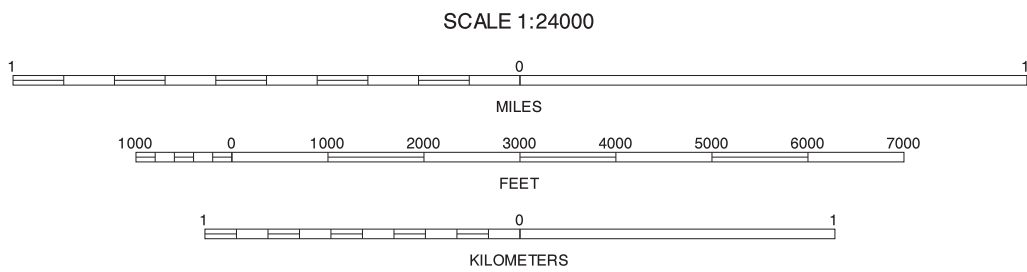
This soil survey was compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Base maps are orthophotographs prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, from 2004-2006 NAPP aerial photography. Public Land Survey System data were acquired from Bureau of Land Management. Geographic names and transportation were derived from U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles. Cultural layers were edited to conform with the features represented on the publication orthophotography and to enhance the clarity of the soils information.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid
1,000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12.
Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.

NORTH



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



4		4	MCRENOLDS RESERVOIR
8		8	CLAWSON
12		12	DRIGGS

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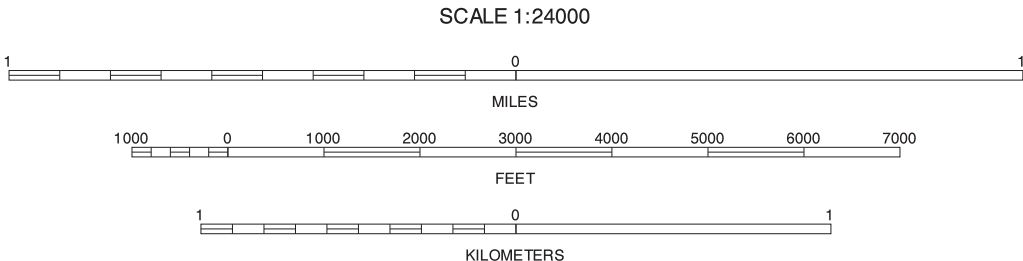
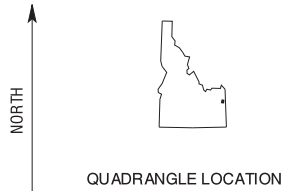
GRANITE BASIN, WYOMING
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 9 OF 14

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



5	6	7
	11	
	13	

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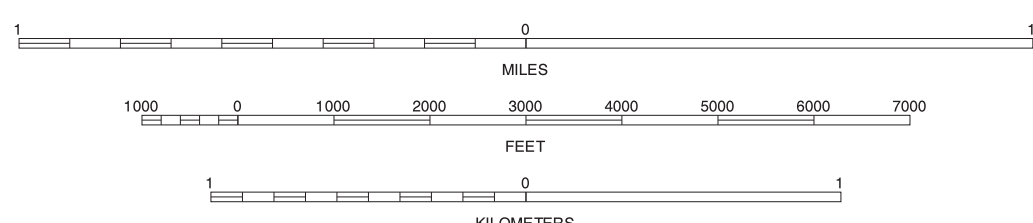
GARNS MOUNTAIN, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 10 OF 14

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid
1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12.
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6	7	8
10	12	
	13	14

BATES, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 11 OF 14

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle neckline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.

Join sheet 14, Victor

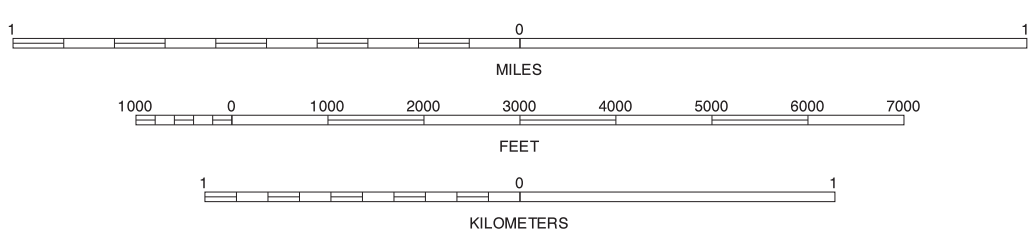
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

TETON COUNTY AREA, IDAHO AND WYOMING
DRIGGS QUADRANGLE
SHEET NUMBER 12 OF 14



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid
1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12.
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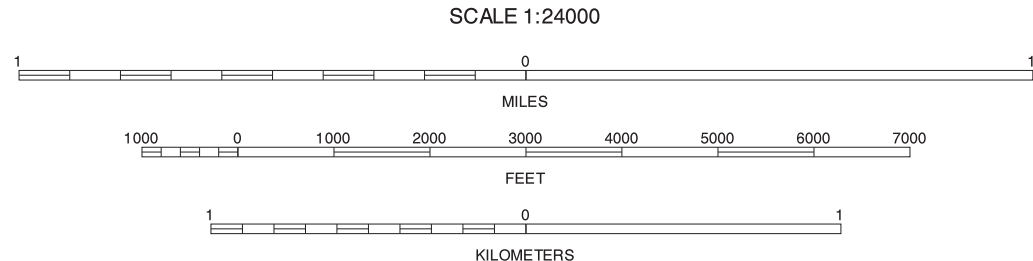
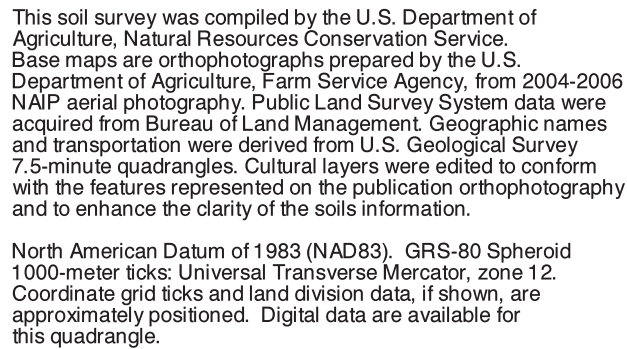


7	8	9
11		
13	14	

7 TETONIA
8 CLAWSON
9 GRANITE BASIN
11 BATES
13 FOURTH OF JULY PEAK
14 VICTOR

DRIGGS, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 12 OF 14

Soil map delineations extending beyond the dashed white quadrangle nealline are for reference only and are included on adjacent map sheets.



10	11	12	10 GARNES MOUNTAIN
			11 BATES
		14	12 DRIGGS
			14 VICTOR

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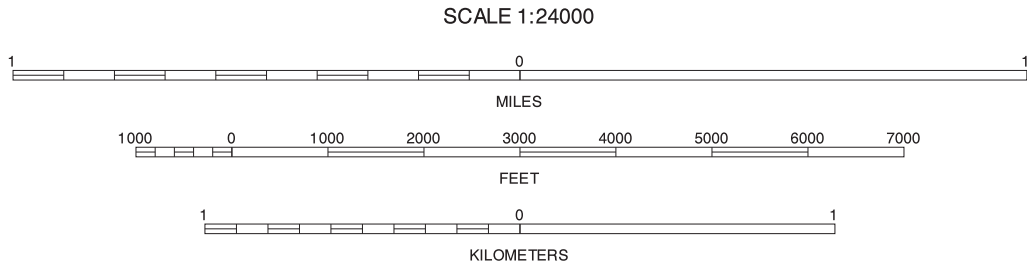
FOURTH OF JULY PEAK, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 13 OF 14

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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), GRS-80 Spheroid 1000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. Coordinate grid ticks and land division data, if shown, are approximately positioned. Digital data are available for this quadrangle.



11	12	11 BATES 12 DRIGGS
13		13 FOURTH OF JULY PEAK

VICTOR, IDAHO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES
SHEET NUMBER 14 OF 14

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